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International scientific and practical conference **CUTTING EDGE-SCIENCE**

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Science editor: G. Kolne

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CONTENTS

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

Butayarov Abdukodir Tuxtayevich SCIENTIFIC SUBSTANTIATION OF ELEMENTS OF TECHNOLOGY OF EFFICIENT USE OF WATER RESOURCES IN DRIP IRRIGATION OF COTTON.....	6
--	---

CULTUROLOGY

Chumachenko Olena PHENOMENON OF "ENTERTAINMENT" IN THE CULTURE OF ANTIQUITY.....	13
--	----

ECONOMICS SCIENCE

Bekhzod Djalilov MODERN APPROACHES TO PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT.....	15
Samariddin Shamsiev Qosimovich THE ROLE AND CHALLENGES OF ISLAMIC FINANCING IN UZBEKISTAN.....	18
E.F.Jamankulova, M.Q.Nizomov THE NOTION OF INFORMATION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE STATE ECONOMY.....	20

MEDICAL SCIENCES

Mavlyanov Farkhod Shavkatovich, Karimov Zafar Berdimurodovich, Yakubov Golib Akbarovich, Mavlyanov Shavkat Khodzhamkulovich CRITERIA FOR PREDICTION OF THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE KIDNEYS IN CHILDREN AFTER CONGENITAL UPPER URINARY TRACT OBSTRUCTION IN CHILDREN AFTER SURGICAL TREATMENT.....	23
Khalmanov Bohodir Abdurashidovich, Ikramov Gayrat Alimovich, Sultonhujaev Bahodir Botirhujaevich PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY COMPLICATIONS OF DENTAL IMPLANTATION.....	28
Khasanov U.S., Djuraev J.A. MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRONIC POLYPOUS RHINOSINUSITIS.....	30
Vokhidov N.Kh., Vokhidov U.N., Shodiev J.A. OPTIMIZATION OF DIAGNOSTICS OF SECRETORY OTITIS MEDIA.....	32
Garifulina Lilya Maratovna, Ashurova Maksuda Zhamshedovna, Goyibova Nargiza Salimovna CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AT OBESITY IN ACCOMPANIENCE OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION.....	33
Ishkabulova G.J, Khaidarova Kh.R, Kudratova G.N., Kholmuradova Z.E. COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT ON THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF CORRECTIVE THERAPY ON LIPID METABOLISM AND HOMEOSTATIC RENAL FUNCTION.....	36
Ochilov Ulugbek Usmanovich, Turaev Bobir Temirpulatovich, Kubaev Rustam Murodullaevich, Alkarov Rustam Bakhtiyarovich, Turgunboev Anvar Uzokboevich DETECTION OF ADRENALINE AND STRESS CONDITIONS IN PATIENTS USING PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES WITH HIV INFECTION.....	42
Navruzova V.S, Yuldasheva N.Sh, Navruzova R.S, Nabieva U.P. TREATMENT OF CERVICAL CANCER IN FERTILIZED WOMEN.....	46

PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

Kozhevnikova AV, Rudenko Yu. A. STRESS RESISTANCE OF THE MODERN TEACHER OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC.....	51
Akhmadbek Bozorbekov, Maxsumaxon Odiljonova COMPLEMENT AND RESPONSES OF SPEECH ACTS IN COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING AND ITS PRAGMATIC AWARENESS.....	54

CONTENTS

PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Dziubina O. I, Kosovych O. V. FORMATION AND FUNCTIONING OF MORPHOLOGICAL NEOLOGISMS IN BUSINESS DISCOURSE.....	56
---	----

TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Volokitina Tatiana Sergeevna NEURAL NETWORK FOR IMAGE RECOGNITION.....	61
O.P. Zorya PECULIARITIES OF ACCOUNTING IN THE FORMATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF ANALYTICAL BANK ACCOUNT ACCORDING TO THE IBAN STANDARD.....	66
Kondratets V.A. Matsui A.N. Abashina A.A. JUSTIFICATION OF THE APPROACH TO INCREASING THE ACCURACY OF IDENTIFICATION OF THE CIRCULATING LOAD IN A CLOSED CIRCLE OF ORE GRINDING.....	68
Toyirov Ulug'bek Tolibjon o'g'li, Maxmudov Zoxidjon O'ktamjon o'g'li INCREASING WORK EFFICIENCY BY IMPROVING THE WORKING CAMERA AND CONSTRUCTION OF SAW AND ROLLER MECHANISM.....	73
Sazhin V.B. MODERN ENGINEERING APPROACHES TO INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES, REDUCING TECHNOGENIC LOAD AND SAVING RESOURCES.....	76
D. Nurumov PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTING THE RIGHT TO PROTECT SMALL BUSINESSES IN UZBEKISTAN.....	81
Khakimova Sadoqat Dilshodbekovna THE PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT?.....	83
Kiz O. B. A PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER IS A KEY FIGURE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION REFORM: FORMING GENDER COMPETENCIES.....	86

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES

SCIENTIFIC SUBSTANTIATION OF ELEMENTS OF TECHNOLOGY OF EFFICIENT USE OF WATER RESOURCES IN DRIP IRRIGATION OF COTTON

Butayarov Abdukodir Tuxtayevich

Abstract: Today, due to climate change, the demand for drinking and irrigation water is increasing all over the world, so the scarcity of available water resources requires the careful use of available water resources. It is necessary to analyze the data on the rational management and efficient use of limited water resources in the country, increase the efficiency of use of water resources in the field, the widespread use of water-saving irrigation technologies and their organization, production, elimination of excess water loss.

Keywords: Weather conditions, cotton, irrigation, water, thrift, resource, technique, technology.

Introduction. The rapid growth of the world's population, the growing demand for food, the sharp increase in demand for water for agricultural products, the rational use of land and water resources for irrigation of agricultural crops are of particular importance. In this regard, one of the most important issues in the cultivation of agricultural crops is the innovative irrigation regime, improvement of irrigation techniques and technology. To date, in the context of rational use of water resources in the cultivation of cotton, which has become one of the key issues in sustainable economic development of the Republic, the development of scientifically based innovative irrigation procedures for major agricultural crops and identification of modern irrigation technologies and irrigation techniques; At the level of public policy, a number of programs are being implemented to address the above problems.

The adoption of the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 27, 2018 "On urgent measures to create favorable conditions for the widespread use of drip irrigation technologies in the cultivation of raw cotton" is a clear proof of this. It is no exaggeration to say that it is aimed at improving the efficiency of water use. In order to use water resources wisely and economically, to further improve the reclamation of irrigated lands, to increase the yield of agricultural crops, especially cotton, to ensure the sustainable operation of agricultural production: "Cotton growers using drip irrigation technology in cotton growing "Introduction of an effective system of state support, improvement of incentives for enterprises producing drip irrigation systems and their components", "Formation of scientific, practical and methodological basis for the use of drip irrigation technologies, taking into account the soil, climatic and other conditions of the country" is of vital importance.

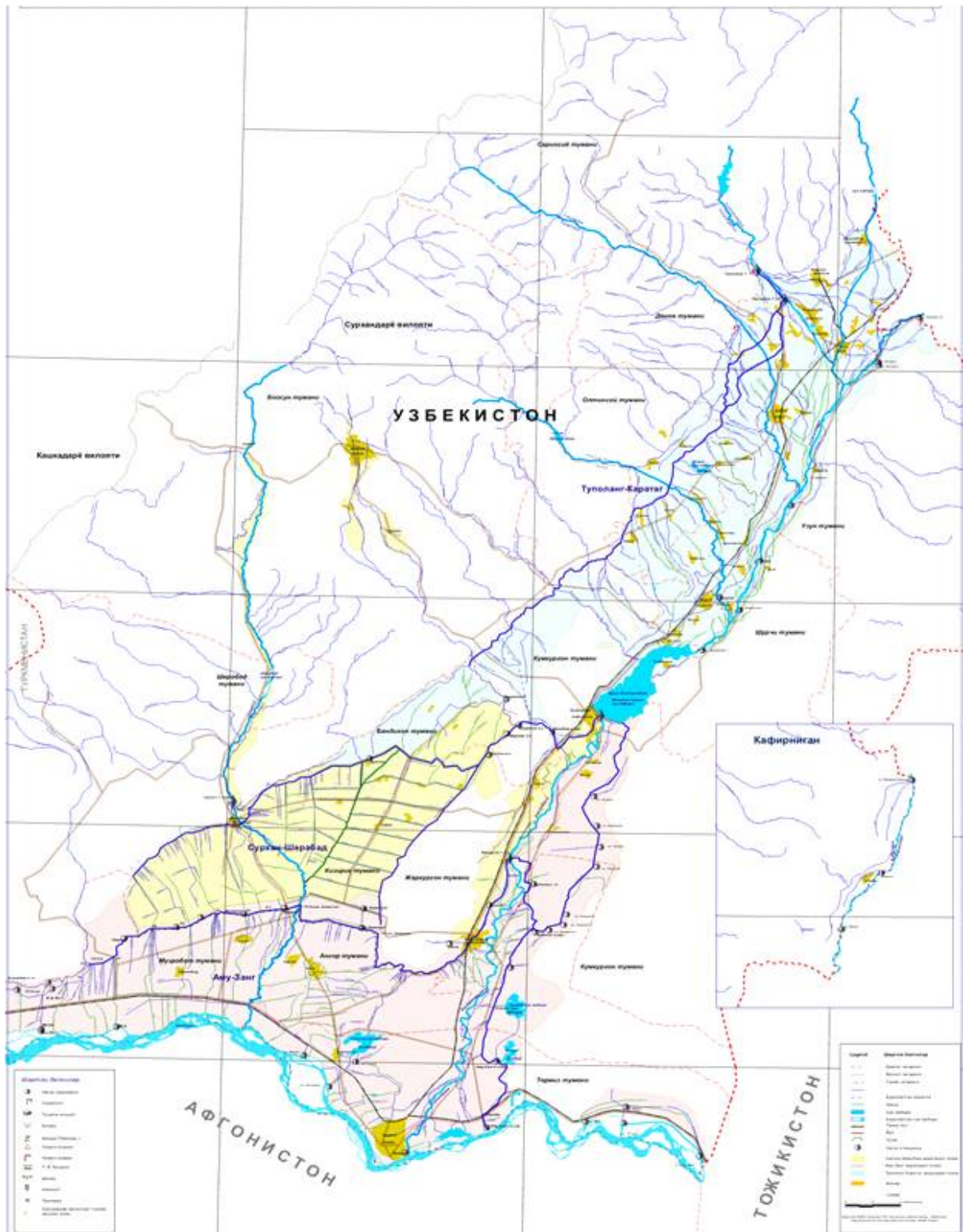


Figure 1. Map on water management of the Amu-Surkhan irrigation system basin department of Surkhandarya region.

Object of research. From October 1, 2018 to April 1, 2019, an average of 970 million m³ of water was used for irrigation of agricultural crops in Surkhandarya region to plan the need for water for agricultural crops, and from April 1 to October 1, 2019 for the irrigation period. The limited amount of water was 3577.6 million m³ of water allocated to the plan, and in practice we can see that 4223.4 million m³ more water was

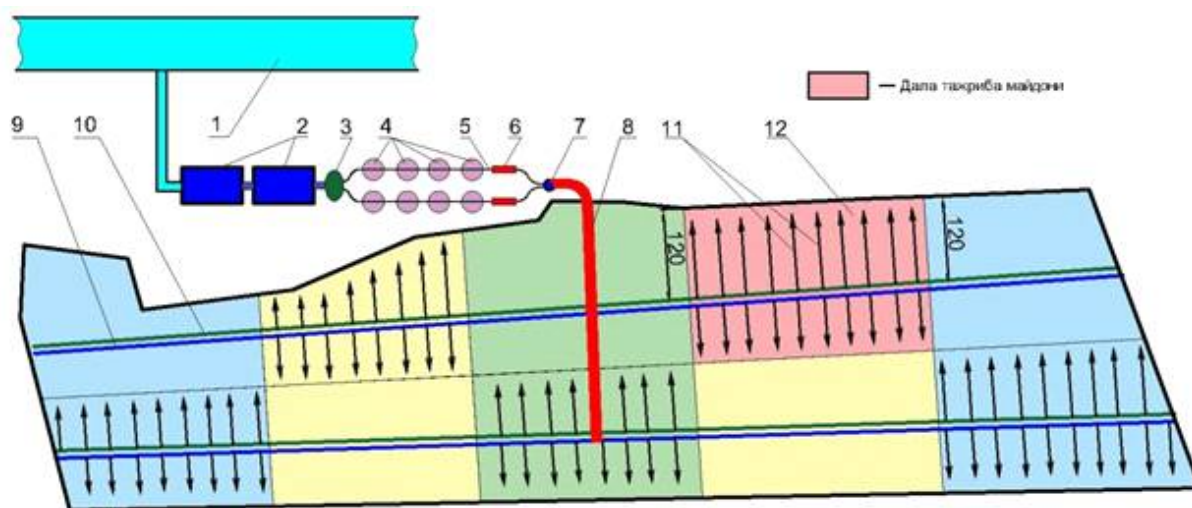
consumed or 118% more than planned. An average of 47 hectares of land was irrigated with 1 m³ / sec of water supplied.

With the given water limit, 53,017 hectares of the 74078 hectares of cotton planted areas were irrigated for the 2019 cotton crop, and the cotton grown for the 2019 harvest was irrigated an average of 6 times or 430,042 hectares. In addition, more than 727,000 hectares of farmland and other irrigation works were supplied with water. As of December 25, 2019, 433.2 million m³ of water was stored in 5 existing reservoirs in the region, which is 44.83 million m³ more than in 2018. Including 154.22 million m³ in the South-Surkhan reservoir; 60.21 million m³ in the Topolang reservoir; 132.93 million m³ in the Uchqizil reservoir; 78.36 million m³ in the Oktepa reservoir; The Degrez reservoir has a capacity of 7.49 million m³.

In Surkhandarya region, it is planned to introduce water-saving technologies on 4,045 hectares in 2019, and in practice, 4273 hectares or 106% of the current plan.

Of these, drip irrigation technologies were introduced on 2,075 hectares of cotton fields, 2010 hectares of orchards and 188 hectares of other crops.

In particular, 3 entities on 2075 hectares of cotton fields, including Denov Oltin Yarlari farm in Denov district on 1970 hectares, Surkhan Sifat Tekstil LLC in Jarqurghon district on 60 hectares and Nurmat Khojakulov farm in Shurchi district on 45.3 hectares. drip irrigation technologies were introduced.



1-Amu-rust main channel; 1a-distribution main channel; 2 water catchment pool; 3-Electric pump; 4- Sand filters; 5 A pipe connecting the sand filter to the mesh filter; 6 different filters; 7-zadvishka; 7a-manometer 8-main pipe; 9 distribution pipe; 10 small distribution pipe; 11-drop hose; 12 field experimental areas;

Figure 2. Schematic view of a drip irrigation system on a field test site

Weather forecast of Termez meteorological station of Surkhandarya region for 2019 Table 1.

Termez metostation data -2019														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Январ	Феврал	Март	Апрел	Май	Июн	Июл	Август	Сентябр	Октяб	Ноябр	Декаби	Ўртача	Жами
Хавони нг харорат и, С	6.2	8. 9	18 .0	19 .4	2 4.	3 0.	33 .2	29 .2	24 .4	16 .7	10 .1	8. 6	19 .1	23 0.
Хавони нг нисбий намлиг и, %	66	63	59	53	5 1	3 8	37	41	45	53	69	71	53 .8	64 6
Етишма ган намлик , мм	4.2	5. 0	10	12 .9	1 7.	2 9.	34 .3	25 .5	18 .6	11 .0	4. 3	5. 0	14 .8	17 7.
Ўфингар чилик, мм	8.8	22 .6	15 .8	12 .9	2 9.	-	-	-	-	14 .0	18 .5	24 .9	10 .7	12 8.

Introduction of water-saving technologies in 2020 Total drip irrigation technologies will cover 4515.5 hectares, including 2930.8 hectares of cotton,

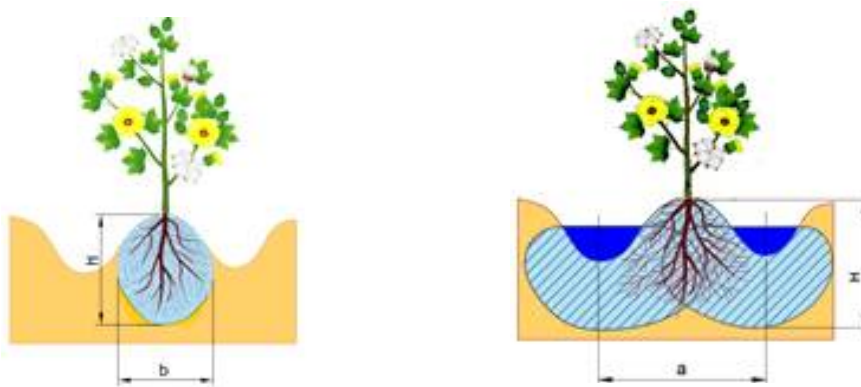
1065.5 hectares of orchards, 345.2 hectares of vineyards, 74 hectares of other crops and 100 hectares of vegetable fields were developed for the introduction of sprinkler irrigation technologies.

The Denov branch of Surkhan Sifat Tekstil LLC in Jarqurghon district conducted a field experiment to determine the irrigation regime, irrigation regime, irrigation norms, and periodicity of irrigation, using a drip irrigation system for 60 hectares of Sultan cotton in the Jarqurghon massif.

Results of the research: The scope of work in this direction, organizational and economic mechanisms are clearly indicated. In particular, the task is to introduce drip irrigation systems on 25,000 hectares by 2020, 45.6 thousand hectares by film and 34.0 thousand hectares by flexible flexible pipes. By 2019, 13.2 thousand hectares in the country. The task is to install drip irrigation on 65.6 thousand hectares and to introduce irrigation systems on 56.0 thousand hectares through flexible flexible pipes. It is known

that drip irrigation, in general, is carried out on the basis of the State Program for the introduction of water-saving irrigation technologies. Without denying the need to manage water consumption in cultivation, use water-saving methods and technologies in the fields, reduce water consumption from the soil surface, ie use economical methods of irrigation, Surkhandarya region "Surkhan Sifat Tekstil" LLC In the cultivation of high quality cotton in 2019, drip irrigation technologies were widely used. According to the results of research conducted in 2017-2019 in the experimental field controls of Surkhandarya region, cotton was irrigated 6 times according to the scheme 1-5-0 irrigation during the growing season under production control, using the 1st (control) variant of the experiment. Due to large irrigation standards (1070-1300 m³ / ha), the pre-irrigation moisture content in the intended layer of soil was moderately high, the crop was not irrigated during the ripening period, seasonal irrigation norms totaled 5960-6910 m³ / ha. The period between irrigations was 24-28 days. In option 1 (control) with the use of drip irrigation, according to the analysis of irrigation time norms, "Sultan" cotton varieties were irrigated 6 times in the order of 60-70-65% irrigation compared to ChDNS. Irrigation interval is 24,26,28,25,23 days, the irrigation norm is 1138 m³ / ha on average 1 hectare. During the season, a total of 6830 m³ / ha of water was poured on 1 hectare.

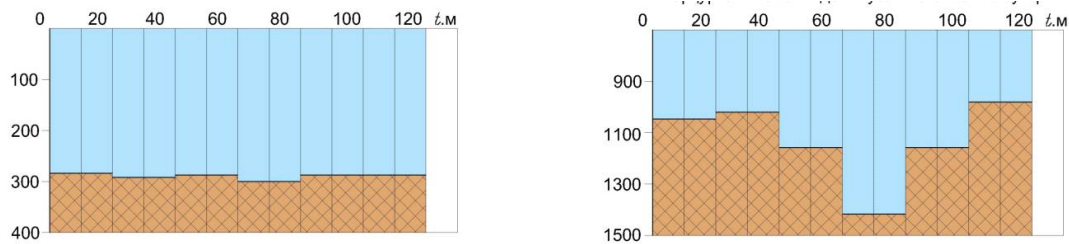
Field experiments were conducted in the development of resource-saving technologies. According to the results of field experiments, 2,3,4 variants of the options in the field experiment in 2019. Medium-pressure drip irrigation technologies were used. According to the analysis of irrigation time norms according to schemes 1-4-1 in options 2,3,4, "Sultan" cotton varieties were irrigated 6 times in the order of 70-75-65% compared to ChDNS. The irrigation interval was 24,26,28,25,23 days, with an average irrigation rate of 305 m³ / ha per 1 hectare. During the season, a total of 1840 m³ / ha of water was poured on 1 hectare.



Moisture in drip irrigation Humidity in irrigated irrigation

Figure 3. Absorption of water in the field where the field experiments were conducted.

