



ANALYSIS OF REGISTERED PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH GONORRHEA IN BUKHARA REGION AND A METHOD FOR COMPARING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DRUGS USED DEPENDING ON THE CLINICAL COURSE OF THE DISEASE

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Abstract

The research was conducted in 76 patients with gonorrhoea aged 14 to 60 years. The diagnosis of gonorrhoea was confirmed by clinical, epidemiological and laboratory methods. It has been studied what antibacterial drugs patients take to achieve good results. Based on the obtained results, the indicators were statistically processed. Which antibiotics are significantly more susceptible to gonorrhoea have been studied and determined. In the acute, subacute, chronic type of gonorrhoea on clinical course, the use of the antibiotic Cefakim + Azithromycin has shown reliable results in clinical course and laboratory analysis.

Keywords. Azithromycin, Pneumonia, Streptococcus pneumonia, gonorrhoea, Gram method.

Relevance of the Topic

Pneumonia is one of the most common human diseases and still remains a serious medical_social problem. So, the incidence of pneumonia among the adult population of Ukraine in 1998-2000. was 4.3-4.7 per 1000 population, and mortality - 10.0-13.3 per 100,000 populations (2-3% of the total number of cases). At the same time, disability due to pneumonia in Ukraine reached 13.1 days per 100 workers in 2000, with an average duration of 19.5 days per worker [2].

For the most common and massive first category, which includes patients with community-acquired pneumonia under the age of 60 years without concomitant pathology, the main pathogens are: Streptococcus pneumoniae, Hemophilus influenzae, Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Legionella spp., Chlamydia pneumoniae. In





30-50% of cases, the pathogen is not detected. All this imposes on the doctor practice great responsibility for the choice of adequate empirical antibiotic therapy.

Rationale for the study

Taking into account the heterogeneity of the structure of the pathogens that cause community-acquired pneumonia, we considered it appropriate to include in the study a drug with characteristics that allow us to cover the maximum possible spectrum of probable pathogens of community-acquired pneumonia. Such characteristics are possessed by drugs of the group of macrolide antibiotics, in particular, azithromycin [1, 3, 4]. In the study, we used azithromycin, which is produced by JSC "Kievmedpreparat" under the trade name "Azimed". Azimed is a representative of a new group of macrolide antibiotics - azalides. The drug has a wide range of antibacterial action, including against the so-called atypical pathogens. It has a bacteriostatic effect on sensitive microorganisms, however, when high concentrations are reached in the focus of inflammation, it can have a bactericidal effect. Gram-positive cocci are sensitive to Azimed: *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Str. pyogenes*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *S. epidermidis*; gram-negative bacteria: *Haemophilus influenzae*, *H. ducreyi*, *Bordetella pertussis*, *Borrelia burgdorferi*, *Neisseria gonorrhoeae*, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Escherichia coli*, *Moraxella catarrhalis*, *Salmonella* spp., *Shigella* spp.; atypical pathogens: *Chlamydia trachomatis*, *C. pneumoniae*, *Legionella* spp., *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Ureaplasma urealyticum*. However, the drug has no effect on erythromycin-resistant microorganisms.

Symptomatic gonococcal urethritis in men with the help of bacterioscopy is not difficult to detect [1]

When determining and controlling the outcome of treatment, only a bacterioscopic method is not enough[2].

When gonococcal infection occurs in men, an acute inflammatory process occurs in the urethra. In the urethra there is a purulent discharge of yellow-green color, accompanied by itching, redness, pain. When the disease is severe, a mixed divorce of blood is added. Symptomatic course of the disease in men is rare in three casesraydi [3].

In gonorrhea, a high-quality laboratory diagnosis is of great importance, when determining the diagnosis, it is important to find a causative agent of the disease in the pathological cleavage from the injured furnace. Currently, in our country, two methods – bacterioscopic and bacteriological (sowing) are widely used. The most common method is bacterioscopic (application of the Gram method of painting grease with methylene blue). [4].

According to the World Health Organization, more than 70 million people in the world





are diagnosed with gonorrhoea every year[5].

But in the end times, cases of low-symptom and symptomatic course of urogenital gonorrhoea infection increase (up to 50% of men), which leads to a specific decrease in sensitivity to antibiotics. [6,7].

Only in 2012, 106.1 million cases of infection were recorded in all countries of the world[8].

According to the results of an experimental study of the sensitivity of gonococci in 2000 year in Moskvava Smolensk, data of gonococci with a high degree of resistance to penicillin and tetracycline were obtained. Attention is paid to the resistance of gonococci to spectinomycin (23%) and vasisiprofloxacin (7%), and in the second case, strains that are resistant and moderately resistant. [9].

The incidence of gonococcal infection in Russia, according to 2014 year, was 23.9 per 100,000 population[10].

Purpose of the Scientific Work

1. 2010-to examine what results have been achieved in the treatment of patients with gonorrhoea in the retrospective study of which group were treated with antibacterial drugs in 2018 years.
2. To investigate whether clinical and laboratory results were achieved in 2019-2020 years when patients with gonorrhoea were treated with antibacterial agents.
3. Statistical processing of the results obtained.

Material and Style

1. Dermatovenerological dispensary 2010-2018, a study of which antibiotics were taken in 200 patients with severe gonorrhoea and their outcome.
2. In 2019-2020 years, confirmation of diagnosis through grease from 76 patients who applied with acute gonorrhoea disease and to study which antibiotics were used to achieve the result.
3. Prepared grease in gram method and check it using bacterioscopic method. Comparison of results before and after treatment.
4. Analysis of 200 retrain studied patients.

