

TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SPINAL LESIONS PERCUTANEOUS VERTEBROPLASTY

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The relevance of the problem. The main goal of vertebroplasty is, first of all, to restore the support capacity of the damaged or affected vertebra sufficiently early in time, to achieve an analgesic, antitumor effect (Diamond T. N. et al., 2003, Steens J. et al., 2007). Thus, the terms of inpatient treatment of the patient are significantly reduced, and only early activation of the patient and his social adaptation are achieved. In neurosurgery, the use of acrylates is quite old. So, to date, plastic surgery of defects in the arch and base of the skull with composite materials based on polymethylmethacrylate is used. A graphical representation of the average content of bone mineral density in patients was obtained in comparison with the control data obtained in a healthy population of white residents. Further, anatomical preparations were prepared to determine the volume of vertebral bodies by immersing them in liquid. The posterior structures of the vertebrae were cut off at the level of attachment of the roots of the arches to the body. The vertebral bodies were treated with a water-repellent substance and immersed in a graduated container with liquid. The change in the liquid level was noted according to the measuring scale applied to the wall of the container. The difference between the final and initial volumes corresponded to the total volume of the vertebral bodies. It was found that the specific strength of the vertebral bodies was more dependent on the mineralization of the trabeculae and less on the mineral density of the cortical layer. When studying the puncture needles used for PVP, certain sizes of them were established and recommended for use. As a result of comparing the methods of intraoperative guidance of puncture needles, it was determined that each of them has its own advantages and disadvantages. It was found that the specific strength of the vertebral bodies was more dependent on the mineralization of the trabeculae and less on the mineral density of the cortical layer. When studying the puncture needles used for PVP, certain sizes of them were established and recommended for use. As a result of comparing the methods of intraoperative guidance of puncture needles, it was determined that each of them has its own advantages and disadvantages. The main advantage of X-ray fluoroscopy was considered to be obtaining high-definition images in real time with the possibility of constant monitoring of the upper and lower vertebral-motor segments. CT imaging was limited to obtaining 6-11 sections in real time, and detecting the minimal displacement of bone cement towards the spinal canal or paravertebral vessels in a fraction of a second was extremely difficult. CII vertebrae, their border zones and the most important anatomical landmarks. The main advantage of X-ray fluoroscopy was considered to be obtaining high-definition images in real time with the possibility of constant monitoring of the upper and lower vertebral-motor segments. CT imaging was

limited to obtaining 6-11 sections in real time, and detecting the minimal displacement of bone cement towards the spinal canal or paravertebral vessels in a fraction of a second was extremely difficult. CII vertebrae, their border zones and the most important anatomical landmarks. When filling the body of the CII vertebra, the cement, as a rule, spread to the top of the dentoid process and into the lateral masses, which are the upper articular surfaces. At the same time, fluoroscopic visualization in the lateral projection was not always sufficient, since anatomical landmarks were superimposed on the spinal canal.

References

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