

A nighttime photograph of a city skyline, likely Chicago, with numerous skyscrapers illuminated against a dark sky. The lights from the buildings and streets create a vibrant, bokeh-like effect in the foreground.

MODERN VIEWS AND RESEACH

International scientific and practical Conference

A decorative graphic element consisting of two overlapping curved shapes, one in a light yellow-green and the other in a darker green, positioned on the left side of the lower half of the cover.

**Conference Proceedings
Egham, England
November 2020**



Conference proceedings available
at virtualconference.press

Modern views and research - 2020

Chief editor: R.Shilton

Independent Publishing Network Ltd

Mailing address – MB #1869, PO BOX 229, EGHAM, TW20
8WZ, UK

Registered Office – 71-75 Shelton Street, Covent Garden,
London, WC2H 9JQ, UK

Company Number 11541223

International scientific and practical Conference

Modern views and research - 2020, November, 2020: Egham.

Independent Publishing Network Ltd -35 p.

Date signed for printing,

For students, research workers

ISBN 978-1-83853-487-5

DOI: http://doi.org/10.37057/E_6

Publisher:Independent Publishing Network.

© Authors, 2020

© Independent Publishing Network Ltd

The collection of scientific papers available on

Virtualconferences.press

CONTENT

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

K.X. Ganiev. SPECIFIC FEATURES IN THE SEASONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SAPLINGS DEPENDING ON CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.....	4
--	---

CHEMICAL SCIENCES

V. M. Kapustin, M.N. Tsukanov LIQUID PYROLYSIS PRODUCTS AS RAW MATERIALS FOR PLASTIFYING ADDITIVES IN CONCRETE.....	6
---	---

MEDICAL SCIENCES

A.A. Ganiyev, S.Z. Abdurakhmonov, Sh.Y. Mukhamedova, G.E. Samigova NEOPLASMS OF THE SKIN IN THE HEAD AND NECK. EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND MODERN TREATMENT METHODS (LITERATURE REVIEW).....	8
Abdullajanov B.R., Devyatov A.V., Rakhmanov B.B. ULTRASOUND CRITERIA IN DETERMINING SURGERY TIME FOR ACUTE CALCULOUS CHOLECYSTITIS.....	14
Abdullajanov B.R., Devyatov A.V., Rakhmanov B.B. ULTRASOUND CRITERIA IN DETERMINING SURGERY TIME FOR ACUTE CALCULOUS CHOLECYSTITIS.....	15
Rustamov Abdisamat Eshmurodovich, Matkarimov Sanjar Raimbayevich, Eshmurodova Dilnora Bakhodir qizi RESULTS OF THE SURGICAL METHOD OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH POSTPARTUM RUPTURE OF THE RECTOVAGINAL SEPTUM AND ASSOCIATED ANAL SPHINCTER INSUFFICIENCY.....	16
Zubaydilloeva Zarina Khamzaevna, Zubaydulloeva Zarnigor Khamzaevna. ROLE OF BETA-BLOCKERS IN THE TREATMENT OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION.....	20

PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

Istamova N.A. MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BILINGUALITY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN.....	22
Mirzabekova Feruzaxon Nasridinovna, Razzoqova Oysha Baxtiyor qizi PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT AGES.....	24

PSYCHOLOGY

Gulnora Khudoyberganova EXPRESSION OF ASTHETIC VIEWS IN THE WORKS OF KHORIS AL-MUHOSIBI.....	26
Razzakova Nargis Yuldashevna FAMILY - THE CRADLE OF VALUES THAT PROVIDES ETERNAL LIFE AND LONGEVITY OF GENERATIONS.....	28

TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Golubenko Aliksey Yurevich CHRONOLOGY OF INFORMATION-PSYCHOLOGICAL SECURITY.....	32
--	----

BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

SPECIFIC FEATURES IN THE SEASONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SAPLINGS DEPENDING ON CLIMATIC CONDITIONS.

K.X.Ganiev.

Associate Professor of Fergana State University, candidate of biological sciences

Abstract. This article partially describes the influence of climatic conditions of Fergana region, vegetation of plants and seasonal changes on the development of sap, changes in quantitative densities and damaging properties.

Keywords: green apple juice, founder, winged live-born juices, wingless live-born juices, migratory juices, population dynamics, hatched eggs.

Fergana region is located in the southeast of Uzbekistan, in the southwest of the Fergana Valley. Its northernmost point is near the Pungon Bridge of the Syrdarya, 40 g 35 minutes north, and its southern point is 40 g north latitude south of the village of Sokh. The climate is continental, winters are cold, summers are dry, hot, and spring begins much earlier. In the spring, the temperature rises rapidly, and the vegetation of trees and shrubs accelerates. This has a positive effect on the development of eggs of wintering aphids in them.

During March, April and May, the Fergana Valley receives a lot of rainfall, with high levels of humidity. The resulting favorable environmental conditions allow the juices to multiply rapidly. During this time, the founders of almost all types of juices begin to live to full adulthood. In particular, *Aphis pomi* and *Dysaphis plantaginea* can be seen on apple seedlings, *Hyalopterus* prune on apricots, *Brachycaudus* on plums and almonds, and *Schizaphis*, *Anuraphis*, *Dysaphis* on pears.

During March-April, the relative humidity is around 60-75% and the temperature is relatively low. Under these conditions, the saplings begin to reproduce in a short time, the colonies grow rapidly. In most cases, from the second half of April, under the influence of sap, the leaves begin to strongly curl, some turn yellow. It is during this period that the harmful effects of sap on forage plants are felt and intensified.

From the second decade of April, representatives of the group of migratory saplings begin to fly to the additional forage plants. In particular, *Dysaphis* migrates to the horseradish vein without *plantaginea*.

In June, most sap forms large colonies on the leaves and twigs of trees and shrubs. For example, *Arhis pomi* is densely planted under leaves, on young twigs, in buds under trees, and even on the green bands of fruit, along flower buds. Syrups can also be found in plants that are not specific to the same species during the growing season. In particular, small colonies of *Aphis gossypii* juice can be found on the stem tips and curls of grapes, pomegranate (12-24.04.2018).

From the third decade of June, the relative humidity decreases and the temperature rises rapidly. This, in turn, accelerates the transition of sap to additional food plants, and some to trees and shrubs growing along alleys and water bodies.

July-August is the hottest month in Fergana, the average temperature is +26.9°, the maximum limit is + 42-44 °, and the relative humidity is 20-29%. During this period, migrating saplings have fully passed on to additional feed plants. The quantitative density of non-migratory sap fed on trees and shrubs decreases sharply. They begin to feed on

plants or plant seedlings that grow under favorable conditions.

During July-August, *Pterocomma pilosum*, *P. populeum*, *Berberidaphis lydiae*, *Semiaphis lonicerina*, *Hyadaphis tataricae*, *Eulachnus alticola*, *E. tauricus* and other species are found in small numbers in trees and shrubs.

From the second half of September there will be more favorable ecological conditions for the life of lizards. The quantitative density of the juices begins to rise. In areas with relatively high humidity, aphids that have experienced an unfavorable period of the season are widespread throughout the region, leading to an increase in population dynamics for the second time in the life of the insect. From the end of the month, the sap is observed to return to the trees and shrubs from the additional food plants.

In October, the autumn generation of most species - male and female succulents develop. Continuous hot days of autumn have a positive effect on the sap. During October-November, male and female lizards are also common in algae colonies, along with winged and wingless live births. After the second half of November, the initial male juices die. Females, on the other hand, lay their eggs in wintering grounds (rod tips, bud base, and body shell cracks). In late September and October, the quantity density of some sap increases, and in some cases the colonies are larger than in spring and summer. In addition to willow, *Tuberolachnus salignus* is also found in the body of plants such as mulberry, apple, pear, and beech in October-November, when the quantity density is high.

During the winter months, very few species of sap are preserved. *Macrosiphum rosae*, *Amphorophora catharinae* sap can be found in roses and namataks in the second half of December and early January. With a sharp change and decrease in daily temperature, these sap begin to accumulate in the main body, buds and root collar of the plant.

CHEMICAL SCIENCES

LIQUID PYROLYSIS PRODUCTS AS RAW MATERIALS FOR PLASTIFYING ADDITIVES IN CONCRETE

d.t.s. **V. M. Kapustin**

Gubkin Russian State University of Oil and Gas, c. Moscow

doctoral student **M.N. Tsukanov**

Bukhara Engineering Technological Institute., c. Bukhara

Abstract. In this work, research has been carried out on the development of a technology for the production of chemical additives in concrete products, which have a plasticizing effect that allows to provide a multifactorial effect in the process of concrete production.

Keywords:

Oil, raw materials, pyrolysis, product, technology, plasticizer, products, concrete, distillate.

Rational processing of hydrocarbon raw materials obtained from oil is becoming one of the main reserves for reducing the cost of producing marketable products and reducing its cost. This is due, on the one hand, to a significant decrease in oil production, an increase in the cost of its transportation and a narrowing of economic ties between the regions of Uzbekistan, and, on the other hand, the need for deep processing of oil, including its high-boiling fractions [1].

Liquid pyrolysis products produced in the form of grades E-8, E-1, E-3, E-5, the so-called pyrolysis condensate, contain a significant amount of aromatic hydrocarbons and can potentially be used as feedstock for the production of benzene, toluene, xylenes as well as high-octane motor fuels [2].

A known method of processing liquid pyrolysis products, including the stages of separation of a narrow fraction of 70-150°C, its hydrostabilization on an aluminum-palladium catalyst at 70-125°C, a pressure of 3.0-5 MPa, followed by hydrotreating on an aluminum-cobalt-molybdenum catalyst at a temperature of 320-400°C, a pressure of 3.0- 4.5 MPa and final hydroprocessing in two reactors at 400 - 700°C and pressures of 2.5-3 MPa. As a result of fractionation of the hydroprocessing product, the following are obtained: gases - 20%; fraction SB -70°C - 15%; benzene - 45%; hydroprocessing residues - 22%. The hydrogen consumption reaches 2.5% for the feedstock. The disadvantages of this method are its multistage and significant costs for catalysts and hydrogen, as well as a high yield of gaseous products [3].

Closest to the claimed technical essence and the achieved result is a method for processing liquid pyrolysis products by contacting with a zeolite-containing aluminosilicate catalyst, followed by the separation of oligomers from the oligomerizate and obtaining a gasoline component. The disadvantages of this method are: the possibility of processing only light types of liquid pyrolysis products and obtaining a component of high-octane gasolines with an increased benzene content.

