



EROSIVE-ULCER LESIONS OF THE GASTRODUODENAL ZONE IN PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRRHOSIS, THEIR DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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The aim of the study was to study individual etiopathogenetic mechanisms and clinical features of erosive and ulcerative lesions of the gastroduodenal zone in patients with liver cirrhosis and their correction.

Materials and research methods. 28 patients with liver disease were examined in whom EFGDS revealed erosive and ulcerative lesions of the gastroduodenal zone. All patients were divided into 2 groups: group 1 received traditional therapy for the underlying disease (14 patients), group 2 received PPI pantoprazole (Pantap 40 mg) 1 caps each against the background of traditional therapy. 2 times a day before meals for 28 days.

Research results. Examination of patients before treatment revealed: astheno-neurotic syndrome - in 100% of patients, bloating - in 100% of patients, heaviness and pain in the right hypochondrium - in 78% of patients, nausea - in 52% of patients, bitterness in the mouth - in 43% of patients, yellowness of the skin - in 33% of patients, epigastric pain - in 26% of patients, loss of appetite - in 24% of patients, vomiting - in 23% of patients, spider veins in 23% of patients, heartburn - in 14% of patients ,

In ultrasound examination, all patients had changes in the liver: hepatomegaly - in 55% of patients, a decrease in size in 15% of patients, splenomegaly in 45% of patients, dilation of the hepatic and splenic veins - in 77% of patients.

Endoscopic examination revealed: erosion of the stomach - in 59% of patients, erosion of the 12th duodenum - in 23% of patients, stomach ulcers - in 15% of patients, ulcer in the 12th duodenum - in 3% of patients, duodenogastric reflux was determined - in 87% of patients . After 15 days of treatment, erosion was absent in 70% of patients, ulcers healed in 46.8% of patients. In patients of group 1, a decrease in the size of the ulcer by 1.0 times and the number of erosions of the mucous membrane by 1.5 times was noted only on the 10-15th day of treatment.

Conclusions: The clinical feature of hepatogenic ulcers is asymptomatic, few symptoms. Pantap accelerates the regeneration of mucosal lesions and is recommended for use in the complex therapy of erosive and ulcerative lesions of the gastroduodenal zone in patients with liver cirrhosis.