Results Obtained

Dermatovenerology dispensary of Buxoro region in 2010-2018 years the total number of applicants with gonorrhoea amounted to 200 people. It was studied which group of these 200 patients achieved results when treated with antibacterial drugs. In 2019-2020, it was found that 76 patients applied with gonorrhoea. All of these were



studied for the study. In total, 276 patients were analyzed.

In the area studied, the number of those who applied to the Bukhara regional dermatovenerological dispensary with gonorrhoea disease in 2019-2020 years was 76, and laboratory changes were analyzed after the applied antibiotics. According to him, laboratory analysis before the start of treatment with 15 patients receiving tetracycline antibiotics gave a positive result in 92% of patients, the finding of gonococci in bacterioscopy with a grease analysis obtained from 3-day separations after the start of treatment was found in acute gonorrhoea (13.3%), in acute underground gonorrhoea (20%), in chronic gonorrhoea (40%), the finding of gonococci in bacterioscopy on the greasy stool obtained on the 6th day after the start of treatment was obtained in acute gonorrhoea (6.6%), in acute underground gonorrhoea (6.6%), in chronic gonorrhoea (13.3%).

Ciprofloxacin antibiotic was administered in 16 patients and the following results were obtained. Laboratory analysis before the start of treatment 92%, the finding of gonococci in bacterioscopy in the stool in 3-day after the start of treatment, in acute gonorrhoea (6.2%), in acute underground gonorrhoea (12.5%), in chronic gonorrhoea (25%), in 6-day after the start of treatment, the finding of gonococci in bacterioscopy in the stool in acute gonorrhoea (0%), in acute it was found in gonorrhoea (6.2%), chronic gonorrhoea (6.2%).

When using Biseptol antibiotics in 14 patients, the laboratory test before the start of treatment was 92%, grease from 3-day divorces after the start of treatment found gonococci in bacterioscopy in acute gonorrhoea (14.3%), in acute underground gonorrhoea (21.4%), in chronic gonorrhoea (28.5%), in 6-day divorces after the start of treatment was used in bacterioscopy in the analysis the finding of gonococci was found in acute gonorrhoea (7.1%), acute underground gonorrhoea (14.3%), chronic gonorrhoea (14.3%).

Azithromycin antibiotic was administered in 15 patients and the following results were obtained. Laboratory analysis before the start of treatment 92%, the finding of gonococci in bacterioscopy in 3-day received grease stool after the start of treatment 0 in acute gonorrhoea, in acute underground gonorrhoea (6.6%), in chronic gonorrhoea (20%), in 6-day received grease after the start of treatment the finding of gonococci in bacterioscopy in acute gonorrhoea (0%), in acute%), was detected in chronic gonorrhoea (6.6%). Cefacime and azithromycin antibiotics were administered simultaneously in 16 patients and the following reliable results were obtained. If the laboratory test before the start of the treatment gave a positive result in 92% of patients, the finding of gonococci in bacterioscopy during the 3-day received grease analysis after the start of treatment, did not occur in acute gonorrhoea, did not occur in acute underground



gonorrhoea, did not occur in chronic gonorrhoea (6.2%), the finding of gonococci in bacterioscopic in the underground, chronic gonorrhoea, the causative agents are pronounced.

Analysis of laboratory indicators of the effect of antibacterial drugs on those who applied with acute, acute underground and chronic gonorrhoea disease.

Table 1 Bacterioscopic analysis of the effectiveness of antibiotics used in patients with gonorrhoea without detachment

Antipytics	Number of patients Laboratory analysis before the start of treatment		The discovery of gonococci in bacterioscopy in the stool of grease taken on 3-day after the start of treatment procedures			The finding of gonococci in bacterioscopy on the greasy stool obtained on 6-day after the start of treatment procedures		
			Acute gonorrhoea	acute gonorrhoea	chro nic	acute gonorrhoea	acute gonorrhoea	chro nic
Linasilin	15	92 %	2 (13,3%)	3 (20%)	6 (40%)	1 (6,6%)	1 (6,6%)	2 (13.3%)
Tsiprofloxacin	16		1 (6.2%)	2 (12.5%)	4 (25%)	0	1 (6.2%)	1 (6.2%)
Biseptal	14		2 (14,3%)	3 (21,4%)	4 (28,5%)	1 (7,1%)	2 (14,3%)	2 (14.3%)
Azithromycin	15		0	1 (6.6%)	3 (20%)	0	0	1 (6.6%)
Cefakim+ Azithromycin	16		0	0	1 (6.2%)	0	0	0

Comments: in the studied patients, the age of both sexes and ages were matched, the age of the patients was from 16 to 58 years.



Clinical analysis of the effectiveness of antibacterial drugs used in patients with its acute, acute underground and chronic forms in patients with gonorrhoea was studied. In it, patients were separated into women and men, respectively.

In the area studied, the number of those who applied to the Bukhara regional dermatovenerological dispensary with acute gonorrhoea disease in 2019-2020 years was 76, and clinical changes were analyzed after the antibiotics used in them. The tests were conducted on the third day after the onset of antibacterial drugs given to patients, and on the sixth day. The elimination of clinical symptoms with respect to the use of antibacterial drugs monotony was evident when using a combined method of treatment.

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