



**THE FIFTH INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC – PRACTICAL VIRTUAL  
CONFERENCE IN MODERN MEDICINE "ON MEDICINE AND HEALTH:  
PROGNOSIS, ACHIEVEMENT AND CHALLENGES."**

## **CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS**

**AZERBAIJAN-ESTONIA-KAZAKHSTAN-TURKEY**

**ESTONIA, TALLINN NOVEMBER 26-27, 2020**

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**TALLINN 2021**



**Organizer of the conference:**

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### PROGRAM AT A GLANCE

<b>First day</b>	<b>26 November 2021</b>
Moderators	Namig Isazade, Aytan Huseynova
Opening ceremony	Namig Isazade, Aytan Huseynova
19.00-19.30	<b>Zhansulu Sarkulova</b> Professor. Marat Ospanov West Kazakhstan Medical University, Kazakhstan
	<b>Tamara Abaeva</b> Kyrgyz state medical academy named after I. K. Akhunbaev. Kyrgyzstan
	<b>Жанаргуль Смаилова</b> С.О.Тапбергенова, НАО "Медицинский университет Семей", Казахстан
19.30-19.50	<b>Жанаргуль Смаилова</b> ИНТЕРАКТИВНЫЕ МЕТОДЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ В ПРЕПОДАВАНИИ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ БИОХИМИИ.
19.50-20.10	<b>Ahliman Amiraslanov, Sevinch Abdiyeva, Azer Amiraslanov, Elnur Ibrahimov, Habil Muradov</b> IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL FEATURES IN SOFT TISSUE SARCOMAS.
20.10-20.30	<b>Vafa Veliyeva</b> THE MAIN FEATURES OF BREAST CANCER IN YOUNG WOMEN AND MODERN APPROACH IN SURGICAL TREATMENT.
20.30-20.50	<b>А.Б.Токшилыкова, Ж.Н. Саркулова, М.Н. Сатенов, М.Н. Саркулов, А.С. Тлеуова, Б.М. Калиева, К.Р.Даниярова</b> ПРОГНОСТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ УРОВНЯ NSE В СЫВОРОТКЕ КРОВИ КАК ФАКТОР ПЛОХОГО ИСХОДА ПРИ ВТОРИЧНЫХ ПОРАЖЕНИЯХ ГОЛОВНОГО МОЗГА.
20.50-21.10	<b>Ramila Imavova</b> HOLISTIC DIETOLOG.
21.10-21.30	<b>Gonca Öztürk</b> PROFESSIONAL YAŞAM KOÇU TURKIYE/BURSA, "ETKİLİ İLETİŞİM NEDİR?"
21.30-22.00	<b>С.Р. Гаджиев</b> КОНСТИТУЦИОНАЛЬНО-БИОЛОГИЧЕСКАЯ И СОЦИАЛЬНАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА ПОДРОСТКОВ ПРИЗЫВНОГО ВОЗРАСТА С УМСТВЕННОЙ ОТСТАЛОСТЬЮ.
21.30-22.00	<b>М.Б. Алиева, Д.Н. Аяганов, С.С. Сапарбаев</b> ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕРИФЕРИЧЕСКОЙ НЕЙРОПАТИИ ОБОНЯТЕЛЬНОГО НЕРВА ПРИ COVID-19.
22.00-22.30	
22.00-22.30	