In the process of drip irrigation compared to drip irrigation, not only water wastage was avoided, but we can see a significant increase in productivity compared to previous indicators of raw cotton. This means that the drip irrigation regime and the control option have reduced the water consumption by 50-55% compared to 6910 m³ / ha, or 3970 m³ / ha. In other words, the number of irrigations in the drip irrigation regime did not increase but the water consumption decreased by half.



Drip irrigation of cotton in Jarqurghon Jarqurghon massif

Figure 4. A curve of the rate of wetting after irrigating cotton

The order of irrigation of cotton in the control and experimental fields of Surkhandarya region in 2019 Table 2.

№	Indicators	Control options						Seasonal irrigation norm is m3 / ha
		Number of irrigations						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	
irrigation								
1	Soil moisture%	10.9	11.1	13.2	14.8	13.7	13.4	
2	Humidity relative to ChDNS,%	62.8	66.7	71.5	69.8	57.5	54.6	
3	Irrigation periods	25.0	18.0	13.0	10.0	04.0	27.0	
4	Irrigation interval, days		24	26	28	25	23	
5	Irrigation duration, hours	17	17	18	19	18	17	
6	Irrigation rate, m3 / ha	1090	1070	1105	1300	1200	1145	6910
Drip irrigation								
1	Soil moisture%	19.5	18.6	17.5	20.1	19.7	18.6	
2	Humidity relative to ChDNS,%	67.3	69.7	69.8	71.3	73.7	70.7	
3	Irrigation periods	03.0	25.0	19.0	17.0	11.0	03.0	
4	Irrigation interval, days		24	26	28	25	23	
5	Irrigation duration, hours	10	12	11	12	11	12	
6	Irrigation rate, m3	300	310	305	310	305	310	1840

Drip irrigation saves water by taking into account the following.

- compliance of the irrigation regime with the water demand of the plant.
- Lack of water evaporating from the soil.
- As there are no weeds, all water should be for crops only.
- water does not spread across the field and does not seep into the soil.
- No water is thrown into the dump.

Drip irrigation saves 30% to 75% of water compared to other irrigation methods. Consumption of labor and material resources is reduced. In drip irrigation, as the water is supplied to the plant through hoses, the field soil does not harden, resulting in no need for soil loosening (cultivation) and drainage. The uncultivated field is easily plowed at the end of the season. Since the fertilizer is applied with water, there is no need to use techniques for fertilization. As a result, cocktails and fuel lubricants are saved. In the field, fishermen do not have to carry a hoe and straighten the ditch, which means that the manual labor in irrigation is sharply reduced.

Irrigation of cotton in the experimental fields was carried out on the basis of the system adopted in the scientific work program. In this case, the duration of irrigation and irrigation standards for the options were determined on the basis of the level of moisture in the soil. In option 2, soil moisture was determined at 0-50 cm in the pre-flowering phase, 0-70 cm in the flowering-budding phase, and 70 cm in the cotton ripening and opening phases.

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CULTUROLOGY

PHENOMENON OF "ENTERTAINMENT" IN THE CULTURE OF ANTIQUITY

Chumachenko Olena

Ph.D., Candidate of Cultural Studies (Ukraine)
lecturer of department of social-humanities subjects
Kryvoy Rog College of National Aviation University

Summary: The article deals with the problem of phenomenon of "Entertainment" in the context of culture of Antiquity. Entertainment is collective activity in primitiveness and Antiquity because of creative activity was actualized by a prevailing method in a context of collective actions that are rituals and ceremonies.

Keywords: Entertainment, culture of Antiquity, collective activity, cultural tradition, rituals and ceremonies.

The person takes partnership in collective actions but he does not understand itself as the individual creator in any case. Entertainment always attracted the attention of people revealing their inner essence. The first examples of entertainment which reveal the essence of human nature were depicted in antic cultural tradition. Entertainment was mostly realized in the form different rituals. With development of slave-owning in the ritual-game formula of entertainment there are corresponding elements of a reflexion in the form of author's attempts to separate some certain attributive characteristics of creativity. Entertainment begins to be associated with creativity. Creativity in Plato's concept is identified with divine magic gift. "Divine creativity, on Plato, occupies the higher position because it creates supreme values, human activity depends from divine" [1, p 43].

It is proved that in the classical period, in aspect of functional distribution of activity on public appointment (the concept of sophists, in particular Protagoras, Gorgias), entertainment is the form of public appointment.

Reorientation of education to real needs definitively occurs on times of Protagoras which proved, that the person is a measure of all things. On the basis of concepts of sophists, entertainment as the form of personification of positions of the civil majority.

Considering of phenomenon of entertainment in a projection of concepts of the Hellenistic age, it is necessary to notice that in a projection of concepts Stoicism, Scepticism, Epicureanism entertainment as the form of adaptation to social being. In the concepts Cleanthes, Seneca, entertainment is studying of laws of the nature, logic of social life which is how to adapt for it better and to feel itself comfortably. Entertainment is an ability of corporal and spiritual dissolution of the individual in socially natural order of life through the apathetic relation to it.

In II century BC entertainment becomes the exemplary form of social behaviour and in due course and professionally class. It was assisted by that the policy of Roman Empire supported entertainments which were direct on external appeal, and thanks to it the requirement for increase of vocational training of actors and musicians was felt.

It is very important that there are distinctions of types of thinking in Hellenistic and east tradition. The bible wise man carried out world and god knowledge not by conceptually-logic judgement and life contemplation, but enduring life in depths of the spirit. This contradicting complex of purely human relations and experiences puts in the forefront in Christianity psychology, and personal psychology. In a projection of concepts of apologists of Tertullian, Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Justin creativity acts as the form of internally spiritual condition. In a context socio-cultural developments of late Antiquity entertainment as the form of an internal spiritual condition, displays such phenomena as a problem of crisis of a slaveholding formation, decline of antique economy, process of correlative connection and reconsideration on the basis of the Greek-Roman culture Egyptian, Persian, ancient the Jewish ideas and cultural-historical traditions. All these specified forms during the Hellenistic age displays features of transition from is sensual-material Space to absolute - personal monotheism (Christianity).

In the middle ages the phenomenon of entertainment was not popular. The church severely punished people who tried to have fun. In the early medieval creativity is charitable activity, in creativity professional skill in the form of abilities and habits to write behind the standards recognised as samples-canons as educational practice of church is appreciated.

In creative activity advantage of typification before an individualization, i.e. instead of penetration into a variety of the vital phenomena is given, artists leave contrast terrestrial and heavenly. All most important elements of art creativity made some kind of religious hieroglyphs, and the artist not could full and use completely the imagination as the art theology was over all.

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ECONOMICS SCIENCE

MODERN APPROACHES TO PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT

Bekhzod Djalilov
AKFA University Rector

Abstract. The thesis describes the modern approaches used in the personnel management system, including administrative, economic, and socio-psychological methods.

Keywords: management methods, personnel management methods, economic methods, psychological methods, administrative methods.

In every large company or small firm, personnel management takes place. The company's success and the quality of work of employees depend on the qualifications of the manager and the methods that he applies in practice. Modern management methods are designed to maintain a balance between the director and subordinates and do more for the company, having strong motivation for this. Personnel policy, which uses modern methods, serves as a guarantee of the enterprise's stability and development.

Simultaneously, the most common personnel management methods remain both in theory and practice, economic and administrative methods. Let us briefly consider some of them. The former is traditionally based on classical economic laws. And therefore, a considerable number of organizations use this method as an incentive for sufficient staff work, encouraging their employees or, conversely, using it as a punishment [1]. If this method is misapplied, negative aspects arise that can lead to losses, strikes, and even the enterprise's bankruptcy [2]. In the context of administrative management methods, when influencing the team through organizational and administrative mechanisms, both positive and negative aspects also arise. The negative side can be the personnel's turnover, the indifferent mechanical attitude of the team to their duties. But at the same time, the positive aspects of this procedure are organized by the group, accustomed and systematized to discipline, responsibility, etc.

Administrative methods are based on power, discipline, and punishment and are known throughout history as the whip methods.

Administrative methods are focused on such motives of behavior as a conscious need for labor discipline, a sense of duty, a person's desire to work in a particular organization, and work culture. The direct nature of the impact distinguishes these methods: any regulatory and administrative action is subject to mandatory execution. Organizational strategies are characterized by their compliance with legal norms in force at a certain level of management and acts and orders of higher management bodies. The managerial impact of economic and socio-psychological methods is indirect. It is impossible to count on these methods' automatic action, and it is difficult to determine the strength of their impact on the final effect. Administrative management procedures are based on one-person control, discipline, and responsibility and are carried out in organizational and executive influence. The organizational impact aims to organize the production and

management process and includes administrative regulation and methodological instruction.

Economic methods are based on the correct use of economic laws and are known by their influence methods as carrot methods.

Economic management methods are elements of the financial mechanism by which the organization's progressive development is ensured. The most crucial economic management method is technical and economic planning, which combines and synthesizes all economic management methods.

With the help of planning, the program of the organization's activities is determined. Once approved, the plans are sent to line managers to guide implementation. Each division receives long-term and current goals for a certain number of indicators. For example, a site foreman receives a daily shift assignment from the workshop administration. He organizes the team's work using management methods, methodological instructions that determine the order, procedures, and forms of work to solve an incredibly technical and economic problem.

Socio-psychological methods are based on motivation and moral influence on people and are known as methods of persuasion.

Socio-psychological methods are ways of implementing managerial influences on personnel, based on the use of sociology and psychology laws. The objects of the impact of these methods are groups of people and individuals. In terms of the scale and methods of influence, these methods can be divided into two main groups: sociological methods that are aimed at groups of people and their interaction in the process of work; psychological ways that directly affect the personality of a particular person.

One of the innovative tools for personnel management is structuring goals, which, in particular, is characterized by such factors as substantiating the qualitative and quantitative goals of the enterprise, monitoring the purposes of the personnel management system, and their compliance with the goals of the enterprise. Simultaneously, a sound management system can be built only based on an analysis of plans, considered in a hierarchical order, with the determination of each employee's degree of responsibility for the result of his activities. When using the expert-analytical method to improve personnel management, highly qualified specialists solve problems and eliminate existing issues in the organization as experts. They analyze the current situation, identify shortcomings in personnel's work, and the reasons for their occurrence. However, this method is entirely subjective. Therefore, for more accurate assessments, it is necessary to apply a multi-stage examination. The parametric method consists of determining the degree of proportionality of the personnel management system's parameters to the parameters of the organization's production system by diagnosing the functional relationships between them [3].

The variety of existing personnel management methods is excellent; however, the most effective use of techniques will bring only in their application in a complex, and not separately. Thus, with the constant improvement of personnel management at the exit, the team receives the satisfaction of its needs, and the enterprise - the implementation of its own, and profit.

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THE ROLE AND CHALLENGES OF ISLAMIC FINANCING IN UZBEKISTAN

Samariddin Shamsiev Qosimovich

Job: White and Case LLC, international law firm

Abstract. This scientific thesis explores the possibilities of applying the principles of the Islamic banking and financial system in the banking system of Uzbekistan. It is also proposed to apply the principles of "murabaha", "mudaraba", "musharaka", "takaful" in the banking and financial system of the country.

Keywords: Islamic Development Bank, murabaha ", " mudaraba ", " musharaka ", " takaful ", bank, Islamic finance.

The Islamic Development Bank (ISDB) and its affiliates in Uzbekistan, including the Islamic Corporation for the Development of the Private Sector (ICD), the International Islamic Trade Finance Corporation (ITFC) and the Islamic Research and Training Institute (IRTI), have contributed to the development of Islamic finance in Uzbekistan. to date, more than \$ 2 billion has been earmarked for financing based on Islamic finance principles.

A number of Islamic leasing companies operate in Uzbekistan.

In particular, in 2019, the first Islamic insurance company "Mutual" in the country began its activities. An e-Murabaha (financial product based on the Murabaha trade agreement) platform, one of the first not only in Uzbekistan but also in the CIS, has been developed. IsBF (Islamic Business and Finance), the first Islamic finance company (whose main activity is consulting services), was established, and the Islamic Finance Telegram page and website were launched to raise public awareness in Islamic finance. Leasing companies such as Taiba Leasing and Al-Mulk Kapital continue to offer rental products based on Islamic principles to small and medium businesses.

Significant work has also been done in the field of education. A number of trainings on Islamic finance have been held in Uzbekistan, and books on Islamic finance have been published in Uzbek.

These include Malaysian Professor Sudin Harun's "Islamic Finance and Banking System: Philosophy, Principles and Practice," Kazakh economist Erlan Baydaulet's "Fundamentals of Islamic Finance," and Russia's Rinat Bekkin's "Islamic Economic Model and Time."

Given the high demand for Islamic financial services in the country, the ICD Advisory Group is currently working to open Islamic windows (Islamic financial services) in 6 commercial banks of Uzbekistan, including Kapitalbank, Trustbank, Asia Alliance Bank, Agrobank, Qishloq Qurilish Bank and Ipak Yuli Bank. is leading. These windows are expected to launch in early 2021. In addition, Alokabank, People's Bank, Universal Bank and Davr Bank are working to open Islamic windows.

At the same time, it is expedient to put into practice the terms that are widely used in the Islamic financial system. Including:

"Murabaha" is a cross between a classic loan and leasing. In this case, the loan is allocated for a specific purchase. And until the client repays the entire agreed amount, the bank is the owner of the goods. Thus, "murabaha" is a trade transaction in which a bank buys goods at one price and sells at another. And trade in Islam is not prohibited.

"Mudaraba" - this type of banking services is used when placing deposits. The owner of the money places his finances with a partner who uses them to finance some kind of business. The profit received from this activity is shared between the parties to the

agreement. In the traditional financial system, the analogue of "mudaraba" is venture financing.

Muslims also actively use the "musharaka", which involves the co-financing of a project by a group of participants. It can include both individuals and companies. The profit is divided according to the contribution of each of their participants.

"Takaful" - means the payment of insurance premiums to the insurer, provided that in the event of an insured event, the money will be returned. In this case, part of the funds goes to the accumulation fund. From investing this money, the participants receive income, which is indicated in the contract.

Quite common in Islamic countries is "kardul hasana". It is an interest-free loan that is provided to small businesses and is vital to them. In Iran, for example, banks are obliged to spend a certain part of their own funds on "Kardul Hasan". As we recall, it is prohibited to charge interest for the use of money, but the borrower can voluntarily repay the lender by paying a fee ("hiba").

Based on the above information, we believe that the comprehensive introduction of the Islamic financial services industry in Uzbekistan will open the following opportunities for the country:

- increase and diversify foreign investment;
- creation of an environment of fair and transparent competition in the banking sector and the opportunity to diversify the assets of the banking system;
- Ensuring maximum participation of free funds at the disposal of the population and business in the development of the economy;
- development and diversification of the capital market in the country;
- creation of many new jobs;
- increase the activity of the financial market by increasing the financial literacy of the population;
- Coordination and modernization of infrastructure in the country through the development of the Islamic financial services industry;
- establishment of new financial institutions;
- Contribute to the implementation of the state program to combat poverty;
- Development of a training program in a new direction.

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THE NOTION OF INFORMATION AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN THE STATE ECONOMY

E.F.Jamankulova

Assistant professor at Institute of Economy and Service
e-mail: fazilat_72@mail.ru

M.Q.Nizomov

Student of the Institute of Economy and Service

Abstract: This article highlights the notions of an informed economy, the importance of information and communication technologies in the development and development of the national economy.

Keywords: Information economy, information society, information and communication technologies.

Since the beginning of 90th of XX century the field of Information has developed intensively. It has become common to say that XXI century-Information and communication century. It makes everyone in our society be interested in these questions naturally that what Information is, what its tasks are, what its main peculiarities are. Because it is difficult to imagine the human activities without information.

In everyday life we have to work with various forms of information such as textual, graphical (diagram), schedule, sound(audio), illustrated(pictured),video etc. In order to work (assemble, save)with each sort of information we need an informational construction which has various technical characteristics.

The development of microelectronic producing technology and the creation of modern processor computers are enlarging opportunities to recycle information.

Nowadays in our society the notion of information economy is spreading widely. Actually, in this situation one question may be appeared: what information economy is. Broadly speaking, in the scientific literature Information economy is considered as an economic trend which studies the effects of information to the decision of information economy. In the work " The structure of Information" by M.A.Nikitenkiva following definition is given to this term " Information economy - a developing stage of producing forces; It is a creation of global information field which is the knowledge and the role of information in the society's life, people's mutual exchanging information effectively.it would give chances for people to use the world's information resources and a provider of the satisfaction of their social and private necessity.

As any country, in Uzbekistan else, it may project the increasing the forming degree of information economy, implementing modern information and communication technologies and a share of the service field in total internal products. In our country the development of Information and communication technologies is implemented based on the program developing branch of national information communication of the Republic of Uzbekistan outlined 2013-2020 years. This program was confirmed in the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov's PR-1730 resolution in 2012 "About the actions of development once more and imposing modern information and communication technologies" The main purpose intending to developing information and communication technologies in our country aims to impose state programs successfully according to the development of information and communication technologies and to form information economy in it effectively. The comparative analysis of information economy among countries is implemented with depending on developing of the following tendencies.

- The difference of traditional economy and information economy
- Forming of certain opposition between information economy and the fields of economy of industry period
- Entering the global economy from day to day

The scientists M. Castels , M. Connors , U .Martin and A. Norman have conveyed the analysis of the maintenance of information economy in their scientific work. But the category of information economy was inserted to the science by M. Porat, the American economist, in 1976. Likewise the Spanish-American economist M. Castels emphasized that the term of "Information economy" is not a perfect conception, it does not reflect itself all peculiarities of the new field. Oppositely, the conception "Information economy" has a certain characterization, it is a progressing stage of civilization that has superiority in economic labour and information riches. Therefore, this term also may be given a characterization by theoretically. Information economy is a foundation of postindustrial society, it is considered as philosophic-economic term marking the peculiarities of economy that information is a resource of main production and also in the organization of the being busy the principal place has been occupied by whom are busy with mental work. Including that in 1996-1998 the monography " Information Age: economy, society and culture" written by M.Castels caused the term of information economy to spread widely in the society. The forming of information economy can be separated into 3 period according to the time measure :

- 1.Appearing of information economy and determining the tendency of progressing of new events.(1960-1970)
- 2.Developing of information economy intensively in the leading countries.(1980-1990)
- 3.Studying the theory of information economy connection with knowledge economy.(since 2000)

Generally speaking, in the theory of economy there is not a unique definition or notion of information economy, but there are various approaches to it in scientific literature. However, in the conducted investigation information economy is divided into the group of 3 main scales.

In the first group, economy balances can be introduced ,they denote the share of the total national product which was composed in the information branch of society. The main problem of this approach is that they are considered to come across a certain difficulties in producing total national product of the country. In the second group, social balances can be shown. They determine the information products, producing the means of information and the share of people who are busy in the branch of information service. In the third group, you can see technological balance that defines the point of view of expanding the information technology that is to say to indicate information economy in society.

At this moment, Despite the Time and distance, the development of new technologies with the progress of information and communication technologies is giving a chance to exchange and deliver information, money and other resources. Also, the basis chances occurring with the tie of passing to information economy is causing several problems and conflicts. For instance, such kind of problems can be inserted the changeability and inconstancy of economic life which has appeared owing to information and globalization concerning to various fields in society and studying overall and unraveling which demands to complex approach. From them it is necessary to emphasize separately the increasing the effects of information and communication technologies and innovational, scientific and educational activities to the society, country and economy and possessing new peculiarities of their activities from the aspect of quality. That's why, It is getting

more and more important task to show the individual peculiarities of information economy such as how it describes the conflicts in social life and reflects its essence by theoretical aspect in the world economy of the stage of current time. Therefore, the strategy of developing the system of National information communication which includes and implements all trends of developing information and communication technologies is performing the tendency of active positive increase. It denotes that the total portion of information economy has an influence considerably to economy.

Last short period of globalization processes, in the field of one of main active mechanization Information and communication technologies in new trends are being created corresponding to the requirement of Time. These technologies both offer much enough from classic models of computer branches and sometimes work based on just the same tendencies.

Even though the idea of nebulous calculation appeared in 1960's of previous century it has passed to the developing stage and popularized since 2007 as a result of increasing the demand of users continuously and progressing of connection channels intensively.

To sum, introducing information and communication technologies widely and actively causes to increase the quantity of scientific researches in the service and producing branches of economy, rising up implementing of one branch's activity connecting with others, to the transformation of the role of information, to component unproportion in the labour market.

Sh. Mirziyoyev, The President of Republic of Uzbekistan emphasized in the video selector meeting concerning measures adjusted to shortening the poverty through developing the business work on February 27 "I have spoken about the poverty for the first time in the proclamation to the Supreme Council. We have much of them. It is obvious that, up to now we have given fish to our people. This experience has not justified itself. Then we must teach them to fish."

Taking into consideration, It means one of the most important attempts to conduct scientific researches according to solving the effect of information economy, form and develop information economy on a large scale in Uzbekistan.