The invention is aimed at deepening the process of processing liquid pyrolysis products, obtaining gasoline components with a low benzene content, as well as expanding the range of products obtained - benzene, toluene, petroleum resin, raw materials for technical carbon and raw materials for the synthesis of plasticizing additives in concrete [4].

Usage: oil refining and petrochemical industry. Essence: in a method for processing

liquid pyrolysis products, including contacting the SB-180° C fraction with a zeolite-containing aluminosilicate catalyst, followed by the separation of oligomers from the oligomerizate and obtaining a gasoline component according to the invention, liquid pyrolysis products containing components boiling above 180-200°C are additionally processed, which are preliminarily separated, and the oligomerizate is separated into fractions boiling up to 120 °C and above 120°C; the fraction boiling up to 120°C is sent to a complex distillation column, from the top of which a light component of motor gasoline is isolated, benzene is by side flow through the stripping section, toluene is from the bottom of the column, and the fraction boiling above 120°C is mixed with components boiling above 180-200°C, and is introduced into another complex distillation column, from the top of which a heavy component of gasoline is obtained, a mixture of the upper side cut and the distillate from the residue of this column is used as a raw material for carbon black, the rest of the residue is mixed with a solvent and a petroleum resin is obtained, and the bottom side cut, withdrawn through the stripping section, used as a raw material for the synthesis of plasticizing additives in concrete.

References.

1. Berenc A.D., Vol-Epshtein A.B. and other Processing of liquid pyrolysis products. M., "Chemistry" 1985. p. 186.
2. Bruskin Yu.A., Kozlov M.E. and other Method of producing olefins. // Pat. No. 93042481 (RF) No. 34. 1998.
3. Vol Epshtein A.B., Krichko A.A., Mukhina T.N. Composition and methods of processing liquid pyrolysis products. M., "CSRITNeftekhim", 1969. p. 48.
4. Lesokhina G.F., Mukhina T.N., Khodakovskaya V.A. Composition and processing of liquid pyrolysis products in domestic installations. M., "CSRITNeftekhim", 1977, p. 38.

MEDICAL SCIENCES

NEOPLASMS OF THE SKIN IN THE HEAD AND NECK. EARLY DIAGNOSIS AND MODERN TREATMENT METHODS (LITERATURE REVIEW)

A.A. Ganiyev, S.Z. Abdurakhmonov, Sh.Y. Mukhamedova, G.E. Samigova
Tashkent State Dental Institute

The article is devoted to the analysis of current trends in radiation therapy (RT) of primary and recurrent, localized and locally advanced head and neck tumors. Covered the issues of using RT in a standalone version, and in combination with surgical treatment. The characteristic and evaluation of the use of the most modern methods.

Keywords: head and neck tumors, diagnosis, treatment

In the structure of the incidence of malignant neoplasm of the population, skin cancer ranks third, second only to lung and stomach cancer in men and breast and stomach cancer in women. In most patients (up to 90%), a tumor occurs on the scalp and neck [1,8,12] The most common form of neoplasm in the head and neck is squamous cell carcinoma, a malignant tumor that is localizing both on the skin and on the mucous membrane of the upper respiratory and the digestive tract [8,11,15]. Issues of early diagnosis and treatment of squamous cell carcinoma localized in the head and neck stay relevant and completely unresolved to date. This is primarily due to the morphological features of the tumor itself, the high potential of regional and distant metastasis, and the late treatment of the overwhelming majority of patients (up to 80%) with advanced, widespread forms of the disease [1,8,11]].

An American scientist [15] reports that squamous cell carcinoma of the scalp and neck, HNSCC, has high morbidity and mortality. Even in America, more than 1/2 - 2/3 of the patients were diagnosed at an advanced stage. For successful treatment, it is urgently necessary to set up methods for diagnosing HNSCC and to do therapeutic actions as soon as possible. Modern achievements of the new generation of Sequencing, recommend starting diagnostic technology from a new perspective, such as personal genomics, proteomics, metabolomics and the study of related, and personal information of the patient. The scientist reports that he has studied all available recent studies in the field of early diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma of the scalp and neck (HNSCC).

Recent research findings suggest that, the incidence of malignant skin tumors in the head and neck over the past 15 years is 15-17%. [1,3,6,8,12]. About 90% of patients are people of working age (30-60 years) and, despite the fact that they "visually" localize the data of neoplasm, 60-70% of patients go to treatment with locally advanced tumor processes (stages III-IV) . Survival rates for patients with locally advanced head and neck tumors after radical surgery are 40-50% and 20-30% after independent radiation therapy. According to the literature, the recurrence rate of locally spatial cancer of the skin and mucous membranes is quite high and averages from 25 to 57% [2,4,6,10]. The reason for this is the low sensitivity of some tumors to ionizing radiation, a violation of the methods of unofficial chemotherapy and inadequately performed operations [2,5,11]. These statistics show the importance and relevance of early diagnosis of diseases.

One of the widely used in clinical practice diagnostic methods for determining the localization, size, shape and refinement of structural features of diffuse and focal changes in the soft tissues of the neck, lymph nodes and large salivary glands is the B-

mode ultrasound method. However, it should be noted with regret that the use of only ultrasound in the B-mode, although valuable, does not always allow a sufficient degree of accuracy to provide the necessary reliability of the differential diagnosis of inflammatory and tumor changes due to the similarity of ultrasound signs [3].

Chinese authors [18] in their work report that there is a lack of effective diagnostic tools for early assessment of radiation therapy (RT) results in patients with head and neck skin cancer (HNC). Timely diagnosis of treatment failure can help the use of rescue ways to prevent disease progression. Scientists rated squamous cell carcinoma antigen and CYFRA 21-1 as early markers of failure of radiation therapy in patients with GNA. Between January 2009 and February 2012, 185 patients (mean age 59 years) with squamous cell carcinoma received treatment with the intention of treatment only with RT or in combination with chemotherapy (HT). Serum markers were evaluated 2 times: before RT and after treatment. The median follow-up was 40 months. Loco regional control (LRC) was 53%, and local-regional failure (LRF) was 31%. When comparing LRC and LRF, there were no significant differences between concentration markers obtained before LT. After CT, CYFRA 21-1 ($p = 0.018$) was much increased in the LRF group. Patients with CYFRA 21-1 <1.79 ng / ml had a higher non-relapse survival compared with patients with CYFRA 21-1 ≥ 1.79 ng / ml (74% versus 53%, respectively). After RT, CYFRA 21-1 was much associated with the overall survival rate in both one-dimensional ($p = 0.049$) and multivariate analysis ($p = 0.019$). CYFRA 21-1, assessed at the end of RT or CT, is a prognostic marker of the tumor response. A high concentration of CYFRA 21-1 after treatment increases the risk of death. CYFRA 21-1 may be suggested for monitoring HNC carcinoma.

The clinical significance of the results is the value of using a standardized structured interview for the early diagnosis of depressive disorder in people caring for patients with head and neck cancer. Early screening and treatment of depression in these caregivers will improve their quality of life and ability to serve patients.

Polish authors [17] present an article studying the prevalence and risk factors of depressive disorder in people caring for patients with head and neck cancer. Subjects were recruited from a multidisciplinary outpatient clinic for the treatment of head and neck skin cancer at the medical center from February to July 2012. Medical workers with head and neck cancer were registered and evaluated using a structured clinical interview for DSM-IV, Clinician Version, Brief Health Questionnaire 36 and Family APGAR. The main aim of the study was to study the differences in demographic data and clinical characteristics of caregivers with and without depressive disorders. In addition, a step-by-step logistic regression model was used to test possible risk factors. One hundred forty-three people were included in the study. The most common mental disorder was depressive disorder (14.7%) followed by adaptation disorder (13.3%). Almost a third of the guardians had a psychiatric diagnosis. Using logistic regression analysis, it was found that unemployment (odds ratio (OR) = 3.16; 95% CI 1.04-9.68), lower social functionality (OR = 1.43; 95% CI, 1, 18-1.72) and a lower level of education. (OR = 1.16; CI 95%, 1.01-1.34) were significant risk factors for developing depressive disorder. The clinical significance of the results is the value of using a standardized structured interview for the early diagnosis of depressive disorder in people caring for patients with head and neck cancer. Early screening and treatment of depression in these caregivers will improve their quality of life and ability to serve patients.

Russian scientist Pustynsky I.N. (2014) [8] in his article shows that to get axial scans, the first level of scanning is the level of auditory canals, and the last level is the level of tracheal bifurcation. Indirect lymphoscintigraphy (NLSH) of the lymph nodes of the neck based on the selective accumulation of colloidal particles in the RES cells of the

lymph nodes. Radiopharmaceutical Tc-99 (Russia) is characterized by rapid spread along the lymphatic tract. Special preparation of the patient is not required. A Radiopharmaceutical (RFP) was administered under the mucosa of the tumor base in a volume of 0.5 ml, as well as in the healthy direction. Scintigraphy was performed twice, 3 and 6 hours after administration of the radiopharmaceutical. The main type of analysis is a visual assessment of scintigrams. In this case, the topography, shape, clarity of the contours of the lymph nodes, as well as the degree of accumulation of the radiopharmaceutical in them, was taken into account.

With malignant formations of the scalp and neck, a CT image can help in staging the process. Computed tomography of the neck used to decide latent metastases or to assess the operability of palpable metastases. The figure small metastasis in CT has limitations, and micro metastases cannot be detected. However, the use of CT plays an important role in reducing the risk of latent metastases. According to studies of indirect lymphoscintigraphy, the proportion of diagnosed metastases to the lymph nodes of the neck was 37 (62.71%) cases. In 9 (23.68%) cases, the results of lymphoscintigraphy were false positive. According to the results, the sensitivity of lymphoscintigraphy was 0.62, specificity was 0.76, and effectiveness was -0.69 [9].

One of the known methods for determining the functional state of lymphatic vessels and nodes in oncology is the direct lymphography method. However, this method was not widely used due to the technical difficulties of its application in the head and neck, anatomical features and insufficient knowledge of the lymphatic system of the head and neck [10].

The use of modern methods of treatment, such as radiation therapy, surgical excision, electrocoagulation, cryodestruction, laser exposure, chemotherapy and immunotherapy, as well as their combination leads to the complete or partial cure of skin tumors in only 60-80% of cases [5].