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<b>Second day</b>	<b>27 November 2021</b>
Moderators	Namig Isazade, Aytan Huseynova
19.00-19.30	<b>Yegane Kerimova</b> LAZER CİHAZLARI.
19.30-19.50	<b>Gunel Çıraçova</b> SAĞLIQLI BESLENME.
19.50-20.10	<b>Aytakin Hasanova</b> PATAU SYNDROME.
20.10-20.30	<b>Zarifa Shammadova</b> БОЛЕЗНИ ГУБ И ЯЗЫКА
20.30-20.50	<b>Mahira Alirzayeva</b> TİBBİ NEBEVİ NƏDİR? SAĞLIQLI YAŞAM, SAĞLIQLI BƏSLƏNMƏ.
20.50-21.10	<b>Bilal Asadov, Nesimi Vahabov</b> CLINICAL-PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF MENTAL DISORDERS, FOR THE FIRSTLY INSPECTED AT CARRYING OUT OF FORENSIC- PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION.
21.10-21.30	<b>Ш.Ш. Асадова, Ш.Б. Вахабова</b> КЛИНИКО-ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОСТМЕНОПАУЗАЛЬНОГО ОСТЕОПОРОЗА У ЖЕНЩИН В УСЛОВИЯХ Г. БАКУ.
20.30-20.50	<b>Tamar Shishniashvili, Ana Zubadalashvili, Tamar Suladze, Rusudan Kvanchakhadze, Natalia Manjavidze</b> DYNAMICS OF PERIODONTAL TISSUE DAMAGE AND PECULIARITIES OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN
20.50-21.10	Closing ceremony



## ABSTRACTS AND THESES

### IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL FEATURES IN SOFT TISSUE SARCOMAS

**Ahliman Amiraslanov, Sevinj Abdiyeva, Azer Amiraslanov, Elnur Ibrahimov, Habil Muradov**  
Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Oncology, Azerbaijan.

#### ABSTRACT

Sarcomas are relatively rare, accounting for only 1% of all adult malignancies and 15% of childhood malignancies [2]. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), the group of soft tissue sarcomas includes more than 100 different histological subtypes [3]. According to the recommendations of the WHO to improve the accuracy of diagnosis in soft tissue sarcoma, the traditional histopathological examination should be supplemented with immunohistochemical and molecular methods [1]. It was carried out immunohistochemical research of CD31 receptor of Vascular Endothelial Growth Factor (VEGF) in 129 patients with STS.

The age range of patients is on average 14-77 years with a peak in the age of 50-59 years. The most common reason for initial visit to a medical institution was palpable tumor (100%). It was studied the following correlative interdependences:

It was determined that histodifferentiation of tumour is in inverse correlation with expression CD31 receptor. Distinctions of expression level of CD31 are shown, depending on the degree of tumor differentiation, presence or absence of its spontaneous necrotization, lymphoid infiltration of pathological nidus and amount of vessels in tumor tissue. That is as high the degree of histological differentiation of tumour as low the level of expression CD31 receptor ( $\chi^2=35,4$ ;  $p<0,001$ ;  $p=-0,322$ ). In FHTof ST is exposed inverse dependence between expression CD31 endothelial cells with spontaneous necrosis and lymphoid infiltration. As more the size and foci of spontaneous necrosis ( $\chi^2=67,1$ ;  $p<0,001$ ;  $p=-0,473$ ) and lymphoid infiltration ( $\chi^2=46,1$ ;  $p<0,001$ ;  $p=-0,346$ ), as low the level of expression CD31 receptor. It was found that the high level of expression CD31 receptor is in direct correlation with metastasis ( $\chi^2=18,6$ ;  $p=0,42$ ;  $p<0,001$ ) and recurrence ( $\chi^2=9,43$ ;  $p=0,30$ ;  $p<0,01$ ) of the process. Studied modern approaches to the diagnostics and treatment of malignancies. One such approach is "Oncology Control", which means minimizing the risk of recurrence at the local and systemic level. Following treatment, follow-up should include history and physical examination accompanied by imaging (Ultrasound or MRI) every 3 to 6 month for 2 to 3 years, and then every 6 to 12 months thereafter to assess for recurrence. So in high positivity of CD31 receptor is exposed unfavourable prognosis in patients with STS.

Summarizing before said we have come to the conclusion that immune-histo-chemical investigation of CD31 receptor of VEGF has important prognostical meaning in patients STS.

**Keywords:** CD31, VEGF, STS.

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## SPOR VE DEVIANT DAVRANIŞ

**B. M. Esedov, N.N.Eldarova, N.E.Vahabov**

Azerbaycan Tıp Üniversitesi, Psikiyatri Anabilim Dalı.