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MEDICAL SCIENCES

CRITERIA FOR PREDICTION OF THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE KIDNEYS IN CHILDREN AFTER CONGENITAL UPPER URINARY TRACT OBSTRUCTION IN CHILDREN AFTER SURGICAL TREATMENT

Mavlyanov Farkhod Shavkatovich, Karimov Zafar Berdimurodovich, Yakubov Golib Akbarovich, Mavlyanov Shavkat Khodzhamkulovich, Samarkand State Medical Institute. Samarkand. Uzbekistan.

Relevance. The quality of life of children with obstructive uropathy and the prognosis of obstructive uropathy are determined by the degree of involvement in the pathological process and the nature of kidney damage. In severe cases, obstructive uropathy is accompanied by a decrease and even loss of renal function with the subsequent formation of renal failure and disability of the child. In everyday clinical practice, the question constantly arises why, with the same type of uropathy, in some children, renal function after surgical treatment is rather quickly restored, while in others it continues to progressively decrease. This circumstance dictates the need to search for prognostic markers of the functional state of the kidneys and the progression of these diseases in children.

Goal. In order to search for criteria for predicting the course and outcome of congenital obstructive uropathies to prevent the development of nephrosclerosis and chronic renal failure in children, we studied the results of surgical treatment of congenital OU depending on the initial morphological and functional state of the kidneys and ureters.

Material and methods. For the convenience of mathematical analysis, the mean values of ultrasound and roentgenoplanimetry in children with II and III degree of obstruction in congenital OU were compared before the operation with the data of children examined up to 3 years old and after 3 years of follow-up examination.

Results. After reconstructive plastic surgeries, during follow-up examination, a comparison of the ultrasound data, depending on the morphological picture of the LMS and MPS, showed: the average urinary rate of the URV in children with hypoplastic changes is significantly higher ($p \leq 0.001$) than in children who had sclerotic changes before surgery in the urodynamic nodes of the upper urinary tract (table 1). The duration of one urine ejection in children without sclerotic and decompensatory-atrophic changes in the ureteral wall differed less significantly ($p \leq 0.05$), but confidently (Table 1).

Table 1

Ultrasound indicators in children with congenital uropathies before and after surgery (p / o) depending on the morphological picture

	TPP (mm)	Average velocity of urine SSV (m / s)	Prolong. one urine SSV per minute (sec)	IR paren. renal blood flow
Before surgery	11,9±1,4 (n-212)	0,1±0,02 (n-145)	2,1±0,8 (n-145)	0,77±0,03 (n-36)
P / o - sclerosis, atrophy	13,2±1,5 (n-87)	0,15±0,02 (n-49)	3,2±0,4 (n-49)	0,73±0,03 (n-11)
P / o hypoplasia	19,8±1,4 *** (n-125)	0,22±0,01 *** (n-64)	4,3±0,34 * (n-64)	0,70±0,02 * (n-18)

p≤0,05*, p≤0,001***

After reconstruction of the upper urinary tract, during the follow-up examination, comparison of the data of TPP on ultrasound and CDC, depending on the morphological picture of the biopsy material of the parenchyma of the affected kidney, showed the following. If, according to the data of morphological examination, hypoplasia was determined in the kidney tissue before the operation against the background of glomeruli of a normal structure, then in the follow-up after the operation, an increase in TPP was noted on ultrasound, and with CDC - a significant improvement (p≤0.05) of renal blood flow (Table 6.1). If, before the operation, protein dystrophy and focal necrosis were noted in the epithelium of the convoluted tubules, then the recovery of renal hemodynamics in the postoperative period was insignificant, i.e. at the same time, there was no significant difference between the indicators of TPP and CDC at different periods of the follow-up examination (Table 1).

The data of the mathematical analysis of EI after surgery differ significantly from the data before the operation. When analyzing the indicators of X-ray planimetric indicators, depending on the histological picture in the ureter and the renal parenchyma, data were obtained that had significant differences between themselves (table 2).

Table 2

X-ray plan metric parameters in children with congenital OU before and after surgery, depending on the morphological picture of LMS, MPS and renal parenchyma

Children under 3 years old				
	RKI	PI	VMO	RMO
Before surgery (compare values)	0,42±0,03 (n-31)	1,4±0,2 (n-31)	37,7±2,9 (n-23)	1,1±0,1 (n-23)
After surgery, depending on the degree of damage				
Sclerosis and atrophy	0,38±0,02 (n-7)	1,7±0,2 (n-7)	15,2±3,7*** (n-4)	0,8±0,04** (n-4)
Hypoplasia and dysplasia	0,31±0,03** (n-7)	2,3±0,03*** (n-7)	7,2±2,4*** (n-4)	0,4±0,09*** (n-4)
3-7 years old				
Before surgery (compare values)	0,46±0,04 (n-33)	1,3±0,2 (n-33)	44,6±2,5 (n-22)	1,3±0,1 (n-22)
After surgery, depending on the degree of damage				
Sclerosis and atrophy	0,41±0,04 (n-8)	1,5±0,2 (n-8)	16,8±1,4*** (n-4)	1,0±0,04** (n-4)
Hypoplasia and dysplasia	0,28±0,03*** (n-5)	2,6±0,3*** (n-5)	8,8±1,9*** (n-4)	0,35±0,03*** (n-4)
7-11 years old				
Before surgery (compare values)	0,45±0,04 (n-30)	1,4±0,02 (n-30)	57,4±2,8 (n-18)	11,1±0,1 (n-18)
After surgery, depending on the degree of damage				
Sclerosis and atrophy	0,39±0,03 (n-8)	1,9±0,2** (n-8)	20,6±3,4*** (n-4)	0,85±0,03*** (n-4)
Hypoplasia and dysplasia	0,28±0,03*** (n-4)	2,6±0,3 (n-4)***	9,7±2,6*** (n-5)	0,48±0,01*** (n-5)
11-15 years old				
Before surgery (compare values)	0,48±0,02 (n-25)	1,2±0,02 (n-25)	65,5±0,02 (n-11)	1,1±0,1 (n-11)
After surgery, depending on the degree of damage				
Sclerosis and atrophy	0,34±0,03*** (n-7)	2,1±0,2*** (n-7)	28,3±2,4*** (n-5)	0,9±0,02*** (n-5)
Hypoplasia and dysplasia	0,22±0,04*** (n-7)	3,4±0,4*** (n-7)	11,7±1,3*** (n-4)	0,55±0,01*** (n-4)

In IUD, after the restoration of urodynamics at the level of the ureterovesical segment, the upper urinary tract contracts. Depending on the histological picture of the resected ureterovesical segment, the X-ray planimetric parameters had a significant difference ($p \leq 0.001$) (Table 2). As can be seen from Table 2, after the operation, the degree of decrease in the volume and radius of the ureter in patients with hypo and dysplastic changes is much more pronounced in comparison with patients with atrophic and sclerotic lesions of the wall of the ureterovesical segment.

For dynamic control over the restoration of the integral and local viability of the renal parenchyma, before and after surgical results of renal scintigraphy were compared with the determination of the integral uptake index of the DMSA radiopharmaceutical - Technetium-99m. (table 3).

Table 3.

IIIH indices in children with congenital OU, depending on the cause and degree of obstruction

	Refluxing mega ureter	Obstructive mega ureter	Congenital hydronephrosis
Before surgery			
IIS at 2 degrees	45,7±2,2 (n-3)	47,8±2,4 (n-4)	49,1±2,6 (n-8)
IIS at 3 degrees	35,6±2,4 (n-9)	37,4±3,6 (n-3)	40,2±2,9(n-17)
After operation			
IIS at 2 degrees	47,2±1,7 (n-3)	49,3±1,6 (n-4)	52,4±1,3 (n-8)
IIS at 3 degrees	38,2±1,4 (n-9)	40,4±2,8 (n-3)	43,1±3,9(n-17)

When analyzing the data of radiological studies of children with congenital obstructive uropathy, various variants of deviations were revealed. As can be seen from the table, the most profound lesion of the nephrons was observed in grade III obstruction of the upper urinary tract, regardless of the level and cause. After the operation, the dynamics of restoration of the functional volume of the kidney was not observed.

We compared the level of urinary TGF β and interleukin-10 values in children with congenital OU before and after surgical treatment, depending on the presence of nephrosclerosis (Table 4). The scatter of data on the level of the analyzed parameters depending on the cause of congenital OU was significant. So, in children with WMD without signs of nephrosclerosis before and after the operational data with standard values practically did not differ.

Table 4.

Immunological parameters of urine in children with congenital OU before and after surgery

	IL-10 (pg / ml) before surgery	IL-10 (pg / ml) after surgery	TGF-(pg / ml) before surgery	TGF-(pg / ml) after surgery
VH with nephrosclerosis (n-28)	28,3 ± 5,4	20,6±5,3	39,2 ± 5,9	33,2±3,4
VH without nephrosclerosis (n-22)	22,7 ± 3,3	12,3±3,8 *	31,1 ± 5,9	15,8±2,9 *
WMD with nephrosclerosis (n-18)	14,0 ±3,2	11,2±2,8	9,9 ± 3,5	7,8±2,3
WMD without nephrosclerosis (n-3)	8,21	8,21	1,16	1,16
RMU with nephrosclerosis (n-29)	33,4±4,5	31,2±3,6	36,6 ± 4,5	32,9±3,7
RMU without nephrosclerosis (n-10)	28,9± 3,3	19,9±2,7 *	30,1±3,5	22,3±2,9 *

In case of GV in children with signs of nephrosclerosis, the interleukin-10 and TGF-indices one year after surgery do not differ significantly compared to those before surgery. In patients without nephrosclerosis, interleukin - 10 values significantly decrease and approach the normative data ($p \leq 0.05$). The TGF-values also decrease significantly, but remain significantly higher than the normative indicators.

In RMU, attention is drawn to the high levels of TGF-- and interleukin - 10 both before and after the operation. After surgical correction, only interleukin-10 values significantly decrease in children with RMU without nephrosclerosis ($p \leq 0.05$), but remain much higher than the normative data.

Discussion. Reconstructive plastic surgery for congenital obstructive uropathies in children helps to restore urodynamics, reduce hydronephrotic transformation, grow and develop renal parenchyma from the affected side.

Comparison of the results of X-ray planimetric and Doppler studies with the data of histological examination proved: the less pronounced sclerosis, atrophy in the ureteral wall and dystrophy with focal necrosis of the renal parenchyma, the faster and better the recovery of urodynamics and function of the affected kidney in the postoperative period, due to normally formed nephrons.

The data of histological studies allow us to speak of the irreversibility of pathomorphological changes in the renal parenchyma, which arose as a result of a violation of the formation of a part of the nephrons in embryogenesis. When studying kidney biopsies in children with congenital obstructive uropathies, a dual effect of pathology was noted - interference with nephrogenesis and irreversible tubulointerstitial damage. Therefore, during static nephroscintigraphy, the determination of the integral capture of the DMSA radiopharmaceutical - Technetium-99m in the volume of viable renal tissue in dynamics before and after the operation did not reveal significant differences.

Consequently, after the restoration of urodynamics, the growth and development of the renal parenchyma according to ultrasound and X-ray planimetry results from unaffected or secondarily altered areas of normally formed nephrons.

TGF-B, which promotes interstitial fibrosis and is responsible for renal disorders, was found in children with severe sclerotic renal changes in all studied variants of obstructive uropathies. The presence of congenital dysplastic and atrophic changes in the kidney activates the increased secretion of TGF-even after elimination of uro-obstruction.

Restoration of urodynamics and complex therapy in children with CH and WMD without nephrosclerosis made it possible to arrest the inflammatory process in the kidneys and the upper urinary tract. This fact is confirmed by a significant decrease in the anti-inflammatory cytokine interleukin 10 and the approach of its values to the normative data. In RMU, VH, and WMD against the background of sclerotic and atrophic changes in the renal parenchyma, a high level of IL-10 confirms the assumption of a constantly ongoing inflammatory process.

Conclusions. Thus, the morphological characteristics of changes in kidney biopsy specimens in children with congenital obstructive uropathies allows not only to draw a conclusion about the depth of preoperative structural abnormalities in the renal tissue, but also to predict the course of the postoperative period and the success of surgical treatment.

Static kidney scintigraphy with the determination of the integral uptake of the radiopharmaceutical DMSA - Technetium-99m in dynamics is a minimally invasive, reliable, reproducible and gentle method in relation to radiation exposure for the determination and dynamic control of the integral and local viability of the renal parenchyma. A decrease in this indicator less than 40 indicates a decrease in the volume of viable renal tissue.

An increase in interleukin-10 values in children with congenital OU is a criterion for predicting the development of chronic obstructive pyelonephritis, the severe forms of which predetermine the formation of nephrosclerosis and secondary renal wrinkling.

An increased level of urinary TGF β in patients with congenital obstructive uropathy is an indicator of dysplastic and nephrosclerotic renal changes. Indicators of transforming growth factor TGF β in urine in children with CH, WMD and RMU are prognostic markers of the development and progression of nephrosclerosis in congenital obstructive uropathies.

PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF INFLAMMATORY COMPLICATIONS OF DENTAL IMPLANTATION

Khalmanov Bohodir Abdurashidovich, Ikramov Gayrat Alimovich, Sulthonhujaev Bahodir Botirhujaevich

Tashkent State Dental Institute, Uzbekistan

Abstract. Dental implantation is the most relevant, promising and demanded direction in modern dentistry and prosthetics. According to statistical studies, the prevalence of dentition defects reaches 80% among the working-age population of Uzbekistan. These indicators indicate a high need of the population for orthopedic and surgical care. That is why dental implantation is so relevant today. Despite the many advantages, the rapid development and improvement of technologies, modern implantation has a significant drawback - complications in the postoperative period. As a result, the issue of developing preventive measures to reduce the risk of complications in the postoperative period during dental implantation is of great importance.

Key words: adentia, transgingivally, electrogalvanic, osteoradionecrosis, idiopathic diseases, malignant tumors, dental implantation.

In many countries, the number of patients with fixed dentures on implants is increasing. Each manufacturer, producing implants, makes various changes in their shape or metal composition, which affect the primary stabilization and osseointegration of the implant. In this regard, there are various types of implants. Depending on the shape of the intraosseous part, most dental implants can be divided into implants, to one degree or another, repeating the shape of the tooth root (cylindrical, screw, plate, combined). By design, they can be non-collapsible and collapsible. Depending on the material and surface structure - ceramic and metal, porous and compact, smooth, textured or bioactive. Depending on the installation technique, implants can be one- and two-stage. In addition, the methods of placing implants in the alveolar processes of the jaws are being changed and modified, namely: the incision and formation of the implant bed, transgingivally - directly through the mucosa. The listed techniques also affect the recovery time and the final result of the implantation operation.

Purpose of the study: To describe a set of preventive measures that help minimize the risk of complications in the postoperative period during dental implantation.

Research objectives: To describe a set of preventive measures that help reduce the risk of complications in the postoperative period during dental implantation.

Materials and methods of research: We studied 23 patients with secondary adentia on the basis of the clinic of surgical dentistry of the Tashkent State Dental Institute. All patients underwent clinical and radiological research methods

Results and discussion: Indications for implantation are: dentition defects, complete adentia, inability to use removable dentures, for example, due to allergies or gag reflex. Contraindications to implantation are divided into several large groups, general contraindications are serious diseases of various organ systems, as well as drug addiction, alcoholism and a number of infectious diseases.

I would like to pay special attention to absolute local contraindications for dental implantation, which are:

- 1) malignant tumors, benign tumors and tumor-like formations of the maxillofacial region;
- 2) osteoradionecrosis;
- 3) the presence of precancerous diseases of the red border of the lips or oral mucosa;

- 4) the presence of clinical symptoms of metal intolerance;
- 5) severe form of generalized periodontitis or periodontal disease;
- 6) idiopathic diseases with progressive damage to periodontal tissues (Papillon-Lefebvre syndrome);
- 7) low hygienic culture of the patient and his unwillingness to maintain high hygiene of the oral cavity.

A number of diseases, bad habits and other contraindications that are not taken into account during surgery can adversely affect the further process of implant engraftment. To resolve the issue of the possibility of an operation, patients need to undergo a comprehensive examination. It includes the collection of anamnesis, general clinical analyzes, in particular, a general blood test and a general urine test, an examination of the oral cavity - an assessment of the condition of the teeth, alveolar processes, mucous membranes, the type of bite, the state of oral hygiene.

Also, during the examination, it is necessary to carry out an X-ray examination of the dentition using the methods of X-ray and computed tomography. This method makes it possible to assess a number of important indicators: the condition of the jaw bones, their density, the nature of the trabecular pattern, the type of maxillary sinuses, the height and width of the alveolar processes, the degree of their atrophy, the distance between the alveolar edge and the bottom of the maxillary sinus or the mandibular canal. An important link in the planning of the operation is instrumental examination, namely, measuring the width of the alveolar processes, determining electrogalvanic potentials using dissimilar metals, and conducting stereolithography.

I would like to focus on the mandatory rehabilitation of the oral cavity of patients, including the removal of dental plaque and decayed teeth, treatment of caries and periodontal diseases. In certain clinical cases, the patient is shown surgical correction of scars of the mucous membrane and alveolar process, plastic of the frenum or tongue, as well as orthopedic preparation - normalization of the bite height, elimination of deformities of the dentition.

Conclusion. Apply a set of preventive and therapeutic measures to minimize the risk of complications in the postoperative period during dental implantation.

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MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CHRONIC POLYPOUS RHINOSINUSITIS

Khasanov U.S., Djuraev J.A.

Department Otolaryngology and stomatology
Tashkent Medical Academy

Abstract. Diseases of the paranasal sinuses are among the most common pathologies in otorhinolaryngology, which is facilitated by the modern ecological situation, the widespread prevalence of allergic and viral respiratory diseases, and a decrease in local and general immunity. All researchers agree that in recent years in the world there has been a tendency towards an increase in the incidence of chronic sinusitis, including chronic polypous rhinosinusitis.

Keywords: polypous rhinosinusitis, sinuses, infiltration, stroma, lymphocytes.

The aim of the study was to study the morphological properties of chronic polypous rhinosinusitis.

Material and methods of research: In accordance with the purpose of the study and to fulfill the assigned tasks, clinical studies were carried out in 140 patients with chronic polypous rhinosinusitis and chronic rhinosinusitis, who were examined and treated at the ENT department of the multidisciplinary clinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy in 2017-2019.

Results of the study: Microscopically different clinical and morphological forms were characterized by some signs of chronic inflammation and changes in the integumentary epithelium. The mucous form of polypous rhinosinusitis is the most common form of 17 cases, which amounted to 21.2% and was characterized by uneven edema, angiomatosis, vascular congestion, diffuse or focal infiltration of lymphocytes, with an admixture of eosinophils, accumulations of small mucous glands, and hyperemia. Myxoid masses could always be found in the stroma. Angiomatous polyp contains in the stroma multiple proliferating vessels of the capillary type with foci of lymph - leukocyte infiltration, numerous vessels with granulation sites. In some cases of an angiomatous polyp, slit-like and thin-walled vessels of predominantly capillary type were detected in the stroma, out of the total number of patients, this type was 4 cases - 5%. Inflammatory polyp was 15 cases - 18.75%, histological changes were also characterized by interstitial edema of the connective tissue network with focal or diffuse polymorphic inflammatory cell infiltration, consisting mainly of lymphocytes, histiocytes, with an exacerbation of the chronic process, the number of polymorphonuclear leukocytes with an admixture of plasma foci of hemorrhage, single large, secretory active glands. The surface of an allergic polyp is lined with a multi-row, in some cases single-row, cylindrical epithelium, accompanied by abundant myxoid edema of loose connective tissue of the stroma, vascular hyperemia, numerous eosinophilic leukocytes, separate large lymphoid follicles with a light proliferation center, and lymphocyte proliferation. In some places there were areas of epithelial desquamation. The glandular - cystic form of the polyp - revealed 10 cases, which amounted to 12.5%, the surface is covered with multilayer cylindrical ciliated epithelium with proliferation foci, areas of desquamation and metaplasia in a multilayer flat non-keratinous epithelium. The stroma is represented by loose connective tissue with uneven edema, disseminated lymphohistiocytic infiltration, angiomatosis, and many cystic-dilated serous glands. Individual glands are in a state of proliferation of epithelial cells, they are located in many rows and in layers. The glandular-mucous polyp was 15 cases - 18.75%, the surface is lined with multi-row columnar epithelium with proliferation

foci. The stroma consists of mucous connective tissue with myxoid edema, angiomatosis and a large number of eosinophilic leukocytes with an admixture of plasma cells. In the thickness of the polyp tissue, glands with a cystic-expanded lumen and serous contents, atrophy and flattening of the epithelial lining of the inner wall are noted. Adenomatous polyp, revealed 5 cases - 6.25%. The stroma of formation consists of a large number of glandular structures, sometimes secretory active, glands of various shapes and sizes, their epithelium is more often in a state of cell proliferation, along with them, cells of a hematogenous-histiogenic nature with an admixture of blood vessels in a small amount can occur. Fibrous polyp in only 3 cases -3.75%, in the form of an oval bulging of the mucous membrane lined with multilayer columnar epithelium, with areas of complete desquamation of the epithelium with exposure of the basement membrane. The stroma consists of compacted, in places coarse fibrous tissue with dense lymphohistiocytic infiltration, clusters of small mucous glands and blood vessels.