Currently, available methods of treating head and neck skin tumors have reached a high level, but their use is not always possible due to the risk of organ cosmetic changes in the underlying and surrounding tissues, the multiple nature of skin lesions, the presence of concomitant somatic diseases, and due to patient failure from traditional methods of treatment.

According to scientists of the Oncological Scientific Center. N.N. Blokhina RAMS [8] the use of chemotherapy for squamous cell carcinoma of the scalp and neck began 25 years ago with monochemotherapy with methotrexate. Subsequently, cisplatin and bleomycin began to be used, which made it possible to increase the overall effectiveness by 6-20%, and the full effect was observed in 2-5% of patients, which, of course, did not affect the survival of patients. The combination of cisplatin with 5-fluorouracil allowed to get an objective clinical effect in 50-60% of patients. Today, these drugs remain the main drugs used in clinical trials for squamous cell carcinoma of the head and neck. Numerous studies have shown the need for at least 2 courses of chemotherapy to properly evaluate the effect. In patients with histologically proven full effect after chemotherapy, survival was higher compared with patients with partial effect. After successful chemotherapy, effective radiation therapy or surgery can be performed without serious complications. The frequency of distant metastasis is also reduced.

Surgeons of the head and neck tumor departments of most cities in Russia have different methods of local plastic surgery and are able to use different types of flaps on their feeding legs. Many are on the verge of introducing micro vascular technology. After surgery, it is advisable to conduct a course of chemo radiotherapy. Thus, the algorithm for the treatment of cancer becomes more dynamic and clearly defined. In complex diagnostic cases, it is advisable to completely remove the pathological lesion

with an urgent histological examination and expand the scope of the operation to confirm cancer.

In the dissertation research, Khabibulaev Sh.Z. (2013) reconstruction of extensive defects of the soft tissues of the head for nix was also performed using a trapezoidal flap and frontal graft on a vascular pedicle (superficial temporal artery). These types of tissue repair are feasible even with resection of the periosteum and the external cortical plate of the bones of the skull. Nevertheless, this type of plastic surgery is limited by the localization of neoplasm in the anterolateral and posterior parts of the head. In these cases, tissue reconstruction was used with oncoming fascial and fascial tapes, which were formed along the edge of the defect with hemming to each other. This technique allows you to radically remove a malignant tumor and at the same time keep the hair in the flaw area. Plastic closure of non-penetrating facial defects involves, in the vast majority of cases, the use of only one skin-fat or skin-muscle flap. For this, it is necessary to choose a graft commensurate with the diameter of the defect and bring it to the latter with preservation of the supply base. In total, 43 operations were performed using 43 different flaps. Border skin-fat and nasolabial grafts (12 and 11 cases, respectively) were used more often, less often a flap on the pectoralis major muscle (6 cases) and a frontal skin-fascial flap (5 cases). In single observations, deltopectoral, cervical and sternocleidomastoid flaps were used.

In recent years, the possibilities of neoadjuvant chemotherapy in combination with surgery for head and neck cancer have been actively studied. The results of treatment and complications are compared with the traditional combination treatment (radiation therapy + surgery) with various neoadjuvant chemotherapy regimens with cisplatin, 5-fluorouracil, methotrexate and surgery in the second stage. Neoadjuvant chemotherapy performed with effect causes a greater inhibition of tumor proliferative activity compared with radiation therapy. Postoperative complications in the preoperative chemotherapy group develop almost two times less than in the preoperative radiation therapy group [6].

According to the authors of [8], squamous skin cancer is a malignant tumor that develops from keratinocytes capable of producing keratin. It accounts for up to 30-40% of all malignant neoplasm of the skin. The course of squamous cell carcinoma of the skin progresses steadily with the infiltration of the underlying tissues and often with metastasis. Treatment of patients with locally advanced primary and recurrent squamous cell carcinoma of the scalp and neck is one of the urgent problems of clinical oncology. The main method of treatment for this group of patients is surgical. However, the topographic and anatomical features of the head and neck lead in certain cases to the conditionally radical and non-radical nature of the operation in this area with a locally advanced tumor process. Despite this, from the standpoint of modern clinical oncology, which attached great importance to the quality of life of cancer patients, the implementation of such interventions using reconstructive plastic surgery is justified. Certain prospect for improving treatment outcomes in this category of patients is associated with the use of postoperative radiation therapy.

Tumor metastasis is one of the leading causes of death in cancer patients. Tumor dissemination of skin neoplasms occurs lymphogenously in 35-60% of patients. According to P.G. Bityutsky, metastases in clinically not enlarged lymph nodes are found in 13% of cases.

One of the important problems in the management of patients with tumors of the head and neck diseases is the care of these patients by medical personnel and relatives of patients. Polish scientists of about this problem article.

The problem of treating this class of patients remains relevant and difficult to resolve,

which necessitates an integrated approach, which consists of a combination of surgical and conservative methods of treatment for combating pathogenic micro flora, general intoxication of the body, and stimulation of regeneration processes. However, the specificity of the maxillofacial region does not always allow for extensive surgical treatment of wounds, and therefore local treatment after surgery is a real choice method.

One of the most effective forms of the anti-cancer struggle for the recovery of the population is the dispensary service method. This method makes it possible to carry out an effective fight against malignant morbidity, systematically check the state of health of the population and give it targeted preventive care, and find diseases in patients in the early stages of and timely conduct subsequent radical treatment.

Preventive examinations, as the most active form of medical examination of the population and an effective method of cancer prevention, make it possible: to increase the number of identified patients in the early stages of the disease (this helps to increase the contingent of patients of the II clinical group requiring radical treatment); cut the percentage of transition of precancerous diseases to cancer; significantly cut the number of advanced forms of malignant tumors, especially "visual" localization.

The effectiveness of the results obtained from preventive examinations largely depends on the quality of their conduct, on the degree of preparedness and qualification of the doctors included in the teams conducting professional examinations on oncopathology. Depending on the contingent, preventive examinations can be personal and mass. Individual preventive examinations are carried out in order to find tumor and precancerous diseases among people who apply for treatment of various diseases to medical institutions or who are being treated in various hospitals. At this time, the district doctor or other specialist (surgeon, dentist), examining each person applying for a specific disease, at the same time clarifies the early signs of malignant tumors. If cancer suspected, the doctor conducts other laboratory and instrumental studies or sends them to a consultation with specialists of the proper profile.

References

1. Давыдов М. И. Статистика злокачественных новообразований в России и странах СНГ в 2009 г. / М. И. Давыдов ; под ред. Е. М. Аксель // Вестн. РОНЦ им. Н.Н. Блохина РАМН. - 2011. - Т. 22, № 3 (85). - Прил. 1.
2. Имянитов Е. Н. Эпидемиология и биология опухолей головы и шеи // Сибирский онкологический журнал. 2006. №S1.
3. Кабисова Г.С. Сравнительный анализ эффективности современных форм дренирующих сорбентов в комплексном лечении больных с гнойно-воспалительными заболеваниями челюстно-лицевой области: Автореф. диссерт. мед. наук.-М., 2013.- 25 с.
4. Кабисова Г.С., Копецкий И.С. Применение сорбционно-аппликационной терапии в местном лечении гнойно-воспалительных заболеваний челюстно-лицевой области // Медицинский вестник МВД, 2012. - № 4. С. 11-15.
5. Кандакова Е. Ю. Клинико-экспериментальное обоснование повышения эффективности сочетанной фотонно-нейтронной терапии опухолей головы и шеи: Автореф. дис. ... д-ра мед. наук.-Москва - 2015.- 43 с.
6. Карпенко А.В., Сибгатуллин Р.Р., Бойко А.А. Чресшейный доступ в хирургическом лечении орфарингеального рака.// Опухоли головы и шеи. 2018;8(2):53-61.
7. Осипян Е.О., Мудунов А.М. Компьютерная и магнитно-резонансная томография в оценке местной распространенности опухолей полости рта и ротоглотки как основной фактор выбора тактики лечения //Опухоли головы и

шеи.-2017.-№4.-С.53-62

8.Пустынский И. Н. Современная стратегия лечения больных базальноклеточным и плоскоклеточным раком кожи головы и шеи: дис. ... доктора мед. наук: - Москва, 2014.- 284 с.

9.Светицкий П.В., Новикова И.А., Златник Е.Ю. и др. Некоторые факторы прогноза течения рака органов полости рта // Фундаментальные исследования. - 2015. - № 1-2. - С. 361-365;

10.Степанова И.Р. и др Лимфедема после комбинированного лечения опухолей головы и шеи //Опухоли головы и шеи.-2018.-№2.-С.88-91

11.Чистяков А.Л. Возможности лечения ран в реконструктивно-восстановительной хирургии лица и шеи: // Автореферат дис. ... доктора медицинских наук / Первый моск. гос. мед. ун-т. им. И.М. Сеченова. Москва, 2016.- 25 с.

12.Юсупов Б. Заболеваемость злокачественными опухолями головы и шеи в центральной климатогеографической зоне республики Узбекистан в 2002-2008 гг.

13.Bengtsson M., Korduner M., Campbell V. et al. Mandibular access osteotomy for tumor ablation: could a more tissue-preserving technique affect healing outcome //J Oral Maxillofac Surg.- 2016;74(10): 2085-92.

14.Dutta S.R., Passi D., Sharma S., Singh P. Transoral robotic surgery: a contemporary cure for future maxillofacial surgery.// J Oral Maxillofac Surg Med Pathol .- 2016;28(4):290-303.

15.Evans M., Jones T.M. Transoral surgery or radiotherapy for oropharyngeal carcinoma - is it either or...?// Clin Oncol (R Coll Radiol).- 2016;28(7):413-20.

16.Golusiska-Kardach E; Kardach H; Golusiski P Dental examination integral part of preventive testing head and neck cancers //Przegl Lek], ISSN: 0033-2240, 2016; Vol. 73 (10), pp. 773-6;

17.Mrochem-Kwarciak J; Rutkowski T; Wygoda A. Early diagnosis of radiotherapy failure for patients with head and neck cancer: the role of biochemical markers// Tumori.- 2018 Aug; Vol. 104 (4), pp. 273-279

18.Wilkie M.D., Upile N.S., Lau A.S. et al. Transoral laser microsurgery for oropharyngeal squamous cell carcinoma: a paradigm shift in therapeutic approach. //Head Neck.- 2016;38(8):1263-70.

