

## THE EFFECTIVENESS OF VIDEOENDOLAPAROSCOPIC INTERVENTIONS IN CHILDREN WITH PERFORATED GASTRODUODENAL ULCER

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### Abstract

This article deals with the effectiveness of videoendolaparoscopic interventions in children with perforated gastroduodenal ulcer. Children's Gastroenterology is an acute course of new pediatrics, recognized in the 70-80 years of the last century. From pediatrics it was associated with the departure of Gastroenterology, endoscopy of the upper part of the digestive system into practice, colonoscopy of the intestine.

**Key words:** children, duodenal, gastric, ulcer, illness.

### INTRODUCTION

To the nomenclature of gastroenterological diseases, new diseases characteristic of adults were introduced: ulcer disease, gastroesophageal reflux disease, Crohn's disease, non-ulcerative colitis, chronic pancreatitis. In Gastroenterological diseases, diseases of the stomach and duodenum occupy a leading place. In the development of gastritis and ulcer, it was necessary to conduct antihelicobacter therapy, since the severity of *Helicobacter pylori* was determined. Now, after the primary diagnosis of *Helicobacter pylori* (in the biopsate and/or stool of the gastric mucosa), according to the recommendations of the 3 - and 4 - Maastricht consensus for eradication, antibiotics are also used proton pump inhibitors. Currently, data on the damaging effects of cytomegalovirus infection, 1 and 2 species of herpes viruses, Epstein-Barr viruses on children are being collected. Acute problems associated with chronic diseases of the intestine are based on the widespread prevalence of them among children, the development of severe forms with negative consequences, the occurrence of nocturnal constipation. In the last decade, medicine has developed a metabolic direction, which has become the basis of many diseases and aims to analyze the processes of metabolism at different levels. In the course of various pathological processes, the view on the violation of energy metabolism in the cell develops. The significance of mitochondrial dysfunction in the manifestation of the pathological process of expression of enterol insufficiency in children was studied.

Axamal indicators of biochemical changes, which represent a violation of cellular energy, have been identified. In chronic enteral insufficiency in children, informative biochemical methods of examination, which represent a violation of cell energy, as well as functional activity of mitochondria, have been identified. Experimental data representing oxidation-phosphorescence processes in enteral insufficiency, characterizing the legality of oxidation-phosphorescence processes in chronic diseases of the small intestine in children. The effectiveness of the action of phytoecdisteroids on oxidative phosphorylation indicators in liver mitochondria in the experimental model of mice with growing Enteral insufficiency has been proven. This was manifested by the fact that mice add body weight well, improve morphometric indicators. Doses and duration of application of ecdistene, which was used to improve energy metabolism in children with various genesis of enteral insufficiency, have been developed.

The effectiveness of ecdistene prepratin in improving the processes of absorption and digestion of enterocolitis in OA species and celiac in children has been proven. In the model of enteral insufficiency, a heterogeneous effect of exogen hormones on the functional activity of the small intestine is revealed. If gidrocortisone, L Thyroxin, inslin have an inducing effect on the A-glucosidase, Di-triphospholgy of the small intestine, insulin – induces the activity of enteral lactase in the experimental conditions of enteral insufficiency in the growing body, L Thyroxin – regresses, while gidrocortisone does not prolong. Pathogenetic study of the use of hormonal drugs in intestinal enzymopathies in children according to the specifics of the autoimmune process, the degree of growth deficiency, clinical manifestations. The use of IGA and IgG in the practice of the method of checking antibodies to tissue tansglyutaminase has increased the diagnosis of celiac disease not only in Uzbekistan, but also throughout the world. According to American and European scientists, today the prevalence of tseliakia is 1:100. Studies conducted at IATM revealed for the first time the frequency characteristics of distribution of Class II nla-antigens in children of the Uzbek population: typical forms of Tseliakiya are DQA1 \*0501, DQV1 \*0201, DRV1 \*07 i \*13 with genotypes, atypical crossing with DRB1\*12, refractory type DRB1\*16 i DQA1\*0501. there is an increase in allergic diseases among children, especially manifested by changes in the digestive system in one of the three cases of cholesteatoma (34,2%) [H. Marita i dr., 2013]. In pediatric practice, this problem is topical. Clinical manifestations of food allergy in children are different, determined by the pathogenetics of the development of the disease: IG E-dependent, non-IgE-dependent, mixed etiology.

Fast gastrointestinal hypersensitivity and oral allergic syndrome are characteristic of those who are atopic, that is, are attached to IgE. The remaining forms (non-IgE – dependent and mixed type) are manifested in the form of protein-dependent entropathy (Foodprotein-inducedenterocolitissyndrome-FPIES), allergic proctocolitis, enterocolitis, eosinophilic esophagitis, eosinophilic enteritis, on the basis of which the reaction of the cell lies. According

to the primary immunological process, the staging of these diseases has a practical significance. Today, clinical and laboratory methods of diagnosing these cases have been developed. New methods of diagnosing non-malignant diseases have been developed for IgE. This method is based on the determination of the concentration of lymphotoxin in the liquid t lymphositlarni sediment derived from the interaction of the cell with food antigens. US conducted at this method RIPIATM. Based on the clinical picture of the disease developed algorithm for the treatment of medicamentosis in the concentration of parhesis nutrition.

In the last decade, many members and systems have been interested in the participation of vitamin D in their activities. Experts of the Society of endocrinologists of the people's Republic of China conducted a proven study on the effect of vitamin D "outside the bone" or emphasizing its use in the treatment, prevention of diseases not related to bone metabolism and phosphorus metabolism. Clinical features of vitamin D status and vitamin D deficiency in the small intestine musculature in children in the zone of high insolation of the first time in the Republic were determined. It has been proved that vitamin D deficiency affects the decrease in digestion activity in the small intestine, the lagging of children from physical development. In children with celiac disease, the mucous membrane of the small intestine activates vitamin D in the management of epithelial adhesions. It was found that in the atrophy sacs of the epithelium of the small intestine mucous membrane in the body in the tank of vitamin D, an increase in the protein r53 was observed. This proves the delay of regeneration in some areas of the small intestine, as well as the may be of the onset of the process of apoptosis. During the years of independence of our republic, 4 doctoral dissertations, 6 PhD dissertations were defended in the Department of Gastroenterology, 6 prikladnoy grants were successfully completed in novasion 5 of the state of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The results of the examination were reported in the Republican Congresses of xalkarova. Thus, development is observed in the treatment, diagnosis of chronic diseases of the organs of the digestive system in children. Local children's gastroenterologists have not completed any of the achievements. Consequently, the trampoline is a new solution to the goals set before gastroenterologists and pediatricians of our Republic.

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