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OPTIMIZATION OF DIAGNOSTICS OF SECRETORY OTITIS MEDIA

Vokhidov N.Kh., Vokhidov U.N., Shodiev J.A.
Tashkent State Dental Institute
Bukhara State Medical Institute

Secretory otitis media today remains an urgent problem in pediatric otorhinolaryngology and takes one of the first places in the structure of the causes of hearing loss.

The aim of this study is to improve the effectiveness of treatment of secretory otitis media.

The study material consisted of 60 patients with secretory otitis media aged 3 to 18 years, who were on outpatient and inpatient treatment at the Bukhara Regional Children's Multidisciplinary Center. All patients underwent collection of complaints, anamnesis of life, otorhinolaryngological examination, audiological, X-ray, allergological, laboratory methods of research.

Results and discussion. The group of children with the catarrhal stage of secretory otitis media included 25 children, the one-sided nature of the process was noted in 1 child. In children with this stage of secretory otitis media, we detected retraction of the tympanic membrane, a change in its color from cloudy to pink, deformation or absence of a light cone. The most significant findings during endoscopy of the nasal cavity and nasopharynx in children with the catarrhal stage of secretory otitis media were grade 3 and 4 adenoid tissue hypertrophy (21 children - 84%), grade II adenoid tissue hypertrophy with a block of CT orifices (1 child - 4%), "purulent path" through the mouth of the auditory tube (2 children - 8%) - in these children, during further examination, acute sinusitis was revealed. In 1 children (4%) with identified allergic rhinitis, there was a characteristic cyanoticity of the nasal mucosa. We found a curvature of the nasal septum in 2 children (8%), however, it was not clinically significant. Bullous changes in the middle turbinate were present in 1 child (4%), hypertrophy of the uncinat process was also present in 1 child (4%).

The group of children with the secretory stage of secretory otitis media included 30 children, the one-sided nature of the process was noted in 4 children. In children with this stage of secretory otitis media, we detected a thickening of the tympanic membrane, sometimes with a cyanotic shade, its retraction in the upper sections, in some cases, bulging in the lower quadrants. When carrying out endoscopic examination of the nasal cavity and nasopharynx in children with the secretory stage of secretory otitis media, as in children with the catarrhal stage, hypertrophy of the adenoid tissue of III and IV degrees with a block of the CT mouth was most often detected (25 children - 83,3%), while as hypertrophy of adenoid tissue of the II degree with a block of the ST ostium was revealed only in 9 cases (9,2%). Hypertrophy of tubular tonsils was revealed in 1 children (3,3%) with a history of adenotomy. Discharge in the middle nasal passages and a purulent path through the mouth of the CT were determined in 1 case (3,3%). Further examination revealed acute sinusitis in these children. In 12 children (2,4%) with identified allergic rhinitis, there was a characteristic cyanoticity of the nasal mucosa. Curvature of the nasal septum, detected in 27 children (1,1%), was not clinically significant. Bullous changes in the middle turbinate were present in 1 child (3%), hypertrophy of the uncinat process - in 1 child (3%).

Thus, it follows that exudative otitis media in childhood is formed against the background of an unfavorable course of pregnancy of the mother of the child, lack of breastfeeding, pathology of the upper respiratory tract (obstruction of the auditory tube orifice), the presence of chronic opportunistic infections, and is characterized by bilateral localization.

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AT OBESITY IN ACCOMPANIENCE OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

**Garifulina Lilya Maratovna, Ashurova Maksuda Zhamshedovna,
Goyibova Nargiza Salimovna**

Samarkand State Medical Institute. Samarkand. Uzbekistan
Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine

Garifulina Lilya Maratovna - head of the department, candidate of medical sciences, associate professor; 140101, Uzbekistan, Samarkand, st. A. Temur 18.,
e-mail: ms.garifulina77@mail.ru

62 children and adolescents with obesity accompanied by arterial hypertension were examined. It was revealed that the development of myocardial hypertrophy is affected by body weight, blood pressure, vasoconstriction processes, as well as insulin resistance and atherogenic dyslipidemia. These parameters serve as early markers of myocardial hypertrophy.

Key words: obesity, arterial hypertension, left ventricular myocardial hypertrophy, adolescents.

The urgency of the problem. Left ventricular hypertrophy is an independent risk factor for the development of cardiovascular diseases and mortality in adults, as evidenced by recent studies [2,4]. It should be noted that there are not enough studies that determine the effect of obesity on the myocardium in children and adolescents. According to the authors, in children with borderline arterial hypertension and obesity, the formation of eccentric LVH occurs earlier [1,2], while they confirm the early development of signs of left ventricular remodeling in patients with insulin resistance [3,5].

In this regard, we set ourselves the goal of the work: to determine the influence of individual factors in the development of early signs of myocardial remodeling and left ventricular myocardial hypertrophy in children with exogenous constitutional obesity.

Materials and methods: 62 children and adolescents aged from 12 to 17 years old with exogenous constitutional obesity were examined. The selection criterion for patients was the definition of BMI in children and adolescents with identified overweight and / or obesity, which was compared with percentile charts developed by WHO for children aged 5 to 19 years (WHO Growth Reference, 2007). Also, OT was determined, which was compared with percentile tables for a specific age and gender according to the recommendations of the VNOK (2009), and the ratio of waist to hip (OT / Hip). The study included 28 girls (45%) and 34 (55%) boys, whose average age was 15.32 ± 0.24 years.

Children with exogenous constitutional obesity were divided according to the presence of abdominal (visceral) obesity and the presence of hypertension. In group I there were 20 people (16.83%) with a uniform type of obesity, with OT 80.12 ± 1.31 , OT / OB 0.88 ± 0.01 cm. Group II consisted of 42 children with AO, while OT was 99.87 ± 1.28 cm; FROM / OB 0.93 ± 0.009 . 24 of them had normal blood pressure (IIA group) and 18 children had a confirmed diagnosis of hypertension (IIB group). Differences in the ratio of OT / OT in groups I and II were significant ($P < 0.05$). BMI in group I patients was within the SDS range from $\square + 1.0$ to $+2.0$ and reached values of 29.81 ± 0.50 kg / m²; in group II, BMI was within the SDS range from $+2.0$ to $\square + 3.0$, the mean values of which were 36.08 ± 0.61 kg / m² ($P < 0.01$).

The comparison group consisted of 20 children without obesity, aged 14.31 ± 0.63 years, with OT 64 ± 1.51 cm, OT / OV 0.81 ± 0.02 cm, with the difference in OT / OV ratio was significant with group I ($P < 0.01$) and group II ($P < 0.001$). There were 9 girls and 11 boys. This contingent was selected in the city family polyclinics of Samarkand. All children were assigned to health group I. The average BMI in the comparison group was within the SDS range from -1.0 to $+1.0$ and amounted to 19.44 ± 0.47 kg / m², with a range of values from 18.2 to 20.4 kg / m². The difference in BMI value with the observation group is significant ($P < 0.001$).

Arterial hypertension was diagnosed in accordance with the criteria developed by the Committee of Experts of the All-Russian Scientific Society of Cardiology and the Association of Pediatric Cardiologists of Russia (Moscow, 2009) [4]. Morphometric parameters of the myocardium (myocardial mass - LVMM, myocardial mass index - LVMI, thickness of the interventricular septum - TMZhP, thickness of the posterior wall of the left ventricle - TZSLZH)

were evaluated by ultrasound echocardiography on an Aloka Alpha-7 ultrasound scanner with a cardiological package.

Research results: in accordance with the set goal, we determined the relationship between the degree of BMI and the level of systolic and diastolic pressure in adolescents. The results of the study showed that the level of systolic and diastolic blood pressure for all time intervals was significantly higher in adolescents of group 3 (138.1 ± 8.7 mm Hg, $p < 0.05$ and $p < 0.05$) compared with values of adolescents with obesity of 1 and 2 degrees (117.2 ± 7.4 and 123.2 ± 6.7 mm Hg) At the same time, the revealed direct correlation relationship between BMI and systolic pressure, diastolic pressure and average blood pressure per day ($r = 0.601$; $r = 0.591$ and $r = 0.604$, respectively, $p < 0.01$ for all indicators).

It should be noted that according to the results of a study of blood pressure among adolescents with overweight and obesity, "white coat hypertension" was revealed in 27.4% of cases, labile hypertension in 16.1%, and stable hypertension in 12.9%. At the same time, the stable form was significantly more often detected in obesity of the 3rd degree (22.2%) compared with obesity of the 1st degree and obesity of the 2nd degree (10.0% and 8.3%, respectively).

Echocardiographic study was characterized by the fact that, with obesity in combination with arterial hypertension, a structural and geometric reconstruction of the left ventricular myocardium occurs. In this case, first of all, the wall thickness increases. We found a statistically significant relationship between BMI and the thickness of the posterior wall of the left ventricle ($r = 0.587$; $p < 0.01$), as well as the thickness of the interventricular septum ($r = 0.503$; $p < 0.05$). It should be noted that hypertrophy of the walls of the left ventricle is formed initially as an adaptive response of the myocardium to pressure load and ensures that the contractile function of the left ventricle corresponds to the increased load. The main indicators characterizing left ventricular myocardial hypertrophy are myocardial mass and left ventricular myocardial mass index. Our data showed that the incidence of left ventricular hypertrophy was 45.0% in group 1, 54.1% in group 2, and 61.1% in group 3. At the same time, when analyzing the mass index of the left ventricular myocardium, depending on the variant of arterial hypertension, no significant differences were found. With white coat hypertension - 35.6 ± 3.2 g / m^{2.7}, with labile hypertension - 35.8 ± 4.6 g / m^{2.7}, and with stable hypertension - 36.5 ± 4.5 g / m^{2.7}. This fact suggests that it is obesity that makes a significant contribution to the degree of increase in left ventricular mass.

Reconstruction of the geometry of the left ventricle was found in almost 1/3 of adolescents with obesity, while in group 1 - 30.0%, in group 2 - 37.5% and in group 3 - 33.3%. Eccentric left ventricular hypertrophy was diagnosed in 16.3% of patients, concentric remodeling in 11.4%. It should be noted that concentric left ventricular hypertrophy is associated with the maximum risk of cardiovascular complications; in our studies it was found in 4.9% of cases and only in the group of adolescents with grade 3 obesity.

Structural and geometric reconstruction included a change in the geometry of not only the left ventricle, but also the left atrium. Thus, the difference in the mean values of the left atrium size was revealed between all observation groups (31.4 ± 1.2 mm; 31.8 ± 0.8 mm and 34.5 ± 1.4 mm in groups 1, 2, and 3, respectively). Also, there was a statistically significant correlation between the size of the left atrium and BMI ($r = 0.608$; $p < 0.01$). Changes in the structure of the left atrium are most likely the earliest stage of myocardial remodeling.

The compensatory response of the cardiovascular system in response to obesity was also related to central hemodynamics. This changed the volume of circulating blood and the total peripheral vascular resistance. The minute volume of blood circulation gradually increased with the progression of obesity (5.5 ± 1.1 l / min, 5.8 ± 0.9 l / min and 6.2 ± 1.1 l / min, respectively,

in groups 1, 2, and 3) , which indirectly indicates an increase in the volume of circulating blood. The increase in minute volume was accompanied by a decrease in the total peripheral vascular resistance with increasing body weight (1318.8 ± 289.1 dynes / cm / s-5; 1299.9 ± 274.3 dynes / cm / s-5 and 1287.4 ± 284 , 1 dyne / cm / s-5, respectively, in groups 1, 2 and 3) Also, the total peripheral resistance depended on the type of arterial hypertension, so with labile arterial hypertension this indicator was 1287.8 ± 250.7 dynes / cm / s-5 , and at a stable 1325.6 ± 301.5 dynes / cm / s-5, which characterized the depletion of the adaptive capabilities of the organism and an increase in the total peripheral vascular resistance.

Conclusions: the development of myocardial hypertrophy is influenced by body weight, blood pressure, vasoconstriction processes, these parameters can serve as early markers of myocardial hypertrophy.

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COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT ON THE EFFECT OF DIFFERENT METHODS OF CORRECTIVE THERAPY ON LIPID METABOLISM AND HOMEOSTATIC RENAL FUNCTION.

Ishkabulova G.J, Khaidarova Kh.R, Kudratova G.N., Kholmuradova Z.E.

Assistants of the Department
Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Therapeutics
Samarkand State Medical Institute

Summary. In total 60 children were examined, over 22 of mature newborns are born from healthy parents, 20 newborns are born from mothers with OPG-gestosis, and 18 newborns born from mothers with OPG-gestosis combined in chronic pyelonephritis. It was identified that in children with complicated course of disease, inheritability was rarely aggravated, the disease was followed by epiphenomenon, in the main group of newborns were observed a low level of glomerular filtration, tubular reabsorption of acidogenesis, which were associated by a disproportion of the phospholipid spectrum of erythrocyte membranes due to the increased blood activity and LPO.

Key words: Gestosis, combined pyelonephritis, newborn, kidney function, LPO, membrane.

The urgency of the problem. The most important condition for a successful outcome of the gestational period and the birth of full-fledged offspring is the absence of extragenital pathology in a pregnant woman (10,12), since pathology leading to high peri- and neonatal morbidity and mortality is formed in the antenatal period (1,2). In recent years, against the background of a decrease in the quality of the reproductive health of women of fertile age (8), the number of children with adverse factors in ontogenesis has increased by 80-85% (4.16). One of the reasons for the increased frequency of gestosis in the population of pregnant women is the increase in the number of people with kidney disease (9,14,13). According to epidemiological studies, every fourth woman aged 15 to 49 suffers from chronic pyelonephritis (5). Many works are devoted to these questions in the special literature (15.3). However, with all the obviousness of the unfavorable influence of both chronic pyelonephritis and OPG-gestosis of pregnancy on the development of the fetus and the adaptive abilities of the newborn, the peculiarities of their combined influence deserve special attention.

Objective: To establish the features of the adaptive capabilities of renal function in newborns born to mothers with OPG-gestosis, combined chronic pyelonephritis about the features of lipid metabolism, phospholipid structure of erythrocyte membranes and the formation of homeostatic renal functions in newborns in the early neonatal period are aimed at the need for mandatory corrective therapy.

Materials and research methods.

The first group of newborns consisted of data from 22 healthy children (control) and, naturally, they were not given any special prescriptions. Taking into account the peculiarities of metabolic adaptation in newborns from mothers with pyelonephritis, consisting of 20 newborns, basic therapy was used, supplementation with vitamin E at a dose of 5 mg / kg for 5 days. At the same time, we proceeded from modern concepts of dysadaptation syndromes as states of oxidative stress, and therefore, we believe that α -tocopherol in such situations should be an integral part of basic therapy.

For the next-third group of newborns, for a comparative assessment of basically the same basic corrective therapy with the previous group, the membrane-protective drug dimephosphon was

patients with chronic pyelonephritis with layering of OPG-gestosis of 2 and 3 degrees of severity.

The role of membrane-destructive processes was judged by the phospholipid structure of erythrocyte membranes (16), the state of peroxidation by the level of malondialdehyde (MD) according to I.D. Stalnaya et al. (15), as well as the phospholipase activity of blood according to H. Brokerhoff, I.R. Jenson (1978). Comparative assessment of the homeostatic functions of the kidneys was carried out according to the clearance of endogenous creatinine according to Van Slayke (8). The numerical data were processed by the method of variation statistics with the calculation of the reliability of numerical differences.

Research results and their discussion. Analysis of the data obtained on the formation of homeostatic functions of the kidneys in healthy newborns showed that the excretory function of the kidneys according to the data of diuresis, clearance of endogenous creatinine, uric acid in the early neonatal period naturally increases from 2 to 7 days of life.

Distinct dynamics were observed in the indices of ammonio-acidogenetic, ion-regulating and osmoregulating renal function ($P < 0.05-0.01$). These functional changes proceeded against the background of an increase in the content of LPC, SFM in the erythrocyte membranes during the physiological adaptation of the newborn to extrauterine life, and a decrease in PC. At the same time, there was a decrease in MDA from 4.2 ± 0.24 to 3.1 ± 0.27 mmol / mg lipids.

The revealed changes indicate deep disturbances in the structural and functional state of cytomembranes and aim at the need not only to compensate for the deficiency of antioxidants, but also to membrane protective therapy.

It should be noted that the indicators of the main functions of the kidneys, the spectrum of lipids and MDA in the compared main groups are essentially of the same type. The basic, generally accepted complex corrective therapy of α -tocopherol supplementation had a clear positive effect on the clinical condition of the newborn and the studied laboratory parameters.

Complex therapy with the inclusion of α -tocopherol led to: a significant improvement in metabolic disorders: a statistically significant increase in the level of total lipids, phospholipids, NEFA, and a decrease in the content of free cholesterol, as well as LPC, SFM, PEA. MDA in erythrocyte membrane. In fact, the indices of total lipids, NEFA, triglycerides, SFM, PC, PEA were normalized and did not statistically differ from the control group. However, a number of indicators of lipid metabolism at the same time had a clear positive dynamics, were still far from normalization.

Thus, the level of phospholipids significantly increased compared to the baseline values, but remained significantly low compared to the control group.

A similar situation was observed in the dynamics of the levels of SH, LFH, MDA.

Consequently, the use of basic therapy supplemented with vitamin E in newborns born to mothers suffering from chronic pyelonephritis and OPH-gestosis to correct dysadaptation syndromes, leading to a significant improvement in metabolic processes, reduces the risk of developing hypoxic lesions, but does not completely eliminate them, despite the clear clinical effect, a number of biochemical markers of increased stimulation of LPO are preserved, which we consider as a preserving high development of membrane-pathological processes - reliably high indicators of LPC, MDA with a relatively low level of PC.

So, the results of the data obtained show that with complex corrective therapy with the inclusion of vitamin E, the dynamics of the patient's condition improved, muscle dystonia disappeared, physiological reflexes revived: the child began to suckle the breast, the skin turned

pink, the edema disappeared. The use of vitamin E improved the indicators of nitrogen metabolism, the phospholipid spectrum of membranes, reduced the level of LPC and led to the normalization of lipid peroxidation indicators: total lipids increased from 2.7 to 4.9 g / l, total phospholipids from 6.9 to 13.6% in almost 2 the level of PC in the membranes of erythrocytes increased by times and LPC decreased, the level of MDA decreased.

However, as can be seen from the conducted data, the levels of PL, TG, PC and higher LPH and MDA remain, in comparison with the indices in healthy animals by this age, i.e. by the end of the early neonatal period in children of this contingent, in comparison with healthy newborns, the modification of the phospholipid composition of erythrocyte membranes is delayed, although there is a distinct antiradical activity of α -tocopherol. This circumstance served as the basis for additional inclusion in the complex corrective therapy of the membrane-protective drug - dimephosphon (group 3).

The dynamics of the spectrum of lipids and phospholipids of erythrocyte membranes in newborns with dysadaptation syndromes when prescribing dimephosphon against the background of complex corrective therapy had a similar orientation and were more clearly positive in relation to indicators of total lipids, PL, CX, NEZhK. (TABL # 1)

Consequently, the cooperative use of α -tocopherol and dimephosphone in the complex corrective therapy of maladaptive states in newborns born to mothers with chronic pyelonephritis and OPG-gestosis allows achieving faster and more complete normalization of lipid metabolism, phospholipid spectrum of erythrocyte membranes, i.e. increasing the stability of cell membranes.

In newborns from mothers of patients with chronic pyelonephritis and OPG-gestosis, the function of ammonio-acidogenesis is clearly suppressed. Against the background of basic therapy on the 7th day of life, along with other indicators, the level of ammonia excretion significantly increases and the level of titratable acids only moderately increases. In contrast, in the group of newborns who simultaneously received dimephosphone, the level of ammonia excretion reaches 2.09 ± 0.27 meq / day, titratable acidity 1.72 ± 0.31 , which correspond to the indicators of the group of healthy newborns.

Thus, the use of a composition of antioxidants (α -tocopherol) and membrane protectors (dimephosphone) in the complex corrective therapy of maladaptive syndromes in newborns born to mothers of patients with chronic pyelonephritis and OPH-gestosis can significantly improve the effectiveness of treatment, and also revealed an improvement in the general condition of patients, slowing ESR, reducing the degree of leukocyturia and proteinuria. An improvement in the concentration function of the kidneys has been noted, has a normalizing effect on the rate of lipid modification of cell membranes and the formation of homeostatic functions of the kidneys.