ULTRASOUND CRITERIA IN DETERMINING SURGERY TIME FOR ACUTE CALCULOUS CHOLECYSTITIS.

Abdullajanov B.R., Devyatov A.V., Rakhmanov B.B.
Andijan State Medical Institute.

For decades, surgical tactics for acute cholecystitis have been periodically revised. At the same time, the choice of the optimal timing of surgical intervention in various clinics is suitable for their own.

In the clinic of the Department of Surgical Diseases of the Andijan State Medical Institute, thanks to the development of strict ultrasound - criteria for acute cholecystitis in the main group, it became possible to use more active tactics.

The main diagnostic signs were additional dense echo structures in the gallbladder cavity, giving an acoustic shadow. In 87.6% of patients, an increase in the size of the gallbladder was noted by more than 4.1 cm in the transverse and 6.1 cm in the longitudinal direction, which was caused by obstruction of the cystic duct with calculus. In 73.8% of patients, a thickening of the wall from 4 mm to 1.2 cm was noted. At the same time, a decrease in the echo density of the wall was noted on the echograms, and the outer contour looked blurred. Another reliable sign was considered to be a low-density hypoechoic band surrounding the gallbladder, the so-called "double circuit" symptom, found in 42.4% of patients, the width of this band ranged from 0.1 to 0.3 cm. In 95 patients with this symptom, in 82% destructive cholecystitis was revealed during the operation. Only in 11.6% of patients this symptom was not detected. The data obtained allow us to conclude that the doubling of the contour of the gallbladder wall is a pathogenic symptom of destructive forms of inflammation. More than half of the patients in the gallbladder cavity revealed diffuse small echo structures of medium and low density, which arose with empyema of the gallbladder. A diagnosis was made based on the combination of these signs.

In 21.6% of patients, a zone of increased echogenicity was detected around the gallbladder, which indicated an inflammatory process in the surrounding tissues and the formation of a peri-vesicular infiltrate. We also considered the smoothing of the border between the bladder neck and the structures of the hepato-duodenal ligament as a criterion for peri-vesicular infiltration in acute cholecystitis. In a number of cases, acute calculous cholecystitis was complicated by choledocholithiasis with the development of symptoms of obstructive jaundice. As for the timing of the operation, emergency operations were performed within the next 6 hours after admission to the clinic and there was no effect of conservative therapy. Moreover, with obstructive cholecystitis, the effect of conservative therapy may occur within the next 4-6 hours. In cases where the attack cannot be stopped within 6 hours, as a rule, it is necessary to operate on urgent indications. Therefore, the terms of the operation, in the absence of the effect of conservative therapy, were gradually reduced, and at present we set the indications for surgery with acute obstructive cholecystitis that does not stop conservatively no later than 24 hours from the moment of hospitalization. In the first 6 hours, if the attack did not stop and the pain syndrome persisted, the operation was performed in 53 patients, of whom peritonitis was an indication for early intervention. 143 patients, after relief of an acute attack, were operated on for 3-4 days. In 9 cases, it took more than 4 days to correct concomitant pathology. Operations performed within 7-8 days after the relief of an attack of acute cholecystitis in the presence of an infiltrate in the area of the bladder neck were distinguished by significant technical difficulties. Experience has shown that in three days after the onset of an acute attack, the removal of the gallbladder is even facilitated due to some swelling of its wall.

RISK FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF WOUND COMPLICATIONS DURING OPERATIONS FOR RESTRAINED VENTRAL HERNIAS

Abdullazhanov B.R., Babadjanov A.Kh., Isakov P.M.
Andijan State Medical Institute. Republic of Uzbekistan.

Purpose of the study. Determination of risk factors for the development of wound complications during operations for restrained ventral hernias.

Material and methods. The study included the results of treatment of 91 patients with strangulated ventral hernias, who were urgently operated in the surgery department of the Andijan Regional Multidisciplinary Medical Center for the period from 2015 to 2020. The average age of the patients was 53.5 ± 1.3 years. There were 68 female patients (74.7%), men - 23 (25.3%).

Results. In the course of this study, we also analyzed the frequency of wound pyoinflammatory complications with subsequent verification of the risk factors for their development. So, the frequency of local complications (seroma, wound suppuration, prolonged intake of exudate) according to the culture of the studied samples was 20.0% - 3 out of 15 cases with the growth of microorganisms. Among patients without detected growth ($n = 19$), only 1 (5.3%) case had a prolonged flow of exudate through the drains.

Among the local complications, the most frequent, before the removal of the drainage, were the prolonged intake of exudate (6.6%), seroma (5.5%) and infiltration of the surgical wound (5.5%). At the same time, after removal of the drainage in 3 (3.3%) cases, wound suppuration was observed, in 1 (1.1%) case, marginal necrosis of the skin, which was not noted before removal of the drainage; seroma occurred in 4 (4.4%) cases.

The likelihood of developing local complications associated with inadequate drainage of the postoperative wound or inflammation was 20.9% (19 of 91). At the same time, the share of gray accounted for 9.9% (9 out of 91), followed by long-term drainage (6.6%) and infiltration in the surgical wound (5.5%).

According to ultrasound, out of 9 patients with seromas, "blind" (non-draining) zones were found in 4 patients, and in all patients a maximum-sized prosthesis was used due to a large hernial defect (more than 15 cm). As a rule, due to the established drainage, no accumulations of fluid were noted at a distance of 5-8 cm on either side of the tube.

The inflammatory process in the wound area can affect the formation of an infiltrate (in conjunction with an operating injury) and a prolonged flow of serous discharge through the drains. This factor is also directly related to microbial contamination. Therefore, the share of inadequate drainage can be attributed to cases with the formation of seromas or hematomas (11 complications - 12.1%), and to the inflammatory etiology of complications - infiltrates, suppuration, marginal necrosis and prolonged exudation (15 complications - 16.5%). Thus, in order to improve the results of surgical treatment of patients with restrained ventral hernias, when performing allohernioplasty, it is necessary to take into account such preventive measures as adequate drainage and the state of the microbial landscape in the area of the surgical wound. Another factor is the prevention of systemic postoperative complications characteristic of urgent herniology. In particular, respiratory and cardiovascular complications.

Output. To improve the results of surgical treatment of patients with restrained ventral hernias, when performing allohernioplasty, it is necessary to take into account such preventive measures as adequate drainage and the state of the microbial landscape in the area of the surgical wound, which will allow to influence the main links of the pathogenesis of the development of specific wound complications, in turn, to optimize the postoperative rehabilitation program. will provide a reduction in the incidence of systemic complications.

RESULTS OF THE SURGICAL METHOD OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH POSTPARTUM RUPTURE OF THE RECTOVAGINAL SEPTUM AND ASSOCIATED ANAL SPHINCTER INSUFFICIENCY

Rustamov Abdisamat Eshmurodovich

senior professor, Department of surgical diseases of Tashkent Medical Academy,
e-mail: abdusamat.rustamov@tma.uz

Matkarimov Sanjar Raimbayevich

proctology department head of 1st Republican clinical hospital of The Republic of
Uzbekistan ,

Eshmurodova Dilnora Bakhodir qizi

3 year masters degree student of Surgical diseases department of Tashkent
Medical Academy

e-mail: dilnoraeshmurodova@gmail.com

Annotation . Obstetric trauma leading to rectovaginal postpartum rupture formation results from perineal laceration and/or from prolonged ischemia and necrosis following obstructed labor. Due to modern obstetric care fistulas are rare in industrialized countries. Delivery-related injuries are the most common cause of rectovaginal injuries. This includes tears in the perineum that extend to the bowel, or an infection of an episiotomy - a surgical incision to enlarge the perineum during vaginal delivery. These may happen following a long, difficult, or obstructed labor. The condition may cause emotional distress and physical discomfort, which can impact self-esteem and intimacy.

Key words: rectovaginal rupture, anal sphincter insufficiency, postpartum perineal rupture

Various inconsistencies of the birth canal and the size of the fetus, its incorrect position, obstetric operations can lead to rupture of the perineum with damage to the walls of the vagina, rectum, divergence of the anterior portion of the muscle, levator anus (levator), and rupture of the rectal pulp. In these situations, an urgent surgical intervention is performed, while approximately every tenth patient develops inflammatory complications in the area of the operation, most often it is the failure of the sutures on the intestinal wall. Symptoms of a defect in the seams appear on the 3-5th day of the postoperative period and are manifested by the release of gases and feces from the vagina. In such a situation, an involuntary desire arises to urgently re-suture the defect. Such actions are a gross mistake, since the healing of a sutured purulent wound is impossible under any circumstances, and repeated failure of the sutures only increases its size.

A similar course of the pathological process develops in postpartum and postoperative fistulas.

As a result, they are labial in nature, with defects in both organs of the same height. The absence of a fistulous passage is of extremely practical importance - purulent cavities or leaks are never found in the rectovaginal septum. Depending on the fistula's size and location, you may have minor symptoms or significant problems with continence and hygiene. Signs and symptoms of a rectovaginal fistula may include:

- " Passage of gas, stool or pus from your vagina
- " Foul-smelling vaginal discharge
- " Recurrent vaginal or urinary tract infections
- " Irritation or pain in the vulva, vagina and the area between your vagina and anus (perineum)
- " Pain during sexual intercourse

Purpose of the study: rehabilitation of patients with postpartum injuries of the integrity

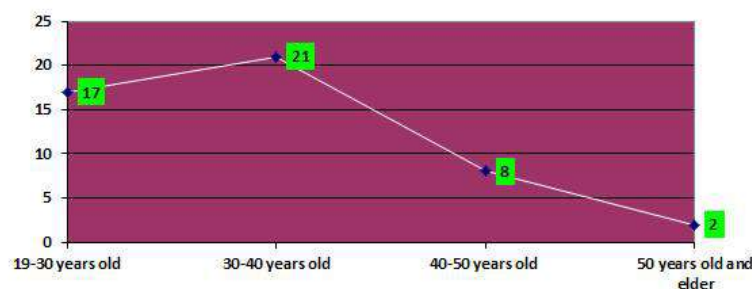
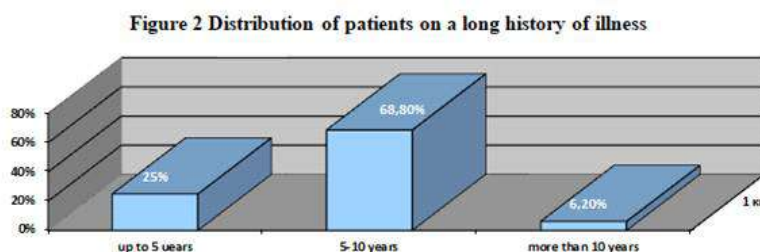


Figure 1. Distribution of patients by ages

Women from 19-30 were 35,5 %, from 30 to 40 were 43,75%, 40-50 years old women were 16.6% and women who are 50 and elder were only 4%.