Sapma (aykırı) davranış – her şeyden önce toplumdaki uzaklaşma teşebbüsü, günlük hayati sorunlardan ve dertlerden kaçış, güvensizlik ve belirli dengeleyici formlardan geçerek gerilim halini aşmaktır. Fakat sapma davranış her zaman olumsuz özellik taşımaz. O şahsı yenilgiyi özendirmeyle, ileriye hareket etmeğe engel olacak tutuculuğu aşmak teşebbüsü ile ilişkili ola bilir. Sapma davranışı bilimsel, spor ve teknik sanatın çeşitli şekillerinden sayabiliriz.

Deviant davranışın ne olduğunu tesbit etmek için önce mutlaka “toplumsal normlar” kavramını tanımlamak gerekir.

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## THE MAIN FEATURES OF BREAST CANCER IN YOUNG WOMEN AND MODERN APPROACH IN SURGICAL TREATMENT

**Vafa Veliyeva**

Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Oncology, Azerbaijan.

### ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common type of cancer in women. In our country about 20% of breast cancer patients are women under 40 years. So, 675 breast cancers have been registered in the Oncology Clinic of the Azerbaijan Medical University where I work, and 65 of them are women under 40 years old. The main feature of breast cancer in young women is the occurrence of a more aggressive form of the disease and the late stage. 80% of young women with breast cancer go to the doctor after finding a tumor in the breast. Because, unlike older women, young women prophylactic mammography is not performed. Therefore, because glandular tissue predominates over adipose tissue in young women, changes in the mammary gland are more pronounced on ultrasound than on mammography. Older women have more adipose tissue, so the tumors formed on this background are more pronounced on mammography. Pathohistological and immunohistochemical examination play an important role in the diagnosis, treatment and prognosis of the disease. Young women are more likely to have triple negative and her+ forms and a high grade of tumor differentiation. Genetic factors and family history also play an important role in the development of the disease in young women. So, women with mutations in the BRCA 1 and BRCA 2 genes in the family are at high risk. In addition, early contraceptive use, radiation therapy to the chest, early menarche, unhealthy diet, stress and other factors play an important role in the development of the disease. In young women with breast cancer, the probability of developing cancer in other breast is 13% in 10 years. If there are genetic factors, it rises to 60%-80%. The method of treatment is selected depending on the molecular biological characteristics and stage of the tumor. Surgery, chemotherapy, radiotherapy, targettherapy are used in the treatment. In the surgical treatment of breast cancer, more breast conserving surgery are performed, taking into account the psychological condition and aesthetic appearance of young women. For this purpose, various oncoplastic operations, nipplesparing mastektomi with implant reconstruction and other reconstructive operations are performed.

**Keywords:** BRCA 1 and BRCA 2.



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## DYNAMICS OF PERIODONTAL TISSUE DAMAGE AND PECULIARITIES OF PREVENTIVE MEASURES AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN

<sup>1</sup>Tamar Shishniashvili, <sup>2</sup>Ana Zubadalashvili, <sup>3</sup>Tamar Suladze, <sup>4</sup>Rusudan Kvanchakhadze ,  
<sup>5</sup>Natalia Manjavidze

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<sup>2</sup>PhD student at David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia,

<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor at Tbilisi State Medical University, Doctor of medicine,

<sup>4</sup>Associate Professor at David Aghmashenebeli University of Georgia, Doctor of medicine,

<sup>5</sup>Associate Professor at TSU, Doctor of medicine

### ABSTRACT

Pregnancy is a critical period for a woman's dental health and is characterized by changes in the level and structure of oral diseases. The course of pregnancy is a significant psycho-emotional, immunological and metabolic burden for the female body. Complex psycho-physiological changes in the body during pregnancy are accompanied by pronounced disorders of the oral cavity.

The aim of the study was to study the dynamics of periodontal tissue damage during pregnancy and to identify the peculiarities of different methods of prophylactic and therapeutic and preventive measures. A comprehensive dental study was conducted in 170 pregnant women aged 18 to 40 years according to the WHO methodology.

The results of the study indicate a significant prevalence (according to the PMA index) of periodontal pathology among pregnant women, the severity of which increases with age and gestational age (from 41.7% to 78.8%).