Table №1

Dynamics of the spectrum of blood lipids, phospholipids of erythrocyte membranes and MDA in newborns with dysadaptation syndromes, depending on treatment methods (M \pm m)

Groups	Control Group (n=22)	Study groups	
Indicators		Basic therapy + vitamin E n = 20	Those who received dimephosphon, n = 18
OL, g / l	4,76±0,50	4,26±0,32 P>0,5	4,62±0,32 P>0,5,P ₁ >0,5
FL%	14,9±1,12	10,3±0,71 P<0,05	13,1±0,71 P<0,05,P ₁ <0,05
XC%	18,2±1,3	20,9±0,43 P<0,05	19,1±0,38 P>0,5,P ₁ <0,05
NEJK	8,8±1,28	7,6±0,65 P>0,05	8,3±0,23 P>0,5,P ₁ >0,05
TG	17,6±0,36	17,2±0,21 P>0,5	18,1±0,47 P>0,05,P ₁ >0,05
LFH	13,7±0,86	15,7±0,19 P<0,05	14,1±0,27 P>0,05,P ₁ <0,05
SFM	26,1±1,21	27,9±0,37 P>0,05	26,7±0,32 P>0,5,P ₁ <0,05
FH	31,2±1,8	29,2±0,58 P>0,05	31,6±0,51 P>0,5,P ₁ <0,05
MDA, NMOL / MG LIPIDOV	3,12±0,29	5,06±0,26 P<0,01	3,82±0,25 P>0,05,P ₁ <0,05

Note: P - reliability of differences between indicators of the main and control groups, P₁ - reliability of differences between indicators of main groups.

Conclusions

1. In newborns from mothers with chronic, "fetopathy" is observed due to chronic fetal hypoxia, which is expressed by a violation of the stability of the cytomembranes: the accumulation of LPC SF against the background of a decrease in PC, PEA, NEFA, as well as an increase in the level of MDA
2. Installed. that the degree of impairment of homeostatic functions and changes in lipid peroxidation in newborns depends on the severity of aggravating factors during intrauterine development. The combined effects of infection (chronic pyelonephritis) and toxic agents (OPG-gestosis) cause the most profound and persistent violations and require special corrective measures.
3. The use of α -tocopherol in combination with dimephosphone from the first day of life during the entire early neonatal period in newborns from mothers with chronic pyelonephritis with gestosis of α -tocopherol helps to reduce the activity of lipid peroxidation of cytomembranes, and thereby increase the stability of cell membranes, improve the homeostatic functions of the kidneys.

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DETECTION OF ADRENALINE AND STRESS CONDITIONS IN PATIENTS USING PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES WITH HIV INFECTION

Ochilov Ulugbek Usmanovich, Turaev Bobir Temirpulatovich, Kubaev Rustam Murodullaevich, Alkarov Rustam Bakhtiyarovich, Turgunboev Anvar Uzokboevich
Samarkand State Medical Institute. Samarkand

The study of the adrenaline content in the blood and the manifestation of a stress state in patients using psychoactive substances (PAS) with HIV infection is one of the key indicators in the provision of medical and psychological assistance and the development of appropriate psychotherapeutic measures. When carrying out these activities, it is necessary to take into account the level of adrenaline and the severity of stressful conditions, in order to be able to overcome stress and adapt to the diagnosis.

Key words: HIV infection, psychoactive substances, adrenaline, stress.

Relevance. The development of the problem of stress in modern science is reflected in the works devoted to the biochemical, physiological, clinical, psychophysiological and psychological aspects of its manifestations. The problem of stress and stress resistance remains acute and relevant both for each person and for society as a whole [2]. A variety of mental disorders in patients using psychoactive substances, when HIV infection is detected, contributes to the study of the severity of stress conditions in patients, especially when diagnosing HIV / AIDS [1].

Psychological stress manifests itself in emotional experiences, motivational-volitional, behavioral and cognitive spheres (subsyndromes). Comprehensive psychodiagnostics of stress is an important link in monitoring its multiple causes and destructive consequences, as well as a necessary part for determining the effectiveness of stress management technologies [2].

The prevalence of HIV infection among injecting drug users has increased from 12% to 60-70% in just a few years [6, 7]. A variety of mental disorders in patients using psychoactive substances, when HIV infection is detected, contributes to the study of the severity of stress conditions in patients, especially when diagnosing HIV / AIDS. Psychological stress manifests itself in emotional experiences, motivational-volitional, behavioral and cognitive spheres (subsyndromes). Comprehensive psychodiagnostics of stress is an important link in monitoring its multiple causes and destructive consequences, as well as a necessary part for determining the effectiveness of stress management technologies [2, 7]. According to ICD-10, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) occurs in response to trauma of extraordinary importance. The traumatic event must go beyond everyday human experience [4]. The defining characteristics of a traumatic event include its ability to induce feelings of fear, helplessness, or terror in response to a threat to the subject's physical integrity or life. In the development of PTSD, negative events are of particular importance, characterized by a threat to life, unpredictability and uncontrollability [3, 5].

In this regard, the study of the stress state and the level of adrenaline in HIV-infected patients using psychoactive substances in the early stages of detecting HIV infection is highly relevant.

The aim of the study is to reveal the relationship between the development of a stress state and the level of adrenaline excretion with urine in patients using surfactants with HIV infection.

Materials and methods. Examined 72 patients aged from 28 to 54 years (average age 35 years), who are registered in the regional drug treatment clinic in Samarkand. The patients were divided into two groups: the main group of 42 patients using psychoactive substances with HIV infection, and the control group - 30 patients with drug addiction. The measurement of the phenomenological structure of experiences was carried out on the scale of psychological stress PSM-25 (Lemur – Tesier – Fillion, adaptation by NE Vodopyanova) [2]. Indicators of the PSM-25 scale of mental state were assessed on a point system as high (> 155), medium (100-154) and low (<100). The content of adrenaline in urine was determined by the spectrophotometric method [5]. The patients were examined according to the following indicators: place of residence, marital status and

education. According to ethical standards, voluntary consent was taken from each patient to conduct the study.

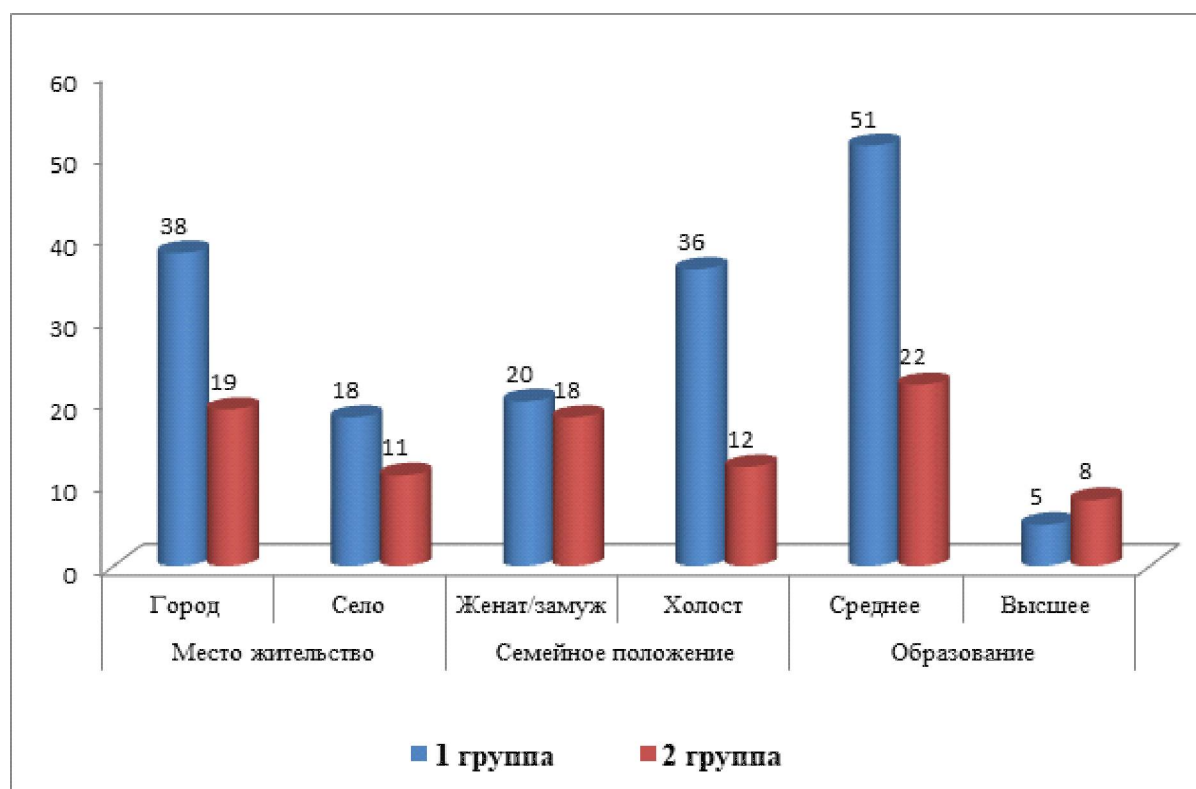
Results and its discussion. In the process of measuring the stress state among the patients of the main group, who use psychoactive substances, when HIV infection was detected, the stress indicators were found to be high level of stress (mean 173 ± 13.8). Among all the subjects, a state of severe neuropsychic tension, negative emotional experiences (exacerbation of anxiety, depression), an increase in the consumption of psychoactive substances, maladjustment and mental discomfort were noted. The average stress level (129 ± 10.3) was especially noted among single patients and patients with secondary education. Whereas patients with higher education showed a state of satisfactory adaptation. A low stress index (90 ± 7.2) was observed in patients who were characterized by a state of psychological adaptation, restrained behavior in a stressful situation, and control of emotional experiences.

Among the sick in the rural population, as well as among patients with higher education, a low level of stress was recorded.

In the control group of patients, indicators of a high level of stress were not revealed, which is obviously associated with sufficient adaptation to the diagnosis within six months. The average stress level (118 ± 9.4) indicates a state with satisfactory adaptation. Low stress score (89 ± 7.1) - state of psychological adaptation, patients are the most restrained.

Fig 1

Fig. 1. The number of patients divided into groups



The significance of the difference between the levels at $\alpha = 0.05$ - * $P < 0.001$.

The significance of the difference between the levels at $\alpha = 0.95 - * P < 0.001$.

It turned out that the patients of the main group had a higher level of stress than the control group. This can be explained by the fact that the first detection and reporting of HIV infection, being a dramatic event, causes mental tension in a person, can lead to a breakdown of adaptation mechanisms, changes in behavior and a decrease in the control of emotions. In the control group, a certain period of adaptation to the diagnosis has passed, the mental state of patients is more stable, rational, patients are easier to navigate in a stressful situation and have greater neuropsychic stability.

Table 1

Urinary excretion of adrenaline $\mu\text{g} / \text{day}$

		Group 1	Group 2	P<
Location	City	58,2±4,7	19,7±1,6	0,001
	Village	57,5±4,6	18,7±1,5	0,001
Family status	Married	60,2±4,8	18,4±1,5	0,001
	Single	56,2±4,5	16,7±1,3	0,001
Education	The average	56,5±4,5	18,4±1,5	0,001
	Higher	58,9±4,7	20,4±1,6	0,001

The data in Table 1 suggest the presence of increased production of adrenaline in HIV-infected patients using surfactants. In addition, an increase in adrenaline levels indicates a decrease in stress tolerance. The results obtained indicate that stressful situations influence the metabolism of biogenic amines to a certain extent. For patients with drug addiction only, the increase in the concentration of adrenaline did not differ statistically as compared with the control.

Thus, in patients using psychoactive substances, when HIV infection is detected, there is a high risk of psychological maladjustment and the development of stress conditions. To overcome these reactions, it is necessary for each patient to individually determine specific life goals, to form interests, to develop mechanisms of personal self-preservation.

Conclusions: When identifying and diagnosing HIV infection in patients using psychoactive substances, it is necessary to take into account the high risk of the possibility of stress conditions. In order to provide medical and psychological assistance and plan further psychocorrectional measures, it is necessary to take into account the severity of stress disorders and the level of adrenaline, given that a high level of adrenaline can negatively affect the somatic state of patients.

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TREATMENT OF CERVICAL CANCER IN FERTILIZED WOMEN**Navruzova V.S.¹, Yuldasheva N.Sh., Navruzova R.S.¹, Nabieva U.P.²**¹Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute²Institute of Immunology and Human Genomics, Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan

Malignant neoplasms of the reproductive system of women are the most frequent in the structure of oncological diseases. Their total share is more than 38% in the structure of the overall incidence of malignant tumors. According to the WHO, 550 thousand cases of newly diagnosed cervical cancer (CC) and more than half of deaths from this pathology are registered annually in the world. In the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2012, 1323 patients with cervical cancer and 623 deaths from this disease were registered. In recent years, there has been an increase in the incidence among women of fertile age. Increasingly, the disease occurs between the ages of 28-45 years. In the Republic, about 60% of cervical cancer is detected in the I-II stage of the disease.

Traditional anticancer treatment in the initial stages allows, in the overwhelming majority of cases, to save the patient's life, but leads to irreversible loss of fertility, which greatly reduces the quality of life of young women who have not previously realized reproductive function. Physiological and psychological consequences of infertility caused by the treatment of a malignant tumor are extremely negative. In addition to the fact of unrealized reproductive function, the majority of young patients in this group have depression of varying severity, stress disorders and sexual dysfunction.

The peculiarities of morphogenesis and carcinogenesis of cervical tumors, high survival rates in early stages and an increase in the number of patients of reproductive age pose the task of oncogynecologists to improve the quality of life by preserving fertility.

Based on these circumstances, it became necessary to develop and implement organ-preserving surgery - radical abdominal trachelectomy.

Cervical cancer is characterized mainly by the local spread of the tumor process. The transition of the tumor to the upper parts of the vagina, parametric tissue and sacro-uterine ligaments is most often observed. The growth of the tumor to the upper parts of the uterus is observed less often in 13-15% of cases. In the initial stages of cervical cancer, the tumor most often affects the transformation zone (CIN), in 28-34% of patients the tumor is localized in the lower segment of the cervical canal, in 15% in the middle and in 2% in the upper segment. The middle and lower third of the vagina is affected in the common stages of cervical cancer and is rare.

Cervical cancer metastases depend on the histological structure of the tumor. In squamous cervical cancer, ovarian metastases, according to various authors, vary from 0.2% to 2.2%, and in adenocarcinoma, 4-10%. The question of the need to remove the ovaries in case of adenocarcinoma of the cervix in the initial stages remains controversial. The likelihood of metastasis during this period is small.

Lymphogenous metastasis in cervical cancer affects the parametric, obturator, ileal, sacro-sacral, presacral, lateral, aortic lymph nodes.

The most significant prognostic factors in cervical cancer that affect the choice of treatment tactics are tumor size, depth of invasion, infiltration of parametric tissue, metastatic lesions of regional lymph nodes, and morphological parameters of the tumor.

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The aim of this work is to study the quality of life of patients with cervical cancer by using organ-preserving surgical treatment.

In the gynecological department of the Republican Cancer Research Center of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, organ-preserving operations were performed on women of fertile age with cervical cancer in the initial stages. The patients' age is from 27 to 37 years.

The patients were examined clinically and instrumentally. Carefully collected anamnesis of patients, including genital and extragenital diseases and conditions. Objective gynecological examination, which makes it possible to determine the volume of the cervical tumor, the form of growth and relationship to the walls of the vagina, the state of the parametric tissue and loco-regional lymph nodes. Biopsies were taken from the affected area, and a morphological study of the material was carried out. All patients have

squamous cervical cancer. In 2 patients, squamous cell non-keratinizing cancer, in 5 patients, squamous cell keratinizing cancer. The history of the degree of tumor differentiation showed that 3 patients had highly differentiated cervical cancer, 4 patients had moderately differentiated cervical cancer.

Radical abdominal trachelectomy includes partial or complete removal of the cervix, upper third of the vagina, pelvic tissue around the cervix and vagina, vesicouterine, sacro-uterine and cardinal ligaments, common, internal and external iliac vessels.

The main difference between **RAT (Radical abdominal trachelectomy)** and **Radical extirpation of the uterus** with appendages is not only the preservation of the body of the uterus, ovaries and fallopian tubes, but also subsequently the reproductive function.

The success of the surgical intervention depends not only on knowledge of the topographic and anatomical features of the small pelvis, but also on the level of technical training of the surgeon and the choice of anesthesia.

RAT is performed under general combined anesthesia and begins with a midline laparotomy and placement of wound dilators to improve the view of the surgical field. Revision of the abdominal and pelvic organs makes it possible to analyze the condition of the abdominal and pelvic cavities. Of particular importance is the presence of adhesions after various auxiliary processes or interventions in these areas, which can be accompanied by functional or organic changes of a different nature.

A thorough revision and study of the topographic and anatomical structure of the uterus and appendages, the state of the vessels, surrounding organs and tissues, the retroperitoneal space and ureters are performed visually and palpably. If there is free fluid in the small pelvis or lateral canals, it is aspirated for urgent cytological examination.

To assess the condition of the ovaries, attention is paid to the structure, the presence of cysts or formations of a cystic-solid nature, if necessary, resected with urgent histological examination during the operation.

The state of the parietal and visceral peritoneum, the presence of deseminates or any changes are studied.

After completion of the revision in the Trendelenburg position, the intestinal loops are moved to the upper abdominal floor and isolated from the small pelvis.

The bottom of the uterus is stitched with a Z-shaped silk suture and fixed with a clamp for free movement of the uterus during the operation, if necessary. This procedure is performed to avoid trauma to the ovaries, fallopian tubes and vessels of the uterus feeding these organs.

The first stage of the operation is pelvic lymph node dissection, which makes it possible to adhere to the principles of radical surgery for cervical cancer in order to avoid loco-regional spread of the tumor process. The round ligaments are dissected alternately on both sides and access to the iliac region is opened. Lymphadenectomy of tissue is performed around the common, external and internal iliac vessels up to the obturator fossa, around the obturator nerve, the cervix and the upper third of the vagina. During lymph node dissection, special attention is paid to careful coagulation and ligation of the lymphatic vessels in order to reduce postoperative lymphorrhea. After lymphadenectomy, tamponade of the obturator zone is performed with gauze napkins moistened with 96% ethyl alcohol on both sides in stages.

After completion of lymph node dissection on both sides with the absence of these metastases in the lymph nodes, stage 2 of the operation begins. This stage includes complete or partial removal of the cervix, depending on the location and size of the primary lesion with the upper third of the vagina, pericervical and paravaginal tissue, cardinal, sacro-uterine and vesicouterine ligaments.

The main task at this stage of the operation is not only to preserve the body of the uterus, ovaries and fallopian tubes, but also to preserve the vessels that adequately nourish these organs.

In this regard, special attention is paid to careful and careful handling of the uterine and ovarian vessels.

After dissection of the peritoneum, vesicouterine folds, the posterior wall of the urinary bladder is separated from the anterior wall of the cervix in an acute and blunt way to the level of the beginning of the middle third of the vagina. Under close control of the ureters, the posterior peritoneum covering the posterior cervix is excised from both sides, carefully dissecting the lateral sheets of the broad ligament, without injuring the ureters taken on the turnstile. The uterine vessels are carefully isolated. At the level of the isthmus of the uterus, the ascending and descending branches of the uterine vessels are carefully separated, and the descending branches of the uterine vessels are crossed and ligated on both sides.

Acutely, the ureters are secreted along the length from the entrance to the small pelvis to the point of intersection with the uterine vessels. The cervix is retracted in the proximal direction, the uterine vessels laterally, the bladder down. Under strict visual control of the position of the ureters, the parametric tissue is crossed by the vesicouterine ligaments in the front and the rectal-uterine ligaments in the back, intersected, tied and fixed with clamps. In a blunt way, the posterior layer of the peritoneum is separated from the posterior wall of the vagina, thereby pushing back the anterior wall of the rectum at a safe distance. The cardinal ligaments are transected and ligated on both sides and fixed with clamps. Removal of the cervix is performed by applying clamps to the paravaginal tissue and the vaginal tube at the border of the upper and middle third of the vagina by excision of all sections.

The soft tissues held by the clamps are sewn and tied. The walls of the vagina are fixed with 6 ligatures on the clamps.

After the above manipulations, the uterus with the upper third of the excised vaginal wall is gently held on the hands, proceeding with the resection of the cervix.

The level of resection of the cervix in each case is determined individually strictly perpendicular to the axis of the uterus, depending on the parameters of the tumor. With a scalpel, the cervix is cut off from the body of the uterus, following strictly perpendicular to the axis of the uterus. To assess the adequacy of the removal of the cervix, an urgent histological examination of the incision line is performed. After that, the rest of the body of the uterus is gradually sutured with atraumatic needles and vicryl threads and fixed to the middle third of the vaginal tube. If necessary, in order to reduce the lumen of the vagina, after an adequate comparison with the body of the uterus, the walls of the vagina are sutured with lateral sutures. The blood supply to the remaining uterus and appendages is monitored. After the completion of the reconstructive stage and revision, it begins to restore the integrity of the round ligaments after removing the napkins from the obturator fossa. The integrity of the anterior and posterior layers of the peritoneum is restored, thereby anatomically separating the abdominal cavity from the small pelvis.