The duration of the history of the disease in patients with postpartum rectovaginal rupture and anal incontinence , in the vast majority of cases , was from 5 to ten years. A comparison of anamnesis duration indicators is presented in Fig.2.



Most of the patients were after obstetric manipulations. On the basis of sphincterometry and electromyography, I degree anal sphincter insufficiency was detected in 4 (8.3%) , II degree in 10 (20.8) and III degree in 34 (70.9%) patients.

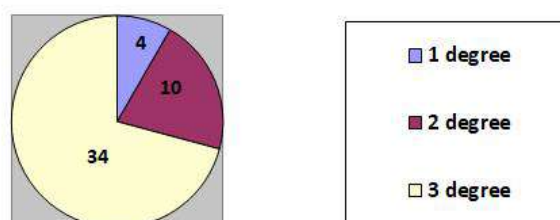


Figure 3. Distribution of patients by degree of anal sphincter insufficiency.

Of the examined, postpartum perineal rupture (rectovaginal septum) with anal sphincter insufficiency was noted in 48 patients, and in 41 (86.4%) patients, perineal rupture occurred in the first birth, in 7 (13.6%) in subsequent births. In addition, in 8 (14.2%) cases, the patients under consideration twice suffered perineal injuries during labor. Of the main causes of perineal rupture, it should be noted that 33 (69.8%) patients indicated the birth of a large fetus (fetal weight over 4000 grams), in 3 (6.5%) perineal rupture occurred after an episiotomy or perineotomy, in 8 (16 , 6%) of patients, the causes of perineal rupture were short (less than 30 minutes) or prolonged (more than 60 minutes) during the second stage of labor, and other reasons were noted in 4 (7.1%) patients.

The incidence of concomitant diseases in patients

Concomitant diseases	Quantity	
	n	%
Cardiovascular pathology	3	7,3
Endocrine diseases	16	20,2
Hematological pathology	5	2,8
Neurological pathology	5	2,8
Diseases of the digestive tract	17	15,2
Urological pathology	6	3,4
Gynecological pathology	9	5,1
Other	12	6,7
Overall	48	63,5

The stages of the examination program developed in the Department of Coloproctology of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Patent for the program No. DGU 03341 dated 06.10.2015) included: psychometric method (using questionnaires), assessment of the state of the perineum (general examination, vaginal and rectal finger examination, functional tests), examination of a vaginal smear, determination of Hbs antigen, HCV, HIV, RW in the blood, general clinical and instrumental research methods, as well as specific (sigmoidoscopy, sphincterometry, ultrasound of the perineum and anal canal).

The most common complaint encountered in 100% of patients

Results: When examining patients, great importance was attached to complaints, the collection of anamnestic information, including the timing of the disease, the results of the previous examination and treatment. An in-depth study of the gynecological anamnesis was essential.

When choosing the scope of the operation, great importance is attached to the length of the perineal rupture, so the patients were distributed as follows: a gap of up to 3 cm was observed in 8, 4-5 cm in 34, 6 cm and more in 6 patients.

Depending on the degree of rupture, insufficiency of the anal sphincter, the presence or absence of an inflammatory process, the following methods of surgical intervention were used: 36 patients underwent anterior sphincterolevatoroplasty by forming a rectovaginal septum by the perineal approach, 4 patients underwent sphincterolevatoroplasty with posterior colporrhaphy, and 8 patients underwent 3-stage surgery. I-stage imposition of a double-barreled colostomy, II-stage anterior sphincterolevatoroplasty with the formation of a rectovaginal septum and III-stage closure of the colostomy.

A good result was noted in 40 (83.3%), satisfactory in 6 (12.5%) and unsatisfactory in 2 (4.2%) patients. An unsatisfactory result is associated with suppuration of the postoperative wound and suture dehiscence.

Conclusions:

1. RRVP is a severe pathology, a frequent cause of which is pathologically proceeding childbirth.

2. The success of rehabilitation of patients with RVD depends on careful preoperative

preparation with correction of the degree of vaginal cleanliness, the choice of the method of surgical intervention and postoperative management of patients.

3.Rehabilitation of this category of patients should be carried out in specialized departments, by qualified specialists with experience in their treatment.

References :

- 1.Шелыгин Ю.А. Выбор метода хирургического лечения ректоцеле // Акт. проблемы колопроктологии: Тез. докл. - Ростов-на-Дону, 2011. - С. 84 -85.
- 2.Averbeck MA, Madersbacher H. Constipation and LUTS - how do they affect each other //Int Braz J Urol. - 2011 Jan-Feb. Vol.37(1). - P. 16-28.
- 3.Bordeianou L, Hicks CW, Olariu A, Savitt L, Pulliam SJ, Weinstein M, Rockwood T, Sylla P, Kuo J, Wakamatsu M. Effect of Coexisting Pelvic Floor Disorders on Fecal Incontinence Quality of Life Scores: A Prospective, Survey-Based Study. //Dis Colon Rectum. - 2015 Nov. - Vol.58(11). - P. 1091-7.

ROLE OF BETA-BLOCKERS IN THE TREATMENT OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

**Zubaydilloeva Zarina Khamzaevna,
Zubaydulloeva Zarnigor Khamzaevna.**
Samarkand State Medical Institute

Annotation

The article usually describes a literature review on the efficacy and safety of beta-blockers in the treatment of arterial hypertension (AH).

Medicines for the treatment of patients with cardiomyocyte diseases. It was concluded that the often used side effects of beta-blockers are low in clinical trials and are greatly exaggerated by practitioners. In patients with diabetes mellitus, with metabolic syndrome, elderly patients, with obstructive pulmonary diseases. With the existing high risk of side effects, beta-blockers with vasodilating properties have advantages.

Keywords:

arterial hypertension, antihypertensive therapy, beta-blockers.

β -blockers (BB) play a significant role in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases (CVD), where the antihypertensive, anti-ischemic and antiarrhythmic effects of a group of drugs are used. In recent years, the effectiveness of some BB in the treatment of patients with heart failure has been proven.

An increase in the activity of the sympathetic nervous system (SNS) is one of the mechanisms for the development of essential arterial hypertension (AH). The history of BB has been going on since the discovery of adrenergic receptors in 1948 by R. Ahlguist, who identified two types of adrenergic receptors (α and β). The effects of catecholamines (CA) in the SNS are realized through these receptors. In the early 1960s, the first non-selective BB propranolol was created, followed by the cardioselective atenolol. For these works, Professor J. Black received the Nobel Prize. In subsequent years, intensive experimental and clinical studies were carried out to study adrenergic receptors, localization in relation to the synapse, in various organs, their physiological effects were obtained using agonists and antagonists. Currently, the SNA distinguishes between β_1 ; β_2 (recently highlighted - β_3); α_1 ; α_2 and dopaminergic receptors.

For the first time, a British Medical Research Council study examined the incidence of adverse clinical outcomes with a beta-blocker (propranolol) therapy in addition to a thiazide diuretic (bendrofluazide). Compared with a placebo, only a thiazide diuretic leads to a statistically significant reduction in the risk of stroke, probably due to a more pronounced decrease in blood pressure with a diuretic compared with a beta-blocker. However, in groups of active CVD treatment, there is a risk of severe complications. The availability of research results indicating an improvement in the survival rate of patients with myocardial infarction (MI) due to the use of beta-blockers has become a sufficient basis for the use of thiazide diuretics and beta-blockers as relatively alternative alternative approaches to the initial therapy of hypertension.

This opinion was retained during the 90s of the twentieth century, despite the data obtained during the study of the British Council for Medical Research in the Elderly study, when it was found that monotherapy with a beta-blocker in elderly patients is not only ineffective, in those cases, when a beta-blocker was added to a diuretic, the effectiveness of antihypertensive therapy was markedly reduced.

In accordance with the beta-blocker that existed in this study, the selective beta-blocker atenolol was chosen, the use of which during the first year of therapy led to a less pronounced decrease in blood pressure compared with hydrochlorothiazide. F.Kh. Messerli already at that time began to show doubts about the effectiveness of the use of beta-blockers as first-line agents

for the treatment of uncomplicated hypertension during clinical trials of antihypertensive drugs in the standard therapy group that served as a control, usually thiazide diuretics or beta-blockers, including often a selective beta-blocker atenolol. Overall, by 2005, very small differences were found between standard therapy and more modern drugs in the treatment of CVD complications. The only exception was the LIFE study (losartan intervention for lowering the endpoint in hypertension), the results of which showed that the treatment strategy based on the administration of the angiotensin II receptor blocker losartan, compared with the one based on the administration of atenolol, leads to a statistically significant decrease in the main combined indicator of the incidence of such unfavorable clinical outcomes as stroke, MI and death from CVD complications by 13% ($p = 0.02$). This relatively small difference between groups of patients with left ventricular hypertrophy, identified in only one study, is currently being considered for the treatment of uncomplicated hypertension.

Conclusion

Thus, although in general the indications for the use of beta-blockers for the treatment of patients with uncomplicated hypertension have decreased, but in those cases when the patient is at more pronounced stages of cardiovascular diseases, that is, in patients with a complicated course of hypertension, or with insufficiently effective treated with hypertension, the role of beta-blockers remains quite high. When choosing a beta-blocker in such a situation, preference should be given to the more modern representatives of this class of drugs - carvedilol.

