

## COMPARATIVE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT MEASURES OF COGNITIVE DISORDERS IN MALIGNANT TUMOR DISEASES OF THE COLON AND DUODENUM

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**Relevance of the topic.** According to the general data of the World Health Organization (who), 38% to 42% of patients who turn to somatic doctors belong to the psychosomatic group. One of the main diseases of the gastrointestinal tract is a dangerous tumor disease of the stomach and duodenum. Among the adult population, this is approximately 7-10%, while the duodenum is 4 times as many as threeeraydi and leads to a violation of cognitive functions. Cognitive disorders are complex functions of the brain, with the help of which the process of cognition, perception and perception of the universe takes place in a person. Cognitive functions include processes such as memory, attention, mind, speech, cognition, praxis, and consciousness. In our study, we aimed to study the dynamics of occurrence of mild, moderate and severe or isolated expressed cognitive disorders in patients with malignant tumor of the colon and duodenum, depending on the severity of the disease, in order to determine the extent of the disease. According to many epidemiological studies, mild cognitive changes occur in approximately 15% of people, on average, expressed cognitive disorders occur in 24% of people, while pronounced cognitive disorders occur in about 8% of people.

Today, the general criteria for mild cognitive changes are R. in 1999 year.

Criteria proposed by Petersen:

- 1) confirmation witness a decrease in memory or a decrease in mental work activity by the individual's discretion;
- 2) patient's or confirming individual's knowledge of the decline in cognitive functions compared to their previous capabilities;
- 3) the object of mnastic or other cognitive changes relative to the age ratio;
- 4) to observe the state of light deterioration in complex and equipment-related activities without affecting the forgetting of cognitive changes professional capacity and social compromise skills;
- 5) dementia is evaluated with a diagnosis can not be made.

The role and importance of these norms in the functioning of a person's life, its dynamics and stability, the realization that people change their quality of life, however, is much more important, requires the use of modern drugs in their timely detection and treatment. To this end, the study, evaluation and treatment of cognitive disorders lead to an improvement in the quality of life not only of patients, but also of healthy people.

**Objectives and objectives of the study:** To determine the frequency and depth of occurrence of cognitive disorders in patients with dangerous tumor diseases of the colon and duodenum, as well as to study the dynamics of cognitive disorders. To examine measures to prevent the occurrence of cognitive disorders. Development of effective methods of treatment.

**Inspection materials and methods:** At the Bukhara branch of the Republican specialized oncology and oncology scientific-practical Medical Center Buxoro examined the incidence of 95 primary diseased patients for 2020 years with dangerous tumor diseases of the oshkazan and duodenum. Of these, 33 female, 62 male individuals had cognitive impairment assessed through special tests. The resulting patients were nosologically divided into 2 groups. 1. Malignant tumors of the stomach 2. Patients with malignant tumors of the duodenum with twelve fingers were selected.

**The results obtained and their analysis.** The main reasons for the occurrence of malignant tumors in Oshkazon: chronic inflammatory diseases of the stomach and duodenum (gastritis, duodenitis); bad habits - smoking, and drinking alcohol in excessive doses; fats, dyes, preservatives, chemical compounds, excess weight, obesity, metabolic syndrome in the composition;

long and illogical reception of some medications has a negative impact on the quality of life, manifested in isolated disorders in patients with weight loss: a decrease in memory or a decrease in mental work activity; led to the formation of a pessimistic worldview on the basis of the science of fear and depressed mood. When the results of the SF-36 Test were evaluated on all 8 scales, all their indicators were more pronounced than in the case of malignant tumor disease of the duodenum, the cause of which is one of the causative factors for cancer of the esophagus, this is a disease of the reflux - the constant flow of acid from the duodenum leads to the metaplasia. As a result of treatment, improvement was observed in 45-55% of the indicators in these patients. In the process of treating malignant tumor of the stomach, adaptol tabletka 300 mg 3 mahal was used. Taking into account the fact that the drug has a nootropic, sedative, antioxidant, sedative effect, the effective effect of the drug has been observed for 20 days, and cognitive impairment has decreased, the quality of life of patients has improved the level of adaptation. Patients who have a malignant tumor of the duodenum are the primary morbidity 9ta for 2020 years, one of which is female. When examining the cognitive disorders in patients according to the SF-36 test, the results of all 8 scale studies showed lower rates of disease-specific expressed cognitive disorders: fatigue, apathy, depressions, memory decline, sleepiness in Gox, and dizziness were observed. In our patients with malignant tumors of the duodenum, Rexsetin 20mg 1maxal from antidepressants and trankvilonootropes was used in the morning, adaptol 300mg 2maxal. Even at the end of the treatment, it was prescribed to lose weight using the drug in the range of an average of 45-56%. As a result of the effect of the drug, which moderately calms the mood, improves sleep, relieves panic and fear, improves cognitive activity, increased efficiency was achieved. It turns out that the reception from antidepressants and trankvilonootropes is also safe and seriously harmless to cognitive activity. For this reason, recommending these tools to patients gives its own good effect. **Conclusion.** Apparently, cognitive disorders are manifested, depending on the degree of change in personality characteristics. In the evaluation of cognitive disorders in malignant tumor diseases of the Oshkazon and duodenum, the causes of concomitant diseases, the degree of its severity, the type of rejection and the type of drug used in the treatment are of great importance.

It was observed in dynamics that cognitive disorders of malignant tumors of the Oshkazon are not so profound, and the effect of the drug trankvilonootropic adaptol in the effective treatment of these cognitive disorders was statistically significant.

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Dangerous tumor of the duodenum of the duodenumualual-mnastic activity IE violation of cognitive functions is manifested by a decrease in cognitive impairment after the combined treatment of 20 mg, adaptol 300mg, as a result of the effect of drugs, an increase in aggressive states in the dynamics of the disease, the effectiveness of the drug used in this treatment was determined that its.