At the final stage of the operation, a Z-shaped suture is tied up and excised at the bottom of the uterus. The adequacy of the blood supply to the uterus and its appendages is re-assessed, the ilio-obturator zone remains non-peritoneal for the outflow of lymph and the prevention of lymphocyst formation. Douglas space is drained with silicone drains. The anterior abdominal wall is sutured in layers after revision and debridement.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

Radical abdominal trachelectomy in women with cervical cancer of fertile age suggests an urgent histological examination of the incision line and removed lymph nodes. In the presence of tumor cells, the operation continues according to the standard method of treatment of extended extirpation of the uterus without appendages and transposition of the ovaries, the average duration of the operation is 140 ± 28.7 min, blood loss is $420 + - 50$ ml. Epithelialization of the uterine stump continues from 5 to 8 weeks after surgery. The necessary procedure at this stage is ointment swabs of the granulation site and periodic gentle bougienage of the cervical canal. In the observed patients, the menstrual cycle is restored from 1 to 3 months, in 1 patient 5 months after the operation, amenorrhea occurred, which is possibly associated with insufficiency of the supply vessels. In 2 patients in the postoperative period, lymphatic cysts (lymphocele) were formed, in the 1st patient after conservative therapy, in the 2nd patient after puncture and evacuation of the cyst contents, the pathological focus was eliminated.

Dynamic observation of patients showed that the subjective state is satisfactory, gynecological and general status, cytological examination of smears from the uterine stump and vaginal walls without pathological changes. According to the indications, ultrasound of the abdominal cavity and small pelvis, R examination of the lungs, determination of the level of sex hormones and CA 125, the level of phosphorus and calcium in the blood were performed.

No patient had a relapse or metastasis of cervical cancer (up to 42 months from the first operation). In the postoperative period, the patients planned to realize the reproductive function, but due to the insufficient period, it has not yet been implemented.

We have developed and performed a modified RAT technique, when total or partial resection of the affected part of the cervix is performed after complete mobilization of the cervix and excision of the upper and middle third of the vagina.

According to the results obtained to date, the oncological effectiveness of RAT is not inferior to the standard extended extirpation of the uterus. It increases not only the quality of life of the young organism, but also restores menstrual and reproductive function.

In conclusion, we presented the results obtained from our own experience with the use of RAT. Ahead of us is the assessment of not only the subjective, but also the objective state of the young patient, the study of reproductive behavior and quality of life, as well as long-term results of treatment.

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PEDAGOGICAL SCIENCES

STRESS RESISTANCE OF THE MODERN TEACHER OF PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Kozhevnikova AV

Candidate of Pedagogical Sciences, Senior Lecturer
Department of Pedagogy and Pedagogical Skills
Melitopol State Pedagogical
Bohdan Khmelnytsky University,
Melitopol, Ukraine

Rudenko Yu. A.

Melitopol State Pedagogical
Bohdan Khmelnytsky University,
Melitopol, Ukraine

Abstract. The article analyzes the main characteristics of the concepts of "stress", "stress resistance" and reveals the specifics of stress resistance of modern primary school teacher in the conditions of pandemic COVID-19. As a result, it is established that in order to increase the stress resistance of the modern primary school teacher in the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, it is desirable to follow the following advices: 1. Choose interesting tools for learning. 2. Do not give a lot of homework. 3. Choose topics skilfully for interesting teaching of material to children. 4. Offer interesting games and relaxation for children, even in quarantine, using interesting teaching techniques and technologies. 4. Offer interesting games and relaxation for children, even in quarantine, using interesting teaching techniques and technologies. 5. Pay attention to yourself, always have a rest, to prevent stress and emotional and professional burnout.

Keywords: stress, stress resistance, primary school teacher, conditions of pandemic COVID-19.

The teaching profession is very important and one of the most respected, honorable and responsible professions. After all, it is the teacher who creates the future of the country, because his work largely determines the diversity of personality development of the younger generation, his beliefs, worldview and moral qualities. Due to the current events, the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world and educational institutions have switched to remote mode, the teacher has added emotional and intellectual tension, due to the need to develop other lesson plans, how to convey knowledge, skills and abilities. how to remotely check them. The teacher is always and works in the intellectual sphere of activity, so he is most exposed to stress and stressful situations. Therefore, it is very important to maintain the emotional, physical and moral health of the teacher during the educational process.

The purpose of the article is to reveal the specifics of stress resistance of the modern primary school teacher in the conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Issues of stress resistance of teachers in the psychological and pedagogical literature have been considered in the works of many scientists, such as O. Anisimov, N. Klyuyev, N. Lomonosov, R. Makarevich, E. Rogova, L. Sobchik, V. Sonin and the problem of professional stress is devoted to many scientists. O. Baranov, S. Velichkovskaya, D. Volkov, L. Jewel, L. Karapetyan, V. Kaloshin, S. Cartwright, V. Kovalev, V. Krainyuk, A. Leonova, O. Lozghachova, R. Rozov, N. Samoukina, A. Stolyarenko, Y. Shcherbatykh and others.

Stress is a very common problem of the twenty-first century. Any problem or bad mood can turn into stress, and this has a very bad effect on the physical and moral health of not only the teacher, but also students, parents and the immediate environment in general.

The role of stress in the professional activity of a teacher is directly related to the structures of his inner world (beliefs, aspirations, values). It is interesting to define the concept of "stress resistance as the individual ability of the body to maintain normal performance during the stressor". The teacher, who has high stress resistance, perceives problem situations that arise in professional activities, not as stressful, threatening, but as those that need to be addressed - was studied by V. Malykhina [3, p. 70]. B. Vardanyan defines stress resistance as "a personality trait that provides a harmonious relationship between all components of mental activity in an emotional situation and which thus contributes to the successful performance of activities" [5, p. 224].

S. Subotin revealed the specifics of resistance to stress as one of the most important professionally significant qualities of a teacher that affects the formation of the student's personality. In his study, he proved that students who learn from stress-resistant teachers are more friendly, open, sociable, relaxed, well-versed in the curriculum, and students who are stress-resistant teachers are more closed, cold, emotionally unstable, submissive, dependent, tense, difficult to learn. educational material [1].

There are many factors in school that cause stress to a primary school teacher. The main ones are lack of discipline and disrespect for the teacher, disobedience, unstudied material, constant changes in the educational process, especially during a pandemic. Every teacher has experienced what a COVID-19 pandemic is, because distance learning is new to every teacher, student or parent. The teacher tries to come up with something creative, interactive and interesting, to develop a lesson in which students, even through the Internet, were able to learn and consolidate the educational material.

Teachers cannot physically work 24 hours a day, 7 days a week because they simply burn out, become exhausted and earn stress. Therefore, the key point of work during a pandemic is clear instructions on when and in what form students should submit work, when they will be tested and graded. Students and parents should have access to the platform chosen by the teacher, where they can upload their work. The most important thing is to understand the structure of the working day during distance learning: this should be a unified approach, depending on the age of the children [6].

We agree with V. Krainiuk, in order not to worsen the psychological and emotional state of the teacher, there are some tips on how to work in quarantine: 1. Choose interesting tools for learning. 2. Do not ask a lot of material for the house. 3. Successfully select topics for interesting teaching of material to children. 4. Offer interesting games and relaxation for children, even in quarantine, using interesting teaching techniques and technologies. 5. Pay attention to yourself, always have a rest, to prevent stress and emotional and professional burnout [2, p. 123].

It is worth noting that the health of a primary school teacher can be maintained and strengthened only by hard work on oneself, the habit of self-discipline and self-restraint. It is useful to build your own program for occupational health and protection from

occupational stress. That is why a modern teacher should seriously think about what moments in his work help to relieve tension.

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COMPLEMENT AND RESPONSES OF SPEECH ACTS IN COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING AND ITS PRAGMATIC AWARENESS

Akhmadbek Bozorbekov

ESL Teacher of Andijan State University, Faculty of Foreign languages

Maxsumaxon Odiljonova

The student of Andijan State University, Faculty of Foreign languages

Abstract: This thesis focused on using compliments and responses of speech acts in students performing skills. It also highlights cultural, pragmatic and linguistic differences of the English Language Learners (ELLs) in the classroom. Language learners are needed to analyze and implement speech acts in any kind of circumstance. All linguistic, social, cultural differences of compliment and response of speech acts were analyzed taking some jobs interviews and majors into examples.

В данной работе основное внимание уделялось использованию "комплиментов и ответов" речевых актов в исполнительских навыках учащихся. Он также подчеркивает культурные, прагматические и лингвистические различия учащихся, изучающих английский язык (ELL) в классе. Изучающие языки необходимы для анализа и реализации речевых действий в любых обстоятельствах. Поскольку налаживание эффективного общения во время изучения языка является критически важным, речевые акты играют важную роль в методе коммуникативного обучения языку (CLT). Все языковые, социальные и культурные различия комплиментов и реакции речевых актов были проанализированы на примерах некоторых собеседований при приеме на работу и различных специальностей.

Key words: compliment, responses, speech acts, accept, mitigate, no response, reject, CLT, ELL

Language learning is life-long process with its complexities and features. Communication is the performance of language skills. However, speakers can reach success in communication if only they can use affective and appropriate phrases, language tools, speech acts and other features of the language. Speech act is one of the most crucial tools in communication strategies. We use different types of speech act such as apologies, complaints, compliments and responses, greeting, invitation, refusals, requests and thanks in our speech. It is important for teachers to pay attention to every single speech act during teaching period. Compliments and responses phrases help people to make successful social connection. It has different strategies and function to implement sufficiently. As to Herbert (1990); Manes (1983), complements and responses are used to establish, confirm, and maintain solidarity. Another main purpose of complements is to indicate admiration or positive opinion to ones' effort, impression and so on. Moreover, Manes and Wolfson (1981) and Wolfson (1989) claims that compliments and responses assist as an alternative to greetings, gratitude apologies and congratulations.

According to Manes and Wolfson (1981) compliments are commonly (97%) used in one grammar structure. Moreover, most of US media use this structure to perform compliments.

For example:

Your cap is/looks (really) beautiful. (NP is /looks (really) ADJ) N=Noun phrase;
ADJ=adjective

I like /love your hair style. (NP like/love ADJ)

This is a nice car. (PRO is a ADJ NP) PRO=Pronoun

You drew a beautiful picture. (You V a ADJ NP) V=Verb

You solved the problem well. (You V (NP) ADV) ADV= Adverb

You have such a nice car. (You have (a) ADJ NP)

What a lovely baby you have! (What (a) ADJ NP)

Nice hobby! (ADJ NP)

Is not your watch smart! (Is not NP ADJ!)

It is natural to use adjectives such as nice, good, beautiful, great, and pretty and others in making compliments. There are different expressions which commonly used by sub-group of the society or youth. (For example: "sweet," "cool," " awesome ", "ill" and so on.)

Americans do not always accept compliments as it has other preferred strategies. However, it is natural for Uzbek culture to use accept compliments. Moreover, according to Uzbek culture, compliments are commonly used to the young than elderly people. Compliment is counted as social, traditional and even political act. Sometimes it is used as a purpose of giving motivation for ones' action. Most adults use compliments to begin conversation in Uzbek culture regardless American speakers.

Accept: Thank you; Thanks; Yeah, It is my favorite too;

- Mitigate: I bought it for the trip to Florida; my brother gave it to me; It really knitted itself; do you really like them? ; It is really quite old.

- Reject: A: You look good and healthy, B: I feel bad.

- No response:

- Request Interpretation: You want to borrow this one too?

Implementing compliments and responses have gender differences. According to (Herbert, 1990) Female speakers tend to have a personal focus and use first and second person pronouns. "I love your purse!" "You look great". As to (Herbert, 1990) and (Holmes 1988) compliments given by male speakers are often impersonal. "Nice game!" "Good job!" Holmes (1988) claims that women give and receive significantly more compliments to each other than they do men or men do to each other. Moreover, Herbert (1990) states that male compliments are more likely to be accepted than female compliments.

As effective communication has a lot of features to acquire the language, one has to pay attention cultural and pragmatic awareness. Complaining, apologizing, requesting, complementing and responding and other speech acts play an important role in people's life. Teachers have to implement all these pragmatic and cultural issues to English Language Learners (ELLs) during the teaching period. As Ishihara and Andrew D. Cohen (2005) stated that speech acts have a basic meaning as conceived by the speaker and intended or illocutionary meaning. Pragmatic knowledge demand effective teaching methods such as Communicative language teaching (CLT). So it is more effective to use appropriate speech acts in CLT and indicative teaching methods because of pragmatic awareness and learners' need.

We wanted to finish our small research work with a quote of Mark Twain: "I can live for two months on a good compliment". And let me tell you my thanks for reading this work. You are incredible!

PHILOLOGICAL SCIENCES

FORMATION AND FUNCTIONING OF MORPHOLOGICAL NEOLOGISMS IN BUSINESS DISCOURSE

Dziubina O. I.

Doctor of Philosophy (кандидат наук),
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University

Kosovych O. V.

Doctor of Philological Sciences, Professor,
Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk National Pedagogical University, Ukraine.

Constant vocabulary replenishment is the essential condition for language development. Being the best representation of language dynamics, it is directly influenced by extralinguistic reality and changes affecting it. Modern linguistic science considers the process of word formation as the form of language functioning necessary for vocabulary organization as well as the specific means of reality representation. Garnering much attention is the role of neologisms as language development indicator, which reflects its adjustment to changes caused by extralinguistic factors, and its functioning as well. The occurrence and functioning of new words is a subject of systematic research. A great deal of currently available information has been researched and published by L. Bondar, N. Drabov, E. Kusch, N. Moisieieva, Y. Zatsnyi, A. Yankov who contributed greatly to linguistic science.

Neology, which has long been classified as a branch of linguistic science, still has difficulty adopting one clear definition of the polysemic term “neologism”. Different points of view are to be taken into account which resulted in the ambiguity of this term [5, p. 59]. There are two approaches to its interpretation suggested by H. Kozmyk. According to the first one, the notion “neologism” embraces new words coined following all word formation rules and patterns present in a specific language, which denotes new, unknown or earlier nonexistent notions, objects or reality. On the other hand, new meanings for the existing words or synonyms to common notions are also referred to as neologisms [5, p. 14]. The same problem is faced while attempting to classify new words. It is different approaches and criteria for differentiation of neologisms that keep scientists from adopting universal classification of new words. Having studied previous experience in published articles, we may conclude that neologisms fall into several categories:

- according to word formation method there are lexical, semantic neologisms and new collocations [3, p. 6];
- according to origin there are new coinages and nonce words [8, p. 5];
- according to purpose, there are nominative and stylistic neologisms [10, p. 276].

The paper deals with neologisms in the sphere of business. The aim is to identify neologisms in business vocabulary.

In the given article we are going to look into the neologisms in the sphere of business, which emerged in the 1990s and later. We have chosen the most commonly used lexical units in business terminology, dictionaries, articles on business being used as a source. The major ways of word formation in English are as follows:

- a) shortening;
- b) blending;
- c) affixation.

One of the most productive way of word formation is **shortening**. Shortening is the process of substracting phonemes and / or morhemes from words and word-groups without changing their lexico-grammatical meaning. Word shortening in the English language can be done in many ways. Abbreviation is quite productive way of word formation in Business Industry.

Abbreviation is a process of shortening the result of which is a word made up of the initial letters or syllables of the components of a word-group or a compound word.

Acronymic abbreviation (acronym) is a shortening which is read as a succession of the sounds denoted by the constituent letters, i.e. as if they were an ordinary word. Shortenings can be found in such terms as [5]:

- **BAM** (*bricks-and-mortar*) n. A company with a physical location.

Examples:

*“The days of the pure-play company are not over, but they’re the exception to the rule,” contended Matt Miller, chief operations officer of Internet Venture Works. He believes that the way to find gold in the Internet hills is to leverage more value from prosperous **BAM** companies with loyal existing customer bases. By helping these companies to establish a strong Internet presence, Internet Venture Works hopes to build value for its investors.*

—Linda A. Dickerson, “Internet can broaden bricks-and-mortar markets,” Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, August 27, 2000.

- **MTBU** (*maximum time to belly-up*) n. The maximum number of days, weeks, or months that a company is expected to survive.

Examples

*Investors keep track of how much money their portfolio companies have on hand, and how long they can survive without an additional infusion. This is the **MTBU** — ‘maximum time to belly-up.’*

—Scott Kirsner, “Downturn Dictionary,” *The Boston Globe*, November 12, 2001

- **TMT** n. The business sector that includes technology, media, and telecommunications companies.

Examples:

*At the moment the office market is enjoying a boom because the demand by **TMT** companies is surging and those in the Old Economy have yet to give up space in a big way.*

—Lee Han Shih, “Office property boom may not last,” *Business Times*, August 15, 2000.

The process of simultaneous combining and shortening is called **blending**.

There is a great number of examples of such words:

- **advergame** (advertising + computer game) n. A web-based computer game that incorporates advertising messages and images.

Examples:

*Octopi officials say **advergames** promote repeat traffic to Web sites and reinforce brands in compelling ways. Because users choose to register to be eligible for prizes, the games help marketers collect customer data. And because gamers may invite their friends to participate, the brand benefits from word of mouth, or what these days is called viral marketing.*

—Alan Goldstein, “Web firm’s ads play to gamers,” *The Dallas Morning News*, August 8, 2001;

Examples:

British writer Fay Weldon opened up a whole new financial can of worms with her novel “The Bulgari Connection,” sponsored by the Italian jewelry company Bulgari in return for a few mentions in the plot. Some critics wailed about the new field of “fictomercial,” but most accepted the book for what it is: a harmless little experiment by a talented novelist.

—“Whew! What a year,” *The Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, December 15, 2001;

- *Prankvertising* (prank + advertising) n. Using hoaxes or mischievous acts as part of a marketing campaign.

Examples:

*A cabbie takes two supposedly unsuspecting riders on a stunt-filled journey of terror. ...In reality, of course, this is nothing more than **prankvertising**.*

—“Oh goodie, another hilarious example of prankvertising,” *Campaign*, January 6, 2017;

- *diworsify* (diversify + worse) v. To make something worse by diversifying.

Examples:

*Foreign content: For 10 years, a way to “**diworsify**” your booming Canada-focused portfolio; now, a refuge while Canada gets its stock market comeuppance.*

—Rob Carrick, “The complete cynic’s guide to investing,” *The Globe and Mail*, August 15, 2012

One more productive way of word formation is **compounding**. Compound words are formed when two or more lexemes combine into a single new word. Compound words may be written as one word or as two words joined with a hyphen. For example [6]:

- *flash crash* n. An extremely rapid decline in the stock market.

Examples:

*Malfunctioning algorithms, “**flash crashes**”, and complex debt-laden companies have been highlighted by the corporate regulator in its review of the Australian Securities Exchange’s supervisory capabilities.*

—Stuart Washington, “Regulator runs rule over ASX capabilities,” *The Age*, December 1, 2010;

- *vice investing* n. An investment strategy that targets companies selling products related to human vices, such as alcohol, tobacco, gambling, and weapons.

Examples:

*Not only is **vice investing** more fun, she argues, it’s financially sound: The sin stocks have little correlation to the overall market, and the more the economy tanks, the more people need their alcohol, tobacco and pornography.*

—Carolyn Leitch, “Tired of ethical investing? Profit from vice instead,” *The Globe and Mail*, March 20, 2004;

- *Capacity management n.* A process that seeks to ensure that their organisations operate at optimum capacity whilst maintaining customer satisfaction levels.

One more productive way of word formation is affixation. **Affixation** is the morphological process in by which bound morphemes are attached to a roots or stems to mark changes in meaning, part of speech, or grammatical relationships. Affixes take on several forms and serve different functions. Here are some examples [7]:

- *eco-efficiency n.* The ability to manufacture goods efficiently and with as little effect on the environment as possible.

Examples

McDonough and Alston contend it is not enough for the corporate world to embrace 'eco-efficiency' — a business buzzword coined in the early 1990s.

—William Grady, “Environmental care encouraged,” *The Chicago Tribune*, November 4, 2001

- *cybergrip v.* Gripping about a company and its products online, particularly by using a website created specifically for that purpose.

Examples:

*Addresses ending in 'sucks.com' have become popular for so-called **cybergripping** sites, where dissatisfied consumers can complain about businesses and their products and services. Especially popular griping sites in the United States include VerizonReallySucks.com and Walmartsucks.com.*

—AP, “Web sites you might never see,” *The National Law Journal*, September 4, 2000.

- *techno-strike n.* A labour action in which union members and supporters inundate a company with email messages, faxes, and website hits in an effort to shut down the electronic portion of the company’s business.

