
HEMANGIOMA IN CHILDREN AND ITS TREATMENT.

Juraeva Gulbaxor Alisherovna

Teacher, Termez branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Ikromova Shaxnoza Nozimovna

Teacher, Termez branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Narzullaeva Gulchexra Qudratovna

Teacher, Termez branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Abstract

Hemangiomas are tufts of extra blood vessels that commonly occur in children. There are arterial, venous, and mixed types of the disease that are relatively common in children.

Hemangiomas are tufts of extra blood vessels that commonly occur in children. It is located under the skin and sometimes has the property of damaging, spreading and growing the surrounding tissues. However, it can also be found in the internal organs - liver, bones and muscles. Sometimes the hemangioma is deep inside the skin. It is important to distinguish a benign tumor from a bruise that forms after an injury. The appearance of hemangiomas can be of an embryonic nature in many ways.

Keywords: hemangioma, treatment, blood, vessel, relative, bones

A general clinical examination, ultrasound, angiography, MCT or MRI (magnetic resonance imaging) are performed to make a definitive diagnosis of the disease. The exact size of the tumor, the extent of its spread, and its relationship to other tissues and organs are then studied. In some cases, it is difficult to distinguish hemangiomas from candidiasis and candidiasis. A characteristic feature of benign tumors is that they develop very rapidly. But it does not turn into dangerous tumors. When a tumor appears on the face, ear supra, neck, fingers and toes, and other delicate areas, its size can increase and even disrupt organ function. Such side effects are especially common in newborns. Sometimes benign tumors can also be associated with large blood vessels, disrupting the circulatory system. If hemangioma occurs in the internal organs of the body, it is a clinically severe condition. They develop over the years and are detected during a medical examination. In addition, benign tumors, if located in front of or over large blood vessels or arteries, can disrupt the circulatory system and also adversely affect the elasticity of blood vessels. If a benign tumor in the body causes pain or causes cosmetic discomfort, serious consideration should be given to its treatment. There are the following treatments for the disease:

aesthetic surgery method;

laser therapy;

cryotherapy (freezing with liquid nitrogen);

sclerosing treatments;

hormone therapy;

conservative treatment using various drugs; the patient can be treated using treatments such as short-distance X-ray therapy and, in rare cases, remote telegamma therapy. Pediatrics teaches the stages of growth and development of the child, the specific morphological, physiological and psychological changes that are specific to each stage of the child's life. Therefore, the child's clinical knowledge of anatomy will be the basis for conducting timely examination methods and evaluating the results obtained. In addition, taking into account the basic anatomical and physiological features will be the basis for a clear organization of the child's agenda and living environment. The pediatrician is in constant contact with the child and his parents. The pediatrician is good should be a psychologist and educator. This helps him to raise his reputation in the eyes of parents and the patient, resulting in a faster recovery of the child. For example, over the past 20 years, the population in our country has

increased, state-owned preschool institutions have decreased by more than 45 percent. The coverage of children in these camps is only 30 per cent so far. How important is the pre-school education system, it is possible to know from the opinions of our president about the difference in the level of thinking of a child who has not gone to kindergarten with a child who has received a kindergarten education [3]. The body of a child is different from that of an adult. It differs markedly by physiological properties. Propaedeutics – pediatrics is the basis of pediatrics. The study of the science of the child dates back to the IV century BC and medicine dates back to the time of Hippocrates, the father of science, in his book *On the Nature of the Child*. After Hippocrates, the care of the child and Tels, Galen and Soran left information about his upbringing. In the Middle Ages, taking into account the socio-cultural relations in the Eastern countries, a number of innovations were established, medicine advanced. In 1066 in Baghdad, Damascus, Astrabad, Hamadan, Bukhara, Samarkand hospitals were established. A madrasah of the Medical Center has been opened in Samarkand. Well-known scientists in the field of medicine have brought their knowledge to the solution of science. Rozi Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya ibn Yahya Ar Razi (865 - 925) an encyclopedic scientist of the East, engaged in medicine, who laid the foundation for the development of philosophy. In Europe he was a scientist known as Razi. Razi was born in Iran, where he headed a medical hospital. It was the first in the hospital to establish a Medical History. Most infantile hemangiomas do not need to be treated with surgery. Surgery is less common now than in years past because of the medicines available now that are safe and effective. Hemangiomas that have noticeable scar tissue left after shrinking may need surgery. Your doctor will let you know if your child needs to see a surgeon. Very few babies need surgery in the first year of life. When surgery is needed, it is usually done before school age to repair damage or scars caused by the infantile hemangioma. Some parents choose to wait until the child is old enough to decide whether to have surgery. Up to half of infantile hemangiomas leave a permanent mark or scar. This can sometimes be removed or fixed with surgery. Most surgeries for hemangiomas can be done as outpatient procedures. This means that children can go home the same day they have surgery. Ulceration is the most common complication of hemangiomas. An ulcer is a sore or wound that can develop on the skin over the hemangioma. Ulcerated hemangiomas can be very painful and need to be treated to help them heal.

Depending on the location of the infantile hemangioma, other complications can occur:

- Vision, when located on or around the eye
- Feeding, when located on or around the mouth
- Breathing, when located in the airway
- Diapering, when in the diaper area
- Very large infantile hemangiomas, especially when located in the liver, can cause heart failure

Infantile hemangiomas associated with PHACE syndrome are at risk for effects on multiple body functions. Infantile hemangiomas are made up of blood vessels that form incorrectly and multiply more than they should. These blood vessels receive signals to grow rapidly early in a baby's life. Most infantile hemangioma will appear at birth or within the first few weeks after birth. Most infantile hemangiomas show some mark or colored patch on the skin at birth or within a few weeks after birth. During a baby's first five months, an infantile hemangioma will grow quickly. This time is called the proliferative phase or growth phase. For most babies, by about 3 months of age, the infantile hemangioma will be at 80 percent of its maximum size. In most cases, they stop growing and begin to shrink by the baby's first birthday. It will begin to flatten and appear less red. This phase, called involution, continues from late infancy to early childhood. Most of the shrinking for an infantile hemangioma happens by the time a child is 3 1/2 to 4 years old. Nearly half of all children with an infantile hemangioma may be left with some scar tissue or extra blood vessels on the skin. Infantile hemangioma is the most common tumor that affects babies. Infantile hemangiomas are more common

in girls than boys and are more common in Caucasian children. Babies who are born early (premature) or who have low birthweight are more likely to have an infantile hemangioma.

References:

1. Scientific-methodological brochure for studying in the "Strategy of actions in five priority areas of development of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2017-2021". Tashkent-2017 page 323.
2. Karimov IA High spirituality is an invincible force. - T.: Spirituality, 2008.
3. Alaudinova D.R, TECHNOLOGY OF TEACHING LANGUAGES, Multidisciplinary peer reviewed JournalNX, 11.10.2020, p 180-183
3. www.ziyonet.uz
4. www.medicine.uz