The severity of disease (according to the CPITN index) was clinically characterized by bleeding gums (45.56%), dental plaque and calculus (30.55%), and periodontal pockets (13.57%).

The highest incidence of inflammatory phenomena in periodontal tissues occurs in the second trimester, and the critical increase - in the third trimester, indicating the need for a differentiated approach in choosing the timing of preventive examinations of pregnant women and developing differentiated treatment and preventive programs based on the prevailing dental pathologies.

**Keywords:** Pregnancy, periodontal pathology, dental status.

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## FEATURES OF PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHY OF THE OLFACTORY NERVE IN COVID-19

<sup>1</sup>Merey Aliyeva, <sup>2</sup>Dinmukhamed Ayaganov, <sup>3</sup>Samat Saparbayev

<sup>1</sup>PhD student of 2-nd course in the specialty "Medicine», <sup>2</sup>PhD, Head of the Department of Neurology with the course of psychiatry and narcology, <sup>3</sup>PhD in Medicine, NAO "West Kazakhstan Medical University named after Marat Ospanov", Kazakhstan, Aktobe

### ABSTRACT

Sudden anosmia and/or ageusia is one of the first and significant symptoms With OVID-19, which are manifested in good health and a successful course of the disease. Purpose: to analyze neurological disorders in COVID-19 and present the results of peripheral neuropathy of the olfactory nerve. We



present the results of 39 (32%) patients with olfactory dysfunction obtained among 121 patients with a positive RT-PCR test for COVID-19. The data was collected through a survey and questionnaire based on the AAO-HNS anosmia reporting tool. The majority of individuals (32 patients) did not have close contact with a positive case in the recent past. Most patients regained their sense of smell within 1-2 weeks of the onset of anosmia. To date, the mechanisms of anosmia in SARS-CoV-2 are not yet clear. It remains debatable whether anosmias are the result of nerve damage or inflammation of the olfactory nerves, which requires further research.

**Keywords:** anosmia, loss of smell, dysgeusia, neuroinflammation, olfactory dysfunction, SARS-COV-2, COVID-19.

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## ПРОГНОСТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗНАЧЕНИЕ УРОВНЯ NSE В СЫВОРОТКЕ КРОВИ КАК ФАКТОР ПЛОХОГО ИСХОДА ПРИ ВТОРИЧНЫХ ПОРАЖЕНИЯХ ГОЛОВНОГО МОЗГА

**Токшилыкова А.Б., Саркулова Ж.Н., Сатенов М.Н., Саркулов М.Н., Тлеуова А.С., Калиева Б.М., Даниярова К.Р.**

Западно-Казахстанский медицинский университет, имени Марата Оспанова, Казахстан.

### РЕЗЮМЕ

Данное исследование посвящено изучению прогностической ценности нейронспецифических маркеров головного мозга и показателей исхода повреждений мозга.

**Цель исследования:** Изучить прогностическую роль сывороточного NSE в качестве предиктора плохого исхода при сосудистых и травматических повреждениях головного мозга.

**Материалы и методы:** Проспективное когортное исследование с участием 219 пациентов. В сыворотке крови нейронспецифические маркеры (NSE, S100), кислотно-основное состояние и газовый состав артериальной крови были получены в периоды наблюдения: при поступлении, на 3-и, 5-е и 7-е сутки пребывания больных в отделении реанимации.

**Результаты:** Наиболее значимым фактором риска неблагоприятного исхода служит маркер NSE с точкой отсечения 12,5 нг/мл. Результаты анализа указывают на наличие статистически значимой прямой связи между  $NSE > 12,5$  нг/мл и ЛДГ по сравнению другими переменными на 3,7 раза чаще; при повышении лактата крови выше 4,1 ммоль/л почти 3,8 раза; при шкале Глазго ниже 13 баллов на 1,7 раза;  $S100 \geq 0,2$  на 2,8 раза; при повышении  $PCO_2 < 38,5$  документировали более чем 3 раза чаще. Мера определенности полученной модели по критерию псевдо  $R^2$  Nagelkerke-250,6; logLikelihood- 154,04 что, соответствует отличному качеству прогностической способности математической модели. Наилучшую прогностическую ценность модели имела точка отсечения 88,89%, AuROC-0,809; Se-51,59%; Sp-95,06%; NPV-55,80%; PPV-94,20%.