Examples:

Last Friday, members of the Communication Workers Union and its international sister organisations attempted to flood the company’s e- mail addresses, faxes and web sites in order to disrupt business.

*The CWU calls the action a “**techno-strike**”, aimed at Critchley’s sites in south Wales as well as Nottingham, Cirencester and Gloucester and 12 overseas factories.*

—Sandrine Bradley & Jim Larkin, “Suffocation by cyberspace,” *Printing World*, February 8, 1999.

To sum up, neologisms represent active changes in society and dynamic trends in language. They are the driving force that triggers language development. Most of the investigated morphological lexical units were formed by means of abbreviation, blending, compounding and affixation. There are also a lot of examples of semantic neologisms in Business industry which need deep analyses.

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TECHNOLOGICAL SCIENCES

NEURAL NETWORK FOR IMAGE RECOGNITION

Volokitina Tatiana Sergeevna

e-mail: tativolokitina@gmail.com

Russia, city of Kursk, Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Southwest State University"

The article is devoted to the description of the algorithm for solving the problem of image recognition, based on a three-layer neural network. The author provides a theoretical background and a brief description of the method.

Key words: neural network, image recognition method, Hebb's algorithm, artificial neural network.

Over the past decade, neural networks have been successfully used in various fields of human activity to solve problems of forecasting, analysis and control, which explains the growing interest of developers in methods for developing neural networks. The possibility of nonlinear modeling and the relative ease of implementation are characteristics of neural network methods that often make them indispensable for solving complex multidimensional problems.

Neural networks are inherently non-linear and are purely a modeling technique that can successfully replicate even extremely complex dependencies. For many years, it was decided to use linear modeling as the main method in most areas of human activity, due to the fact that optimization procedures are well developed for it. And in those cases where the linear approximation is unsatisfactory and the linear models work poorly, and there are a lot of such problems, the neural network method becomes the main solution of such problems. In addition, neural networks cope with dimensional problems that do not allow modeling linear dependencies in the case of a large number of variables.

The principle of neural networks is learning by example. The user of the neural network selects a certain data sample (dataset), and then runs some learning algorithm that automatically perceives the data structure and remembers the information, and subsequently, can successfully recognize the data in the future. Undoubtedly, this requires a certain set of heuristic knowledge from the user about how to prepare and select data, choose a suitable network architecture and interpret the results, but the level of knowledge required for successful application in the activity of neural networks is much poorer than, for example, using traditional methods of obtaining statistics [1].

The definition of an artificial neuron is as follows:

1. A neuron receives input signals (initial data and output signals of other neurons in the network) through several input channel signals.

2. Each input signal goes through a connection that has a certain weight. This weight

corresponds to synaptic activity, as well as a "living" neuron. A certain (threshold) value is associated with each neuron and the result is the magnitude of neuron activation (or the postsynaptic potential of a neuron - PSP)

3. The activation signal is converted using the transfer function and the result is the output of the neuron.

So, to solve a problem using an artificial neural network (ANN), one should: design a network structure adequate to the task at hand. There are two main stages in the structure of a neural network:

- choice of neural network (NN) architecture;
- NS training.

When choosing the type of neural network, you must select the following parameters:

- number of inputs, transfer functions;
- connections among themselves;
- network inputs and outputs.

The choice of the structure of the neural network occurs in accordance with the characteristics and complexity of the formulated task. You also need to remember that:

- with an increase in the number of network layers and neurons in them, the capabilities of networks increase;
- the complexity of the algorithms for the functioning of the network also contribute to the enhancement of the power of neural networks.

After analyzing these tasks, we will choose a neural network for image recognition applicable to the conditions of the task. Figure 1 shows the image on the basis of which the choice of the neural network will be described. First, overlay the photo with a coordinate system with the origin in the lower corner. Then we will overlay a grid consisting of 6 fragments. The dimension of the image is 800x600, which means that the dimension of each individual fragment is 400x200.



Figure 1 - Original image

To recognize this image, the most optimal will be the use of a multilayer network, the diagram is shown in Figure 2.

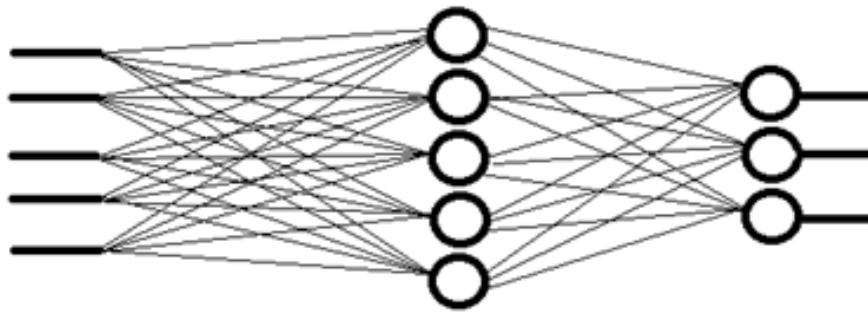


Figure 2 - Scheme of a neural network

The neurons are combined into layers to form multilayer networks. Each layer contains a certain number of neurons with the same input signals. Depending on the functions that the neurons must perform in the network, there are 3 main types of neurons [2]:

- input (in this case, fragments 1 - 6);
- intermediate;
- finished result.

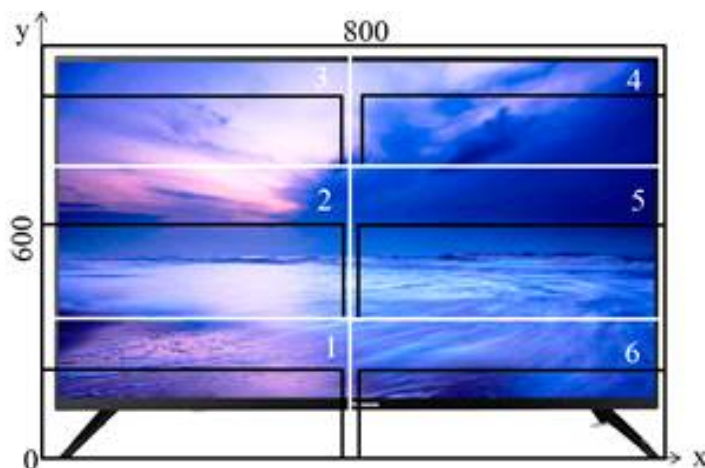


Figure 3 - Training

Let's define the boundaries for each fragment separately (table 1).

Table 1 - border areas of the fragment

Fragment number	Borders with:
1	2 and 6
2	1,3 and 5
3	2 and 4
4	3 and 5
5	2,4 and 6
6	1 and 5

We get the following view of the neural network (Figure 4).

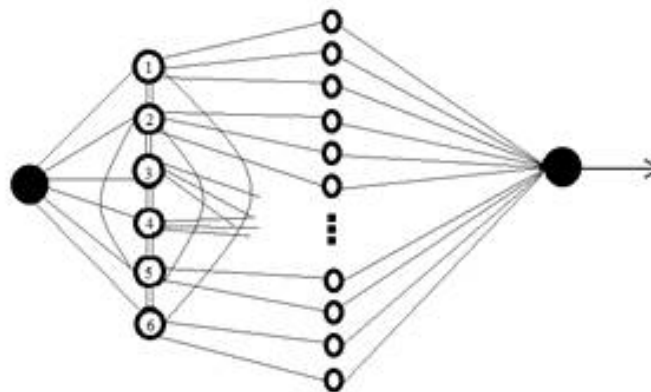


Figure 4 - Neural network

To solve this problem, it was decided to use:

- NS model - multilayer perceptron;
- number of entrances - 6;
- the number of hidden layers is 128;
- number of outputs - 1;
- verification of the received data is provided.

To train this neural network, it was decided to use the Hebb algorithm. This method consists in changing the weights according to this rule:

$$W_{ij} = W_{ij} + \eta O_j^{n-1} O_i^n$$

где O_j^{n-1} – the output value of the j-th neuron of the layer (n-1);

O_i^n – output value of the i-th neuron of layer n;

W_{ij} – weight coefficient;

η – is the learning rate coefficient.

It should be borne in mind that by layer n we mean an arbitrary NS layer.

The algorithm of this neural network looks like this:

1. All weights are assigned random values;

2. A processed image is fed to the network inputs (Figure 4) (Figure 3) and for each neuron the weighted sum of its inputs is calculated, which is processed through the activation function and we obtain the output value.

3. According to formula 1, the weight coefficients are changed

4. The algorithm is looped from step 2 until the accuracy is obtained [3].

As a result of the work performed, an analysis of all fragments of the processed initial image presented in Figure 3 will be obtained. The operation of the neural network was described and an example of image processing was given.

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PECULIARITIES OF ACCOUNTING IN THE FORMATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF ANALYTICAL BANK ACCOUNT ACCORDING TO THE IBAN STANDARD

O.P. Zorya

Ph.D., Associate Professor
Zaporizhzhya Polytechnic National University
Zaporozhye, Ukraine

Keywords: bank, bank account, non-cash settlements, deposit accounts, international bank account number, current accounts, settlement documents.

Cashless payments - the transfer of a certain amount of funds from the accounts of payers to the accounts of recipients of funds, as well as the transfer by banks on behalf of enterprises and individuals of funds deposited in cash at the bank, to the accounts of recipients. These calculations are performed by the bank on the basis of settlement documents on paper or in electronic form [1].

In order to optimize non-cash payments, the introduction of an international bank account number (IBAN) in Ukraine was introduced.

IBAN (International Bank Account Number) - international bank account number in accordance with the standard № 13616 of the International Organization for Standardization ISO of the European Committee for Banking Standards ECBS.

Participants in non-cash payments open accounts in the manner prescribed by regulations of the National Bank on the opening and closing of accounts, as well as accounts for accounting of funds in payments for specific transactions.

From January 13, 2020, domestic banks make payments exclusively according to the international standard. Accordingly, customer accounts (including those "linked" to payment cards) have been reformatted to the standards of IBAN (International Bank Account Number) - an international bank account number.

The IBAN account number consists of 29 characters. They are conventionally divided into two groups. The first 10 characters are the country code, check number, and bank code. The first two letters - UA - code of Ukraine. Two characters after the code - control, they are designed to verify the authenticity of the account and protect information from errors when entering data. The next six digits are the MFI code of the bank.

The second group of characters (19 characters) is the bank customer's account number. The first five zeros usually complement the IBAN to 29 characters, and 14 digits is the card account number.

Bank account number (IBAN) is formed in accordance with the National Standard of Ukraine "Financial transactions. Rules for the formation of an international bank account number (IBAN) in Ukraine":

UA + nn + nnnnnn + cccccccccccccccc, where the first two letters identify the country participating in the calculations (UA - Ukraine). With the help of the control category you can check the correctness of the entered details. What makes it impossible to accidentally credit funds to someone else's account in case of errors in registration of transactions UA - (2 letters) - country code Ukraine DSTU ISO 3166-1;

nn - (2 digits) - control digit, which is calculated according to the algorithm for calculating the control digit;

nnnnnn - (6 digits) - code of the bank in which the client's account is opened;

ssssssssssssssss - (19 digits) - customer account.

If the account number has less than 19 digits, the corresponding number of zeros is

added to it, which is put in front of the account number.

During the formation of the bank account number according to the IBAN standard, the structure of the account number of analytical accounting, the requirements for numbering to the Instruction on the application of the Chart of Accounts of banks of Ukraine [2] are used.

IBAN applies to current, deposit (deposit) accounts of individuals and legal entities, escrow accounts, correspondent bank accounts and intrabank accounts. Budget accounts opened by the Treasury of Ukraine also have an IBAN account number [3].

IBAN was designed to standardize interbank payments throughout the European Union. Currently, this standard is used in more than 60 countries, to which Ukraine has joined.

Thus, thanks to the introduction of IBAN it is easier to identify the payer and recipient of funds, as well as the bank of Ukraine that serves them.

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JUSTIFICATION OF THE APPROACH TO INCREASING THE ACCURACY OF IDENTIFICATION OF THE CIRCULATING LOAD IN A CLOSED CIRCLE OF ORE GRINDING

Kondratets V.A.

Professor, Doctor of Technical Sciences
Central Ukrainian National Technical University

Matsui A.N.

Associate Professor, Candidate of Technical Sciences
Central Ukrainian National Technical University

Abashina A.A.

Student of group KI-17
Central Ukrainian National Technical University

Theoretical studies of determining the circulating load in closed cycles of ore grinding have been carried out. It is possible to identify this parameter behind the sands in between the coiled space of the spiral. As a result of the research, the functional relationships of the characteristics of the sands with their height have been established and make it possible to accurately identify the value of the circulating load in the closed cycles of grinding ore at concentration plants. The accuracy of the parameter determination with a significant margin meets the requirements of the technological process.

Key words: single-spiral classifier, circulating load, sand product, identification

Ukraine occupies leading positions in the world production of iron ore raw materials for the metallurgical industry. The low content of the useful component in the ores requires their beneficiation, where grinding accounts for up to 50% of all energy costs and a significant amount of grinding bodies and lining. This increases the cost of the finished product - concentrate and makes domestic products from it not competitive in the world market. The way out of this situation is usually found by automating a closed cycle of grinding the source ore, which includes a ball mill and a mechanical single-spiral classifier. However, the obstacle in this way is the low accuracy of identification of the circulating load, which cannot ensure the proper functioning of automated ore preparation systems in the first stage of grinding. In view of this, the topic of this article is relevant.

Scientists have been engaged in automation of ore preparation both in Ukraine and in the near and far abroad for a long time. A number of devices and methods for identifying the circulating load have been proposed. The most widespread are the means for identifying the circulating load by the current or active power consumed by the spiral drive motor, and devices that measure the mass or volumetric flow rate of the pulp in the sand trough of the classifier. The devices of the first group have low accuracy due to the negative impact of the state of the classifier bed, changes in the volume of the pulp in it, the state of the spiral, its operation and other factors. Of the means of the second group, the volumetric flow meters of the scanning type have the highest accuracy, but it is also insufficient with high requirements for the accuracy of circulating load identification in specific automated systems. Therefore, the task becomes to improve the accuracy of identification of the circulating load in closed cycles of ore grinding.

The analysis shows that the decrease in the accuracy of identification of the circulating load in the known approaches is due to the dynamics of processes - the interaction of the spiral and sands, the interaction of scanning devices with pulsating pulp. It is

possible to change the situation by moving to technological points where there is no dynamics. Such a point can be the space between the two turns of the spiral where the sands are formed. There are more or less of them, there are no pulsations and it is possible to accurately fix the parameters. However, no one conducted such studies.

The purpose of this work is to substantiate the approach of increasing the accuracy of identification of circulating load in a closed cycle of ore grinding.

Substantiation of the approach to increase the accuracy of circulating load identification is performed on the most common single-spiral classifier 1-KSN-30, which is set at an angle of 18°30' to the horizon. Its spiral with a diameter of 3 m is made two-way with a step of 1.8 m, usually rotates at a speed of 3 rpm (0.05 rpm) and is equipped with working elements with a height of 0.33 m.

Sands in the inter-turn space of the spiral can be fed in two parts - lower and upper. The lower part is a segment of the cylinder, and the upper - a geometric shape in the form of a truncated pyramid located above the cylinder. The analysis showed that it is not possible to determine the volume of sands analytically due to the low accuracy of the dependences proposed in mathematics for these figures. Therefore, their volume was determined by graph analytical approach, giving sands by the sum of parallelograms, dividing the space between turns by horizontal and vertical planes in accordance with the constant step Δl and Δh , starting from the highest height of sands h_C , which for the accepted classifier is $h_C = 0,28557$ m. The analysis showed that the sufficient accuracy of determining the volume of sand will be at $\Delta h = 0.0318$ m, i.e. when h_C will be given by 9 horizontal layers. The maximum value of the height of the material is a constant for the classifier and is equal to

$$h_C = \frac{B_C}{2} \sin \alpha, \quad (1)$$

where B_C – step spiral classifier; α – angle to the horizontal classifier.

The shape of the sands between the turns is complex and is determined by projections onto the horizontal plane of specific sections passing through heights (1..9) Δh . The projections of any geometric figure have elementary components that are located symmetrically relative to the vertical plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation of the spiral and runs along the vertical line h_C . The current values of the sand height h_{CII} will be located on the same line, depending on the value of the circulating load. In the vertical direction, the elementary components of each horizontal layer of material create columns of width Δl , containing a different number of elements, which is determined both by the level h_{CII} of the sands between the spiral turns and by the position of a particular column along the sands between the spiral turns.

According to the found volumes of material in successively located columns of the lower part of the sands, a dependence is plotted in Fig.1, where the height of the columns corresponds to the sand content. It can be seen from it that the volume of material in the initial part of the sands is rather small, then it gradually grows, reaching a maximum in the central part, and then gradually decreases to the same value as in the initial phase. The resulting dependence can be approximated by the expression

$$V_H = 8940 \exp\left[-(l - l_{cp})^2 / 909\right], \text{ cm}^3, \quad (2)$$

where l – sands length between the spiral windings along the axis, ranges from 10 to 120 cm; l_{cp} – average length equal to 60 cm; 8940 – constant expressed in cm^3 ; 909 – constant, expressed in cm^3 .

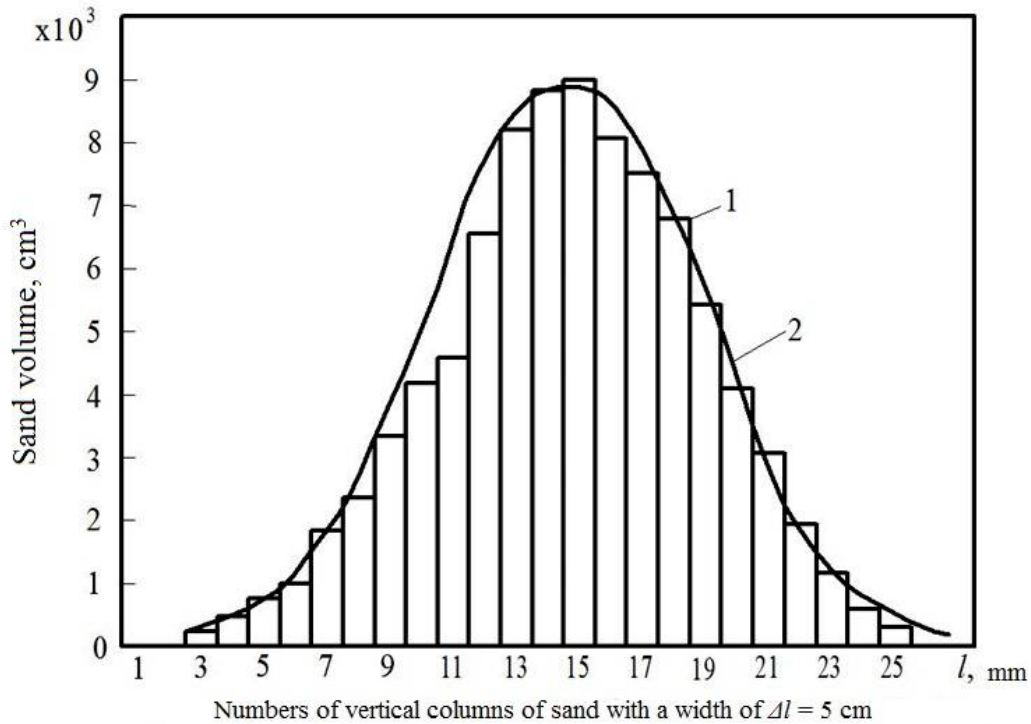


Fig.1 – The value of the volume of the material in vertical columns and the analytical dependence, characterizing the regularity of the location of the sands along the lower part between the turns of the classifier spiral: 1 - actually set amount; 2 - analytical dependence

The graph corresponding to dependence (2) is plotted in Fig. 1 (curve 2). It can be seen from it that expression (2) quite accurately reproduces the regularity of the location of the material along the lower part of the sands of the classifier. The correlation coefficient of the connection was $r=0.9911$, and the coefficient of determination was $R^2=0.9823$.

The top of the sands can include as little as two balls. The dependence obtained in the process of mathematical modeling is also fairly well approximated by the Gaussian function (Fig.2). For the upper part of the sands in the turn-to-turn space of the classifier spiral, an approximating expression is obtained

$$V_B = 4784 \exp\left[-(l - l_{cp})^2 / 47.31\right], \text{ cm}^3, \tag{3}$$

where l – length along the axis of sand, varies from 10 to 140 cm; l_{cp} – average length equal to 70 cm; 4784 – a constant, which is expressed in cm^3 ; 47.31 – constant, which is expressed in cm^3 .