Literature

1. Expert Consensus Document on β -adrenergic receptor blockers. Working Group on Beta Blockers of the European Society of Cardiology // Eur. Heart J. 2GG4. T. 25.S. 1341.
 2. Prevention, diagnosis and treatment of arterial hypertension: Russian recommendations of VNOK. 2nd revision. M., 2GG4. 19 p.
 3. Psaty BM et al. // JAMA. 1997.Vol. 277, p. 739.
 4. Lawes F.G.M.M. et al. // Stroke. 2GG4. T. 35.S. 1G24.
 5. Stassen J.A. et al. // Lancet. 2GG1. T. 35B. S. 13G5.
 6. Opi L.Kh., Shai R. // Hypertension. 2GG4. T. 22.No.B.S. 1453.
- B. Jandeyit-Dahm K.A.M. et al. // J. Hypertension. 2GG5. T. 23.P. 463.9. Moser M. Chinikai. Hypertension treatment. 6th ed. Caddo, Okia., 2GG2. 2BG p. 1G. Cruickshank J.M. // Eur. Heart J. 2YYY. T. 21.S. 354.

PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

MODERN TRENDS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BILINGUALITY IN PRESCHOOL CHILDREN

Istamova N.A.

Navoi State Pedagogical institute
(Navai, Uzbekistan)

Abstract: This article examines the development of preschool children using various pedagogical methods for learning a foreign language.

Key words: innovation, bilingualism, method, technology.

Modern education requirements are very high. The problem of teaching foreign languages to preschool children is becoming an urgent problem today. Children understand the new language very well at this age. Studying and mastering foreign languages is the main requirement of parents for preschool teachers.

The first 6-7 years of life of every preschooler, as noted by M. B. Zatsepin, regardless of nationality, should be interesting and memorable, develop the natural inclinations of a child, form his cultural needs, contribute to the formation and improvement of factors that make up the life of a little person [3]. The preschool educational institution, as well as the entire education system, is being rebuilt to meet modern requirements. If earlier the only principle of a preschool educational institution was considered to feed, occupy the child and put him to sleep, then modern institutions face the task of preparing pupils for school. Teaching is conducted in several languages plus mental arithmetic. The competitiveness of educational institutions gives a positive development impact. Each of the preschool educational institutions sets goals for itself: developing, teaching and educational.

The material and technical support of each of the educational institutions allows for interesting, entertaining, training sessions. Mentors teach on five principles. At the preschool educational institution, mentors teach children drawing, singing, modeling, etc. Comprehensively developed children go ready for the first grade.

The study of the so-called "second" language in the preschool educational institution occurs in an artificial way, as he learns a new language with his peers. Or, if the child is in a different linguistic environment, then the learning of this language occurs in a natural way. Thus, the concepts of natural (everyday) and artificial (educational) bilingualism are distinguished.

The concept of "second language" can be used in relation to any acquired language, except for the native one. N.V. Imedadze notes that the concepts "first language" and "second language" are interconnected, the characteristic of any form of mastering a second language should be based on comparison with the process of mastering the first language. An important role here is played by the changes in the psyche that arise in the process of the development of speech in the first language, as a result of which the individual begins to study the second language as an already speaking being.

Communication with peers in kindergarten in a foreign language improves communication skills in the native language: along with this, the child learns to understand, express and interpret concepts, thoughts, feelings, facts and opinions. In the

process of mastering a second language, children often confuse languages. As children master spoken language, the number of grammatical errors decreases, and this happens not only due to the purposeful work of the teacher to develop and form the competent side of speech, but also due to the fact that the billing child begins to avoid speech errors himself.

He realizes the importance of full communication with teachers and peers in the target language. Having acquired the skills necessary for this, the child fills in the generalized scheme of speech action with the mastered operations. Communication appears to him as an interesting process of entering a different language environment, even with a low level of language proficiency.

The memorization process in preschool children is quite easy, which leads to the productivity of early learning a foreign language. A foreign language at preschool age, being until recently the privilege of wealthy families, is becoming almost universally available in kindergarten. Foreign language training is also carried out in various forms of public and private preschool institutions or in language centers.

Thus, the current trends towards the acquisition of a foreign language by preschool children are due to the demand of the time and the promising future of the younger generation.

Literature:

1.E. Protasova, N.M. Homeland. Multilingualism in childhood. - Textbook. Publisher: "Zlatoust", St. Petersburg, 2015.

2.T.V. Tumanov. The formation of sound production in preschoolers. Teaching aid for speech therapists and kindergarten teachers / ed. prof. T.B. Filicheva. - M: ed. "Gnome". 2001.

3.A.V. Lagutina, G.V. Chirkin. Overcoming speech underdevelopment in children with a non-native Russian language // Education and training of children with developmental disabilities. - 2013. No. 1.

PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT AGES

Mirzabekova Feruzaxon Nasridinovna

Senior Lecturer, Department of Physiology, Andijan State University

Razzaqova Oysha Baxtiyor qizi

Andijan State University, Faculty of Natural Sciences, 3rd year student of
Biologybahtiyarovna98@gmail.com

Abstract: This article describes physical development, how physical development occurs in children of different ages.

Keywords: children, physical development, sports, environment, adolescents, factors.

Children's physical development is an important indicator of their health. Many factors in the physical development of children and adolescents are explained by the influence of the external environment, national characteristics and traditions in nutrition, upbringing, genetics, physical education and sports, and various other factors. Nowadays, the cleanliness of the environment, home environment and ecological condition are also important for the physical development of children.

According to various researchers, changes in children's physical development are also observed in children of different ages. Dynamic observations in children of different ages These observations are one of the main directions of physical development and growth, maturation and harmonic formation of the organism. Recent studies and observations have shown that in different countries, children's height increases and body weight decreases. The rate of sudden decline in children's final growth has dropped from 3% to 6%. In boys and girls living in different locations, growth in height, changes in body weight, and changes in physical puberty have been observed. T.S Krivaruchko also found in his research that the growth of body structure in boys varies from 13 years of age and in girls from 12 years of age. According to A.T Boygazikova's research, the growth of body structure in girl children are 13-14 years, and in boys - 15-16 years. According to Yu.A. Yanpolsky, growth in primary school age children. In 10-year-old girls, physical development is faster than in boys. Intensification The growth of boys begins at the age of 13 years. Body changes begin to develop in boys at the age of 15 compared to girls. We conducted our observations at the Andijan Olympic Reserve Sports School and at the 15th comprehensive school in Andijan. We recruited adolescent boys (14-15-16 years old) who were regularly involved in sports. We conducted follow-up research on healthy volunteer boys involved in the sport of volleyball and on general secondary school boys of the same age. We selected at least 25 boys in each group and performed a statistical analysis using the Student-Fisher method.

According to the analysis of the results obtained, the highest figure in body weight (kg) in 14-year-old boys engaged in volleyball was 70.9 kg, the average was $52.44\text{kg} \pm 1.20\text{kg}$, the highest the lower figure is 32.0 kg. By the same token, 15-year-old boys in volleyball had a maximum of 77.0 kg, an average of $54.64\text{kg} \pm 1.94\text{kg}$ and a minimum of 34.5kg. forms. In the control group of the same age, boys had a maximum of 70.0kg and an average of $46.36\text{kg} \pm 1.70\text{kg}$ and a minimum of 30.0kg. In 16-year-old boys who play volleyball, the highest weight is 86.8 kg, the average is $63.52\text{ kg} \pm 2.43\text{ kg}$, and the lowest is 42.6 kg. In this control group, the boys in the six-year-old control group had a maximum of 67.0 kg, an average of $50.48\text{ kg} \pm 1.60\text{ kg}$, and a minimum of 37.0 kg.

According to the analysis of the results, the total height (cm) in 14-year-old boys engaged in volleyball is 178.0 cm, the average is 163.12 ± 1.49 cm, the lowest The mean value was 147.0 cm, the highest value in the control group of the same age was 169.0 cm in boys, the average value was 151.12 ± 1.90 cm, the lowest in the control group. The index is 135.0 cm. According to the same indicator, the highest score in volleyball for 15-year-old boys is 185.0 cm, the average is 166.44 ± 1.48 cm, the lowest is 151.0 cm. does. In the control group of the same age, the highest score in boys was 174.0 cm, the mean was 155.88 ± 2.28 cm, and the lowest was 127.0 cm. The total height of the neck (cm) in 16-year-old boys playing volleyball is 186.0 cm, the average is 168.44 ± 1.35 cm, the minimum is 153.0 cm. did

According to the analysis of the obtained results, the vital capacity of the lungs in 14-year-old boys engaged in the sport of volleyball, the highest value is 3100.0ml, the average value is 2358.00 ± 87.35 ml, the lowest value is The mean value was 1500.0 ml, the highest value in the control group of the same age was 4000.0 ml in boys, the average value was 2094.00 ± 104.48 ml, the lowest value was the index is 1600.0 cm. According to the same indicator, the highest value in 15-year-old boys engaged in volleyball is 4300.0ml, the average value is 2836.00 ± 106.758 ml, the lowest value is 2000.0 ml. does. In the control group of the same age, the highest value was 3000.0 ml for boys, the average value was 2296.00 ± 88.94 ml, and the lowest value was 1400.0 ml. The vital capacity of the lungs in 16-year-old boys playing volleyball is 3900.0 ml, the mean is 2908.00 ± 88.29 ml, and the mean is 2000.0 ml. In the control group of the same age, the highest value in boys was 3700.0 ml, the mean value was 2306.00 ± 27.78 ml, and the lowest value was 1500.0 ml.

CONCLUSION

We studied some morphological and physiological characteristics of adolescent boys (14–15–16 years) who engaged in regular exercise and sports. We compared the results with those of boys who did not engage in equitable sports.

We can see that the body weight index increases with age, the performance of children athletes is higher than in the control group, but there is no statistical difference between them. ($P > 0.05$) The same situation can be seen in the total length of the neck and body length. Increasing with age, the difference between them is not statistically inevitable. ($P > 0.05$).

This means that during exercise, the heart rate increases, blood circulation increases, and the body is enriched with oxygen. Sport helps with various ailments, replacing negative thoughts with positive ones. The adrenaline released into the bloodstream during exercise contributes to memory development.