Данная модель может быть использована для прогнозирования исхода у больных с острой церебральной патологией.

**Ключевые слова:** инсульты, травматические повреждения мозга, нейронспецифические маркеры, диагностические и прогностические критерии, исход инсультов.

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## CONSTITUTIONAL, BIOLOGICAL AND SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF ADOLESCENTS OF RECRUITMENT AGE WITH MENTAL REDUCTION

**Seymur Hajiev**

Department of Psychiatry of AMU.

### ABSTRACT

This article presents the results of studying the features of the main clinical-dynamic and clinical-biological characteristics, social manifestations of mental retardation among 360 young men of draft age who underwent a military medical examination in the conditions of the Clinical Psychiatric Hospital No. 2 in Baku in 2008 and 2018. Such a choice of the surveyed is due to the fact that the conscripts surveyed in 2008 were born in the 90s, i.e. during the formation of statehood, the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, when the country was in a state of crisis and lack of basic food products, etc. The conscripts surveyed in 2018 were born in 2000, during a period when the country began to develop intensively, during a period of stabilization of the economy and the life of the country's population. The results of the study revealed that among the numerous factors that can have a maladaptive and stressful effect on the mental health of people of military age with signs of mental retardation, a significant place is occupied by factors of social disadvantage, which include disharmony in the parental family, low educational levels of parents, and the presence of mental health problems, or personality disorders, etc. The factor of "incomplete family" (the absence of one of the parents, their separation, divorce, as well as the presence of a stepfather or stepmother, education with relatives, in orphanages or boarding schools) in the development of personal pathology is of great importance. Thus, summing up the study, we can conclude that the prevalence of persons with mental retardation among the conscripts surveyed in 2008 compared with the conscripts surveyed in 2018, the presence of signs of social maladjustment, education in conditions of neglect, lack of interest parents to a child and, as a consequence, a tendency to asocial behavior indicates that they were born in the period of the greatest stressful influence of the negative factors described above against the background of various forms of mother's pregnancy pathology.

**Keywords:** young men of draft age who underwent a military, persons with mental retardation, medical examination.

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## KLINICAL-PSYCHOPATHOLOJIK CHARACTERISTIC OF MENTAL DISORDERS, FOR THE FIRSTLY INSPECTED AT CARRYING OUT OF FORENSIC- PSYCHIATRIC EXAMINATION

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### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Difference between the healthy people from physical point of view committed criminal actions and physical patients committed public dangerous actions consist of existing physical disorders of different degree in the seconds. Heaviness of these disorders reaches to such level that, it deprives those people from the ability of managing and measuring their actions while committing crime, for



instance, they are released from criminal responsibility considering slow-witted (1,3,5,7,8). It should be mentioned regretfully that, this case is resolved in individual form in court hall after committing a public risky action each time. Our experience shows that, in some cases existing physical disease is determined for the first time while forensic-psychiatric examination. Very often, previous physical disorders were not observed or estimated correctly in inspected person by his/her relatives until committing criminal action. At the same time, determining and treatment of unnoticed physical disorders in time may prevent condition of these patients becoming acute and may comprise base of initial prophylactics of public risky actions considered to be committed in future (2,6,9 -11).

**Material and inspection methods:** Base of conducted scientific- research work comprises 49 patients passed from examination in the Forensic Psychiatric Examination Center of Ministry of Health of the Republic of Azerbaijan and firstly inspected psychic disease with law enforces after committing criminal action. 45 of these patients were men and 4 of them were women. Main inspection methods used in the research were clinical- psychopathologic, clinical-instrumental and pathopsychologic methods.

**Results of work and discussion:** Main results of the work were reflected in the following tables. Some demographic and socio-psychological parameters of persons passed from the inspection were indicated in the Table 1.