References:

- 1.Lenova A.V., Matveeva N.A. / ros. Pediatrician. Journal. - 2004. - №3 - p.10- 14.
- 2.Kuchma V.R. Skoblina N.A. / Vopr. Sovrem. Pediatr.- 2008 - t.7, №1. - s. 26-28.
- 3.Yanpolskaya Yu.A. / Ros. Pediatrician. Journ. -1988 - №1-
- 4.Turamkulov Sh.N. / Proceedings of the Republican scientific-practical conference. Guliston - 2014

PSYCHOLOGY

EXPRESSION OF ASTHETIC VIEWS IN THE WORKS OF KHORIS AL-MUHOSIBI

Gulnora Khudoyberganova

International islamic academy of uzbekistan,
"theology and world religions comparative study unesco senior teacher of the
department

ANNOTATION. The sense of asceticism that founded Sufism emerged almost simultaneously with Islam. Even in the time of the Prophet (pbuh), some of the Companions, such as Abu Dharr al-Ghifari, Hudhayfah ibn Yamani, and Salman al-Farsi, had a pious attitude and way of life. Indeed, the term "mysticism" began to be applied to the ascetics in Iraq and Syria only in the early ninth century. This category includes the hadiths, narrators and preachers (qussos), reciters, warriors who fought in the border wars with Byzantium, pious craftsmen and merchants, as well as converts to Christianity. part is included.

Keywords: mysticism, asceticism, muhaddith, Haris Muhosibi, murakaba, competition.

Introduction. During the ninth century, great changes took place in the theory and practice of mysticism. During this period, a number of Sufi schools emerged, including the Basra school, as well as the schools of Baghdad and Khorasan. Representatives of this sect focused more on the internal state of the tax, i.e. its internal status and addresses. This, in turn, paved the way for the development of methods of self-control - "murakaba" and "muhosaba" by Baghdad's Haris Muhosibi (781-857). These methods were primarily aimed at the subtle changes in a person's intention and heart. After all, they are the factors that ultimately determine human activity. The accountant's doctrine of "reconciliation" led to the formation of the direction of blame in Movarounnahr and Khorasan. The ideas of malomatism have influenced many sects, including Naqshbandiism.

Main part. The accountant has written several works on the mental states that afflict people and the solution to heart diseases. Most of his works were about the spiritual growth of man, the purification of him from outward and inward faults. In his book Hearts and Memories, he described the basic rules of Sufi "psychology". Knowing that the main means of self-improvement is self-monitoring and self-control (compromise and tolerance), he was given the nickname of Accountant, i.e., "self-controlled, self-accountable". The accountant has written more than 30 works, the most famous of which are "Kitab ar-ri'aya li-huk Allah" ("Obedience to the Rights of Allah"), "Kitab at-Tawahhum" and "Kitab al-ba's wa-n-nushur" ("Resurrection"). and the "Book of Summits") is the "Kitab al-Wasaya" ("Book of Recommendations") as a guide for those who have stepped into Sufism.

According to the accountant, asceticism embodies the foundations of human spirituality. According to him, zuhd first lives in the hearts of ascetics, and each ascetic has zuhd according to his beliefs and enlightenment, that is, "the asceticism of each ascetic depends on the amount of his enlightenment, his enlightenment on the amount of his mind, and his mind on the strength of his faith."

In the same way, enlightenment manifests itself in accordance with its potential (intellect), while the intellect in turn is systematically formed in accordance with its

faith. The accountant says that the mind is the illuminating light that God has placed in the heart. Man can distinguish truth from falsehood with the help of "intellect," and his speech shows that he possesses some of these qualities. If he speaks correctly and wisely, people will treat him as a smart person, but if he speaks wrongly and unreasonably, then people will describe him as a fool.

The accountant emphasizes that there are 2 types of consciousness in the heart: constant, stable, and moving or unstable. Just as water flows out of its mouth and flows until it is absorbed, so enlightenment moves during excitement. When the water stops, it becomes clean and clear. Enlightenment is similar in the heart of the slave and leads the slave to humility, knowledge and wisdom, as well as to the promises of Allah and good patience.

According to the accountant. in this way, such qualities as constant fear, hope, and modesty from Allah take precedence in the hearts of the learned.

The accountant explains in more detail the method that leads a person to knowledge and enlightenment, and says that the knowledge of Allah can be attained in the way He expresses Himself, that is, by mastering the knowledge that He is the Almighty, the Merciful, the Compassionate, the Forgiving, the Merciful. . There is no beginning and no end to his existence. He knows every little thing, and nothing is left out of His knowledge. The accountant emphasizes that if one knows the Creator in this way, his heart must feel the same desire (rajab) and fear for him.

Harith al-Muhasibi also developed methods of concentrating spiritual energy in two directions, and the rules of observing and controlling one's nafs (murakaba and musahaba) - "Ilm al-qulub wa-l-hatarot" (Danger to the heart and its enlightenment). The Science of Risk Prevention) states that "the main thing is intention, but there are various dangers in the path of human purification, such as arrogance, hypocrisy, and so on. In order to overcome them, a person must take every step in accordance with the will of Allah and seek only the pleasure of Allah with sincerity and sincerity, and it is Allah Himself who lights the lamp of divine love in the human heart. "

CONCLUSION. Thus, according to the Accountant, the enlightenment of the Creator requires a very close relationship with Him. Without resolving these relations spiritually and practically, no one can fully acquire knowledge of the Creator, that is, it is impossible for man to explain it to others without fully understanding the essence of the knowledge he possesses.

References:

- 1.1. Komilov N., Yoqubov A. The role of mysticism in the development of the thinking of the peoples of Central Asia. - T.: Akademiya, 2005. - 84 p.
2. Hikmet Yaman. The Concept of Hikmah in Early Islamic Thought. - Harvard University Cambridge, Massachusetts. 2008.- p. 358.
3. Rudolf U. Al-Maturidi and Sunnitskaya teologiya v Samarkande / Perevod s nemetskogo yazyka. - Almaty: Fond "XXI vek", 1999. - 286 p.
4. Stepanyants M.T. Philosophical aspects of Sufism.- M.: Nauka, 1987. - 190 p.
5. Trimingham Dj.S. Sufi orders in Islam / Translation in English. A.A. Staviskoy, under ed. and predisl. O.F. Akimushkina. - M.: Nauka, 1989. - 326 p.
6. Shimmel A. Mir islamskogo mystitsizma / Translation with English. N.I. Prigarinoy and A.S. Rappoport. - M.: "Aletya", "Enigma", 2000. - 416 p.
7. Yusuf Khattar Muhammad. Sufiyskaya encyclopedia. - Kazan: Iman, 2004. - 230 p.

FAMILY - THE CRADLE OF VALUES THAT PROVIDES ETERNAL LIFE AND LONGEVITY OF GENERATIONS

RAZZAKOVA NARGIS YULDASHEVNA

Named after Mirzo Ulugbek
National University of Uzbekistan
basic doctoral student (PhD)
e-mail: nargisrazzakova2020@gmail.com

ANNOTATION:

The article on this topic is covered in full and in detail by the author. It reveals the primitive community system, the relations between the ancient ancestors of mankind, the formation of a period of historical development. In addition, information is provided on the formation of family relationships, a serious study of the same forms of family life, sexual relations at the historical stage, the emergence of offspring, which are also described by evidence that they have their own basis and criteria.

Keywords: Family, family relations, historical stage, marriage, generation, sex, male, female, monogamous family, Avesto, family phenomenon.

Introduction. The family is the cradle of values that ensure the eternity of life and the continuity of generations, a unique place of upbringing for future generations.

Therefore, all good deeds in our country, first of all, realize the goal of strengthening families, raising a harmoniously developed generation and ensuring their bright future. After all, a healthy family environment is a solid foundation for a prosperous, peaceful life.

A serious study of the forms of family life began in the nineteenth century. Yu.I. According to Semenov in his book "Marriage and the Origin of the Family", "Development in the historical stage of family formation

for production activity to be good required not only a certain system of production relations, i.e., private property relations, distribution, but also its influence on sexual relations between the members of a production association. That is, it was the agamy production community that was considered one of the most necessary conditions for industrial development. Due to complete agamy, the offspring exist alone

could not be. The emergence of generation coincided with the formation of a dual-generational organization. A certain social relations organization emerged between the sexes. The emergence of generation and dual-organization

The relationship with promiscuity has meaning. Promiscuity was replaced by marriage, with relationships between groups taking precedence over those between individuals. That is, the first form of marital relationship is group, dual-generational marriage

which was. S.Ya. According to Wolfson, the transition from unstable sexual relations to certain forms of marriage is "the process of the disappearance of the primitive sexual union." This process deforms these associations

followed by the emergence of traditions". The first scientific issues raised in the family were I. Baxoven, L. Morgan, M. In connection with the work of the Kovalevskys. For example, Morgan, in his book Ancient Society (1877), shows the following historical periods in the evolution of the family and marriage: Promiscuity - the chaotic sexual life of wild men and women (40-50 thousand years ago). Any relative could have sex.

Main part. A monogamous family is a family built on the condition that separate couples live together. Origin is determined by the inherited father. The monogamous family is mainly based on the domination of the land for the purpose of having children.

The origin of the children should not be in doubt, as the management of the father's property is left to the child by inheritance. The monogamy alliance is stronger than that of the married couple. Only the husband is married

could have broken ties, betrayed
the right was also in him.

The blood-brother family is the first stage of the family, which is based on the group marriage of brothers and sisters. Marriage groups are divided by ancestry: all grandparents are couples to each other, just as their children and grandchildren are children. Couple relationships are limited only between ancestors and generations. This blood-brother family type is completely extinct. Family-punalua - the marriage of several siblings or siblings

with the wives of each. It is also possible that the wives or husbands are not related to each other. At this stage, sex between brothers and sisters is limited. Couple family - the organization of permanent couples is large or small, (perhaps it is better to say long or short) for a period, but not intended to live together. Both husband and wife can have multiple husbands or multiple wives

was. At this stage, sexual intercourse between relatives is prohibited.

L.A. Feinberg writes that "dual-group marriage ensured the quality of reproduction". M. According to Kholmatova, an important aspect of young people's self-determination is getting married. The involvement of young people in communication groups is of great importance, as these groups form the personal environment of a person's life. The personal environment is the home environment that is the basis of an individual's life activities. The spatial and property features of the home are the material of the next personal life, the attraction and upbringing of the next generations

becomes the basis. This aspect of a person's self-determination allows him or her to determine the purposeful rules of life. In this regard, "The family is one of the important social factors of ideological upbringing. Because the family is the foundation of society and has centuries-old strong spiritual foundations. The first concepts inherent in our national ideology are, first of all, absorbed into the minds of children in a family environment. This process is carried out through the teachings of the ancestors, the example of the father, the love of the mother.