Correlation of women and men (1:11) differs from the correlations indicated in different researches and shows that, women are less aggressive according to our mentality. According to the age structure patients having most active period are in majority: patients more than 63% commit their public risky actions in 20 or 40. Percentage correlation of persons in 50 years old committing certain actions is lower – 14,3%. As to the marital status of inspected persons, it should be mentioned that, number of married and single patients was the same.

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## КЛИНИКО-ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПОСТМЕНОПАУЗАЛЬНОГО ОСТЕОПОРОЗА У ЖЕНЩИН В УСЛОВИЯХ Г. БАКУ

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**Введение:** Изучение состояния здоровья женщин в климактерическом периоде представляет общемедицинскую проблему, т.к. находится на стыке нескольких клинических дисциплин (гинекологии, эндокринологии, невропатологии, травматологии и др.). (Акендрот К. с соавт., 1989; Алтухова А.И., 1965; Лазебник Л.Б., Маличенко Н.Ф., 1999).

Самым серьезным последствием постменопаузы является остеопороз. Остеопороз – патологическое разрежение костной ткани без изменения соотношения ее органических и минеральных компонентов, обусловленное физиологическим угасанием функции яичников. Постменопаузальный остеопороз развивается в основном в течение 15-20 лет после менопаузы, приводя к резкому возрастанию переломов в трабекулярных отделах костей (позвонки, лучевая кость, шейка бедра). На профессиональном языке врачей остеопороз называют “скрытой эпидемией”, т.к. в большинстве случаев он протекает без ярко выраженных симптомов, которые могли бы насторожить человека. О наличии у себя постменопаузального остеопороза многие женщины узнают лишь после первого перелома. В связи с этим, остеопороз периода постменопаузы занимает особое место в центре внимания различных авторов, врачей многих





специальностей в течение уже более 50 лет (Михайлов Е.Е. с соавт., 1999; Hewenway D. et al., 1988; Velton L.J. et al., 1988).

**Материал и методы исследования:** Нами была обследована 131 женщина в возрасте 40 - 65 лет. Выделение пациенток с постменопаузальным остеопорозом (основная группа-72 больных) и без остеопороза (контрольная группа- 59 женщин) проводилось на основе данных, полученных при предварительном обследовании с помощью клинического и параклинического методов обследования. Постановка диагноза “остеопороз” проводилась по данным рентгенологического исследования, а также при помощи аппарата для определения изменения костных структур по оптической плотности рентгенограмм. У пациенток с постменопаузальным остеопорозом (основная группа) и женщин в периоде постменопаузы без признаков остеопороза (контрольная группа) определялись в крови уровни гормонов, ферментов и электролитов, способных прямо или косвенно влиять на метаболизм костной ткани, т.е. иметь отношение к развитию постменопаузального остеопороза (эстрадиол; щелочную фосфатазу; кальций). Результаты оценивались при сравнении исследуемых показателей с показателями, характеризующими их нормальный уровень.

**Результаты и обсуждения:** Основным клиническим проявлением постменопаузального остеопороза является наличие болевого синдрома, проявляющегося болями в костях и суставах. Наиболее часто болевые расстройства локализуются в костях нижних конечностей и в позвоночнике, с меньшей частотой – в костях верхних конечностей. Наряду с этим, у больных с постменопаузальным остеопорозом выявляются мышечные боли, артралгии и артропатии. Они нередко сочетаются с остеохондрозом и варикозным расширением вен, вызывают болевые ощущения в суставах и ограничение их движений. Самые первые проявления артралгии отмечаются в суставах пальцев, при этом возникают жалобы на боль, нарушение подвижности пальцев, уменьшение силы рук. Следующими по локализации артралгий являются коленные и плечевые суставы. При обследовании женщин следует обращать особое внимание и на такие жалобы, как ломкость и выпадение волос, хрупкость и крошение зубов, ногтей, избыточное оволосение (гирсутизм), пигментация и шелушение кожи, уменьшение роста. Эти нарушения отмечаются у значительного числа женщин, обнаруживающих явные признаки остеопороза, что позволило нам отнести их к сопутствующим симптомам остеопороза

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