A healthy environment for the family is a source of forming a healthy ideology. It should be noted that in the life of the peoples of the East, the concepts of land, family, parents, children, relatives, in general, loyalty to state independence, respect for man, trust, memory, conscience, freedom have a wide meaning. If a person considers himself a particle of the nation, thinks of the nation, and works for its benefit, he will be related to spiritual morality.

In general, in our country to create the necessary conditions for the formation of a healthy family and a high moral and ethical environment in the family, to prepare young people for marriage, to strengthen families.

and the issue of ensuring their interests, raising, nurturing and raising a healthy child has risen to the level of public policy. At the same time, special attention is paid to changing the thinking and consciousness of our young men and women who will marry in the future, first of all, on the sanctity of the family and the responsibility of marriage. Motherhood in the minds of our daughters, and fatherhood in the minds of our sons

The scope of measures aimed at forming the responsibility to be, to prepare for it, to radically improve the legal literacy of young families and to protect the rights and legitimate interests of the child in the family

expanding. After all, the well-being of the family is the basis of the well-being of the nation. Life, progress, is constantly rising, reaching new heights. The future of our

country, to take responsibility for its development

The mature specialists who are able to get it are a powerful force that makes and realizes the noble efforts for the development of our Motherland.

However, based on such a historical-chronological approach, it is possible to study the processes that took place in the development of the family phenomenon, but the practical significance of these processes and their impact on the evolution of global society, in short, the outcome (English - outcomes). the ability to understand, differentiate, analyze, and draw conclusions remains unclear. Indeed, any scientific source created in a particular historical time and space, as a reflection of the environment in which it came into being, is required to serve as a platform for the environment to be formed in the next period, while maintaining its relevance in some sense (or part).

More precisely, family relations in the Avesto are based on the doctrine of child rearing, which, from a scientific point of view, has much in common. Even before it was translated into modern language by Duperron, the world scientific community regarded fire-worship as a monotheistic doctrine based on monotheism. Duperron, on the other hand, was cast as a madman after the translation was announced. In the end, Duperron was right, proving that the Zoroastrian doctrine was as polytheistic as most of the beliefs that existed at the time. Therefore, it is necessary to consciously understand that the issues of the family phenomenon, which are included in the Zoroastrian doctrine, also have a minimal impact on the future development of the region, the world, the fate of nations.

Scientific treatises on family issues and upbringing during the khanate period can also be approached from the point of view of relativity. Because the scientific sources created and practiced at that time, first of all, could not serve the development of society. Second, it could not be the basis for the environment of the period that came after it. Third, it failed to maintain its relevance in the next phase. In our opinion, it would be appropriate to describe the shortcomings of the historical-chronological approach on the basis of these criteria.

If during the occupation of Tsarist Russia there was a change in family relations and child-rearing compared to previous periods, it is the achievements of the Jadid enlighteners in the field of education that have had a huge impact on society. With this in mind, it is possible to partially join this category of classification in the above historical-chronological approach.

In general, as long as each space and time has its own system of values, it is clear that not all of them have a progressive character and can not be the basis for future values. These include the values of the 150-year-old Mongol era, the ideas of Nazism and fascism that spread in the first half of the 20th century, and so on.

From this point of view, approaching, evaluating and researching the historical development of the family phenomenon not only from the point of view of national historical traditions, but also from the point of view of global historical traditions is a prerequisite for further development of family issues in our society. -conditions occur.

After gaining independence, Uzbekistan has defined the legal, economic, socio-spiritual role of the family in society, the welfare of families as a primary link in society, the formation of the younger generation as a person, the development of the business environment, education, science and sports.

REFERENCES.

- 1.Semenov Yu.I. Origin of marriage and family. - M., 1974.
- 2.Wolfson S.Ya. Family and marriage in their historical development. - M., 1937.
- 3.Semenov Yu.I. Origin of marriage and family. - M., 1974.

4. Fainberg L.A. At the origins of sociogenesis / from a herd of monkeys to a community of ancient people. - M., 1980. -- P. 116
5. Xolmatova M. Culture of family relations and upbringing of a healthy generation. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2000. - Pages 170-184.
6. The idea of national independence: basic concepts and principles. - T.: Uzbekistan, 2000. - 66-p.
7. The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Electronic source: <https://lex.uz/docs/20596> [24.07.2020]
8. Family Code of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Electronic source: <https://lex.uz/docs/104720#158520> [24.07.2020]

TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

CHRONOLOGY OF INFORMATION-PSYCHOLOGICAL SECURITY

Golubenko Aliksey Yurevich

Researcher of the Military-technical institute
of the National Guard of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Abstract: This article shows chronology of information-psychological security the specific type of information security threats is pointed out, it concerns an individual, his or her personality first of all. To tell the truth, threats of this kind influence on state and social security through influence on people's mentality. Thus, they can be defined as threats to a humanitarian part of information protection or as information-psychological security. The following threats are distinguished as another type of principal threats that can be defined in general as threats to an information and technical part of information security.

Keywords: the international safety, information psychological security, chronology, information-psychological individual security, psychological (Information-Psychological) Individual Protection, in Uzbekistan.

At present more and more researchers and practicing draw their attention to the problem of use of employing amendments and deformation of information environment as specific information weapon for gaining political, economical, war and other objectives. Problems of information conflict, information protection, and information counteraction are worked out actively.

Information psychological security is a subject for further examination by a number of humanitarian disciplines - philosophy, cultural science, psychology, sociology, political science, etc. To our point of view, this trend can be developed within the framework of separate scientific discipline that can be characterized as sociology of information- psychological security.

Information security consists of two relatively separate spheres and includes two subjects correspondingly - an information-psychological part and an information- technical part.

The main subject of social and philosophical, political and psychological and actually sociological analysis includes information-psychological security of an individual and society as an integrated social-political phenomenon. Moreover, in this case sociology is implied in its primary sense as science that cognizes society and that has theory methodological and social practical levels.

At present in our country has an actual necessity in working out a concept of information-psychological protection that highlights a harmonic integration of individual's interests and social and state interests. It is of high importance to formulate a number of definitions, rulings and explanations of main guidelines for implementing information-psychological security in theory and in praxis. The government has signaled that it is prioritizing expanding and improving internet access for its citizens. In May 2018, state-owned telecommunications and internet provider Uztelecom shared its "Transformation-2020" project to improve access and connectivity issues. Also in May, some VoIP calls, including services offered by Skype, WhatsApp, and Viber, became available.

Provision of information-psychological security of an individual, society and state is a new separate trend of scientific research and social praxis. This trend is orientated on changing priorities in science and social consciousness and on practical transformation

to a harmonic integration of individual's interests and social and state interests during security implementation.

SECURITY is a social political notion that appears as attribute of interrelation (as a characteristic, a trend) of social objects and environment, and that reflects a possibility of their constant functioning and development while keeping their integrity and qualitative definiteness (which expresses their essence).

INFORMATION-PSYCHOLOGICAL SECURITY. Two approaches are used for defining information-psychological security. The former is both a state of secured information environment and a state of secured social objects, which reflect the different sides of this sophisticated political notion (see above security). In the broadest sense, the implementation of information-psychological security of social subjects is determined by parameters of information environment functioning. Social subjects participate in regulating and composing of information environment.

INFORMATION-PSYCHOLOGICAL INDIVIDUAL SECURITY. (The notion an individual is employed in its common meaning as a synonymous notion of a person as a subject of social behavior). 1. A state of the secured individual that provides its integrity as an active social subject and possibilities of evolution under conditions of information interaction of a person with various social subjects and environment. First of all, it is a possibility of composing and functioning of an adequate information orientated ground for individual's social behavior (and in the whole vital activity in the society), besides, an adequate system of his or her subjective (personal, subjective-personal) relations to the environment and himself or herself during information interaction with various social subjects and information environment of the society.

PSYCHOLOGICAL (INFORMATION-PSYCHOLOGICAL) INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION. It is employed in two meanings. First, as a definite systemized structural unit, and second, as an activity that is a process of system functioning. 1. A system of social, social-psychological, individual-personal mechanisms, units and forms of behavior, which must provide information-psychological security of a person in the society as an individual and an active social subject, his or her psychological protection in terms of various information factors operation and under different information-communicative situations (see above Psychological Individual Security System). 2. Use of various means and measures for changing processes of information-psychological interaction of a person with different social subjects and information environment for preventing or neutralization of threatening factors that harm a person.

PSYCHOLOGICAL (INFORMATION-PSYCHOLOGICAL) INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION SYSTEM. It is a sophisticated multilevel system of social, social-psychological and individual-personal mechanisms, units and forms of behavior. This system must provide information-psychological security of a person in the society as an individual and an active social subject, his or her psychological protection under influence of different information factors and different information-communicative situations. It includes three basic trends of its composing and functioning: 1) social (in terms of the society in the whole); 2) social-grouped (within the framework of different social groups and various forms of social organizations); 3) individual-personal.

At the social level psychological protection is implemented through regulating and organizing of information channels (a system of information distribution in the society) and distribution of means and measures, definite "algorithms" of information processing and evaluation during social interaction (from interpersonal communication to mass communication). At this level state and society are subjects of psychological individual protection through activity of definite social institutes (an educational system, a distribution system of sociocultural values, traditions, a system of law and morale regulation and so

on).

At the social-grouped level psychological protection is implemented through distribution and use of internal group information flows and sources, and also for definite social groups and organizations specific means of interaction, information processing and evaluation (group norms, intentions, preferences of the definite communicators, regulation of rules and work procedures, interaction with external information resources, and so on).

At this level subjects of individual psychological protection are groups and organizations (a family, production structures, social, political, religious and other organizations and units).

At the individual-personal level psychological protection is implemented through composing a specific regulation system and a complex of security measures and algorithms of behavior, which build individual psychological protection.

References:

1. Grachev G. V. An Individual and Society: Information-Psychological Protection. - Moscow, 2003.

2. Manoilo A. V., Petrenko A. I., Frolov D. B. State Information Policy Under Conditions of Information Psychological Warfare: monograph. - Moscow, Goryachaya Linia - Telecom, 2003, 541 pages.

3. Len'kov S. L. Psikhologicheskaya tipologiya professional'noi deyatel'nosti informatsionnogo kharaktera // Psikhologiya i Psikhotekhnika, №4-2012s.72-83

**MATERIALS
OF THE INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND
PRACTICAL CONFERENCE**

MODERN VIEWS AND RESEARCH - 2020

NOVEMBER, 2020

Egham
Independent Publishing Network Ltd
2020