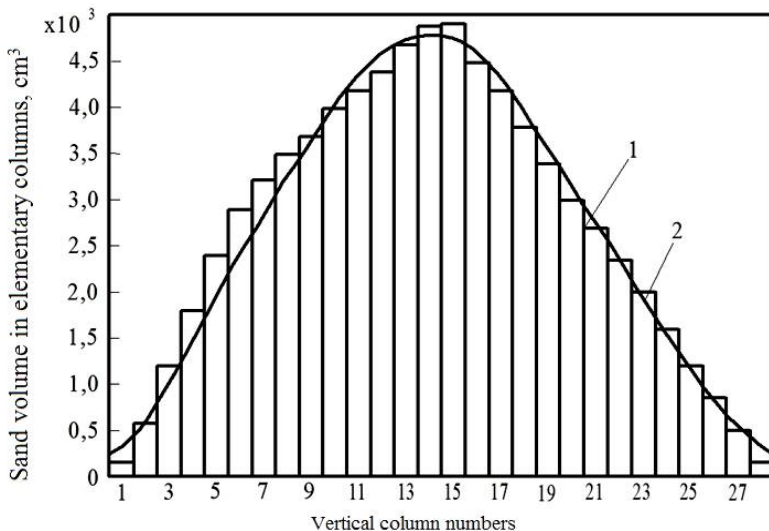


Fig. 2 – The volume of material in the elementary columns of the upper part of the sands and the analytical dependence characterizing the regularity of their location along the space between the turns of the classifier spiral: 1 - actually set amount; 2 - analytical dependence

The graph corresponding to dependence (3) is plotted in Fig.2 (curve 2). From Fig. 2 it can be seen that expression (2) quite accurately describes the regularity of the location of the material along the upper part of the sands of the classifier. The correlation coefficient of the connection was $r=0.9866$, and the coefficient of determination was $R^2=0.9734$.

From Fig.1 and Fig.2 it follows that there is a close correlation between the actually determined volumes of material and analytical dependences. This allows analytical dependences to be used in the study of the formation of sands in the interturn space of the spiral. The given dependences were obtained for the highest values of the height of the lower and upper parts of the sands. They can be similarly determined for all intermediate values $1\Delta h, 2\Delta h, 3\Delta h \dots, 8\Delta h$ of the lower part and $10\Delta h$ of the upper part of the sands. According to the following dependencies, it is possible to construct transient processes of sand ascent through the sand threshold of a single-spiral classifier. They will be close to harmonic oscillations, but are represented by the first and second oscillations with slightly different periods and amplitudes. Transients are characterized by the average value of the flow of sands at different levels, the amplitude of the first oscillation, the amplitude of the second oscillation and the amplitude ratio.

According to the results of the obtained transients of sand ascent in the classifier, the connection of their parameters with the current level of h_{CII} of the material was investigated in more detail. In the transients, the amplitudes A_{1min} of the first oscillation, A_{2max} of the second oscillation, and the mean value of the sand flow rate were determined as the arithmetic mean for both oscillations at different values of $h_{CII}=n\Delta h$.

The dependences of the average value of the consumption of sands Q_{VP} , A_{1min} , A_{2max} i A_{2max}/A_{1min} on their current height h_{CII} are given in Fig.3. From Fig.3, it can be seen that there are functional connections between the characteristics of the material and the current height of the sands in the inter-turn space. The average value of the consumption of sand (volume) in the cycle of ascent of the material (Fig. 3, a) increases nonlinearly with increasing height. In the range from $8\Delta h$ to $11\Delta h$ this dependence is linear. The amplitude of the first extremum A_{1min} of the first oscillation (Fig. 3, b) linearly depends on the height of the sands $n\Delta h$, increasing with its increase over the entire range. The amplitude A_{2max} of the second oscillation (Fig. 3, c) changes functionally, but more complex, but almost without deviating from the line in the process of growth with increasing height of the sands. The ratio of the extremums of the second oscillation to the first characterizes the uneven ascent of the material. From Fig.3,d it is seen that it changes functionally with a minimum in the middle of the range of changes in the height of the sands. That is, the most uniform material descends within $7\Delta h \dots 9\Delta h$. Irregularity in the range $5\Delta h \dots 7\Delta h$ is determined by a shortage, and in the range $9\Delta h \dots 11\Delta h$ – by an excess of material. That is, the best flow uniformity will be at average values of the circulating loads. At the smallest and largest circulating loads, the conditions for the movement of the pulp in the sand trough will be greatly complicated, which makes it practically impossible to measure the parameter. The sand material, which is stationary, allows measurements to be made accurately regardless of the value of the circulating load.

Thus, the established functional relationships of the characteristics of the sands in the inter-turn space of the spiral of the classifier with their height allow to accurately identify the value of the circulating load in closed cycles of ore grinding in concentrators. Fixed material with a sufficiently good fluidity in the inter-turn space of the spiral of the classifier creates a horizontal plane, which during transportation does not change its position. The height (level) of the sands at a certain value of the circulating load retains its position, which emphasizes the ideal conditions

Therefore, to assess the circulating load in a closed cycle of ore grinding in the first stage, it is necessary to measure the height (level) of sand in the inter-turn space. The height of the h_{CII} sands can be defined as the difference between the base distance L_{δ} from the beginning of the level measurement to the installation point of the device and the measured distance l_B from this point to the horizontal surface of the material, i.e.

$$h_{CII} = L_{\delta} - l_B. \tag{4}$$

The measurement conditions provide for a relatively short distance l_B , approximately 0.6m. The ULM-11-NE radar (radio wave) level gauge has the best characteristics. Its maximum absolute measurement error is $\pm 1\text{mm}$, operating temperature is from -60 to $+50^{\circ}\text{C}$. Its readings are independent of the composition of the atmosphere above the measured product. When using a radar level gauge, the relative error in measuring the height of sands is $\delta_h=0.37\%$, and their volume is 1.11%.

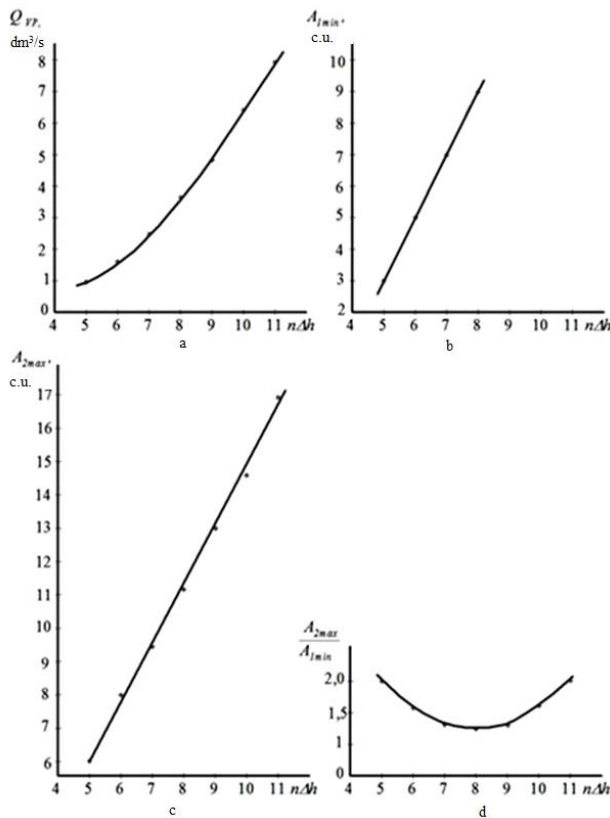


Fig. 3 – Dependence of the parameters of the transient processes of ascent of the sands of a single-spiral classifier on their height in the inter-turn space: a – the average flow rate in the convergence cycle; b – amplitudes A_{1min} of the first vibration; c – amplitudes A_{2max} of the second vibration; d – ratio of amplitudes A_{2max}/A_{1min}

Therefore, using the sand product in the inter-turn space of the classifier spiral and measuring its level can significantly increase the accuracy of identifying the circulating load in a closed ore grinding cycle. Such accuracy will meet the requirements of the technological process with a significant margin.

INCREASING WORK EFFICIENCY BY IMPROVING THE WORKING CAMERA AND CONTRUCTION OF SAW AND ROLLER MECHANISM

Toyirov Ulug'bek Tolibjon o'g'li

Fergana politechnical Institute

Email: toyirovulugbek19960803@gmail.com

Maxmudov Zoxidjon O'ktamjon o'g'li

Namangan Institute of Engineering technology

The brief information about the article: Increasing the fibre yield by improving the machines for sorting raw cotton, which are currently working on the technology of primary processing of cotton. The working chamber of saw and roller machine.

Key words: Saw and roller raw cotton sorting machines, fibre, the working process of cotton cleaning factories, geometry of the saw tooth, the process of ginning.

Main body: In our period, improving fibre yield, improving quality, efficiency , productivity and ensuring timely seed germination of cotton by developing the seed sorting machines, which are currently working on the technology of primary processing of raw cotton is one of the urgent issues. The efficiency of the ginneries and the quality of the product depends on the smoothly operation of the machines installed in the technological process. This, in turn, is due to the effective working of gin machine, which separates the fiber from the seed, located in the technological process. After drying and cleaning the cotton from various contaminants in the cleaning factories, it is sent to the main part of the factory in order to separate the fibre from the seeds. Ginning is the main process in the technology of processing seed cotton, in which the fibre is separated from the seed by mechanical force.

The main working body in saw blades is a cylinder made of saws. The cotton that falls into the gin`s working chamber is picked up by sawing teeth that rotate next to the seed comb and carried to the grate. This raw material roller rotates in the opposite direction to the saw cylinder rotation, and it provides the saw teeth cotton fibre continuously. The fibres attaches to the saw teeth are passed through the columns, and the seeds do not pass so that the fibres are separated from the seeds.

Over the years , a number of studies have shown the different ways to increase the effectiveness of gins. These includes the configuration of the working chamber , the position of the seed comb for the free exit of ginned seeds from the working chamber, the shape of the column , the geometry of the saw tooth, the speed mode of the saw cylinder , the diameter of the saw cylinder, the distance between the saws.

It is known that, the saw cylinder is the main working tool in the process of ginning cotton. The process of ginning occurs as a result of the gin coming into the working chamber and the raw cotton coming into contact with the rotating saw teeth.

In the working process , the raw cotton material also rotates like a gin saw, forming a massive roller consisting of fully depleted , partially depleted seeds. This mass increases the density of the roller towards to the center of working chamber. As a result , over time, due to the formation of a crack between the working chamber and the grate, the depleted seeds move downwards under the influence of their own weight and separate from the gin machine. In many cases, the rotation of the saw cylinders slows down due to the improvement in the density of the mass roller in the working chamber.in some cases , the process of ginning may stop. Despite the existence of practical, scientific work devoted to the study of these cases from a physicomechanical point of view, the problem

has not been completely resolved.

R.M. Kattaxodjaev studied the effect of large diameter of saws on the technological parameters of the process of ginning in different modes. He found that the main factor influencing the stability of the ginning process was the separation of the depleted seeds from the raw material roller and their removal from the working chamber. The efficiency of the seed separation depends on the density of the raw material roller, the diameter of the saws and the length of the sawing bow, and the output from the working chamber depends on the convex part of the saw.

The process of ginning is not only depends on a saw gin machine, but also on a roller gin machine.

The main function of the roller gin machine is to separate the fibres of the long-stemmed cotton from the seeds.

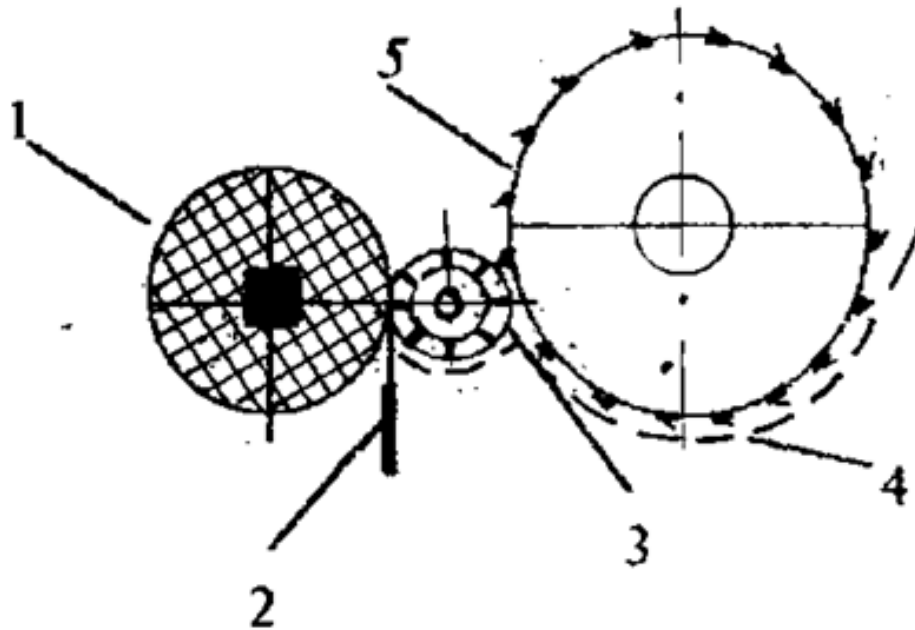
The first production of XDG roller gins in our industry began in 1954. Then the XDV - type of roller gins began to be cast out, with its beating device being soft because the beating hammers were attached to the bullet leather.

The productivity of this machine was much higher at that time (40 kg fibre/h), but still the seed damage was much lower. Its disadvantage again, was its novelty, namely, it was fastened with leather, which made it much more unreliable, as it would break at high speeds (2200 rpm) and hit the seed, leading to disruption or cessation of the whole process. Of course the quality of the fibre and the seed would deteriorate.

Therefore, further scientific research was engaged in providing cotton roller coasters, finding a way to change the structure and base of warhead, as well as changing the material and structure of the working roller. As a consequence of these studies, the types of roller gins XDV-2M, DV-1M, 2DV appeared.

The roller ginning process has been established to separate the high-grade varieties of cotton from the fibre seed. The essence of the roller gin is that the fibre cotton from the seeded cotton is transferred to the surface of the working roller under a stationary knife, and the remaining seeds is knocked down by sliding device.

The roller ginning process is as follows: the cotton from the mine passes through the receiving rollers and falls into a drum with a pile or a knife, in which the cotton is cleaned of fine impurities and falls into the saw drum. The saw drum rotates to pick up the cotton with its needles and carry it to the working roller surface. To return the excess cotton, the return roller rotates and lowers the excess, passing the cotton through it to the needle drum accelerator roller, which in turn throws the cotton onto the working roller surface. The working roller is made of RKM material, as a result of which the fixed blade is pressed against it, the surface heats up and the bonding property of the fibre increases. The fibre adhering to the surface of the working roller is moved under the stationary blade, and the seed remains out of reach, so that the beating device separates it from the fibre by striking or sliding it along a horizontal axis. The separated seed falls on the mesh surface under the tresher, passes through its holes and exits the machine. If there are seeds whose fibre has not been completely removed they cannot pass through the fibre hole in the surface of the net and pass into the needle drum, after which the needle drum repeats the above process together with the new seed cotton. This situation continues several times until there is a normal amount of fibre hair on the surface of the seed. The fiber completely separated from the seed is lowered down from the surface of the working roller by its own weight or by means of a brush drum and removed from the machine.



The main working parts involved in the ginning process:
1- working roller, 2- fixed blade, 3- percussion device,
4- mesh surface, 5- needle-shaped drum.

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MODERN ENGINEERING APPROACHES TO INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESSES, REDUCING TECHNOGENIC LOAD AND SAVING RESOURCES

Sazhin V.B.

academician, professor, doctor of technical sciences, director,
Russian investment and innovation Foundation
"Scientific Perspective", Moscow, Russia

The innovative development of industry presupposes modern personnel and material support, including efficient equipment, advanced technologies, solving problems of energy saving, environmental and industrial safety. A decrease in the technogenic load on the habitat is determined not only by the activity of public control by international and local environmental organizations, but also by routine engineering activities in this area.

Keywords: chemistry, technology, drying, dispersed, sazhin

The efficiency of production in the chemical and related industries is largely determined by energy consumption [1-13]. Among the most energy-intensive processes, we note the drying and fibre washing processes (the latter, for example, in the textile industry). Efficiency has four main components: intensity (determining the speed and duration of the process, and, therefore, productivity), efficiency, quality (of finished product) and safety (both environmental and production) of the technological process and production in general. We have proven that to intensify these processes (which leads to significant energy savings in the industry as a whole, since drying processes, for example, account for up to 85% of all energy consumption of a chemical enterprise), it is necessary to apply active hydrodynamic regimes, including suspended layer regimes. The theory of active hydrodynamic regimes developed by us is based on the fact that any heat and mass transfer process depends on hydrodynamics. This is reflected in the criterion equations for heat transfer and mass transfer (both thermal and diffusion Nusselt criteria are a function of the Reynolds criterion). Therefore, activation of hydrodynamic regimes, associated with an increase in the speed of the relative movement of phases and the degree of turbulence of flows, plays a very important role in the intensification of processes.

Methods for increasing the efficiency of drying and washing processes of materials with superposition of fields deserve due attention: nozzle blowing, infrared irradiation, vibration effects, ultrasound.

So far, there are no sufficient grounds to believe that such intensification methods as, for example, drying with high frequency currents (HFC) and superheated steam (SP) are promising. Drying with HFC, in contrast to drying with ultra-high frequency (UHF) currents, is always high-cost, moreover, in comparison with HFC, microwave drying is highly selective and in some cases very effective, but even it has not yet found wide application in industry. There are a number of technological complications for the realization of SP drying (the danger of condensation, the complexity of the design, etc.), although on this issue I.P. Korniyukhin and L.I. Zhmakin and co-workers carried out fundamental research.

A significant part of industrial heat-using installations of chemical technology consists of standard apparatuses and units, in which processes associated with the transfer of matter, energy and momentum occur. These can be heat exchangers, furnaces, pumps,

compressors, dryers. Despite the difference in the structure and composition of installations, a unified methodological approach to their calculation is possible. This approach is based on the determination of exergy indicators of the efficiency of individual heat and mass transfer and hydromechanical processes [1, 5, 7, 9].

If the purpose of the exergy calculation of an installation is to assess the losses of exergy in it and to identify the causes that cause them, there is no need to determine all exergy flows, as well as the results of their interaction. The calculation method at this level should make it possible to determine the external and internal exergy losses and the places of their manifestation. The information obtained in this calculation makes it possible to establish the distribution and characteristics of losses both for the installation as a whole and for its individual devices. It is also possible to evaluate the efficiency of interaction of the installation with external objects.

At a higher level of calculating the exergy indicators of the operation of heat-using installations, along with losses in them, the exergy flows of all types are determined. In this case, the efficiency of the installation is assessed using relative characteristics - exergy efficiency, exergy productivity, etc. In this case, the calculation method should ensure that estimates of all exergy transformations occurring in the installation are obtained, which will make it possible to compare various technical solutions and outline ways to improve the studied installation.

The highest level of exergy calculation and analysis of the plant operation efficiency is associated with obtaining functional dependencies that allow to study the influence of process parameters on the exergy performance indicators of the given plant. The methodology for such a calculation and analysis should take into account the structural features of such a calculation and its economic characteristics.

It should be noted that when exergy indicators are used to analyze the operation of installations at all levels, there is no need to select processes or installations as a standard for assessing the efficiency of the analyzed object. The use of exergy allows you to directly determine the minimum energy costs that are necessary to implement the process in the limiting case, i.e. with its complete reversibility. Thus, the comparison scale is set automatically. When solving a number of practical problems, it is enough to determine the exergy losses and their distribution in the units of the installation in order to highlight the most "bottlenecks" of it in order to improve them.

The drying process can be considered as heat exchange, complicated by mass transfer and phase transitions, which causes certain difficulties in carrying out the thermodynamic calculation of this process. Often such a calculation is carried out with varying degrees of approximation. For example, some researchers consider the drying process isobaric, but in fact the process is polytropic. [1]. The beneficial effect of the process is not energy (work or heat), but a change in the quality of the processed product. In this, dryers are similar to many other types of processing equipment, such as heating furnaces, rectification columns, chemical reactors, etc.

The efficiency of the drying units is evaluated by the specific heat consumption per 1 kg of evaporated moisture:

$$q_{уд} = Q/G_{в\lambda}$$

This indicator is not objective enough. Consider two dryers, one of which runs on flue gases obtained from burning fuel in the furnace of the dryer, and the other on the exhaust flue gases of some equipment (furnace, steam boiler). If the amount of heat supplied to these dryers, as well as their productivity, are the same, then the specific heat consumption is equal. However, in economic calculations, they are not equivalent,

since for the operation of the first dryer it is necessary to burn valuable fuel, and the second uses waste heat, which otherwise would be uselessly given to the environment. In addition, $q_{уд}$, characterizing the costs of the supplied heat in the dryer, does not carry any information about the degree of use of the energy potential of the drying agent.

The efficiency of the dryers is assessed using the thermal efficiency η_t , which is the ratio of the heat consumed to evaporate moisture to the total heat consumption:

$$\eta_t = (Q_{исп} / Q') r (X'' - X') / (h' - h_0)$$

However, this indicator does not fully characterize the process (for the two dryers mentioned above, it will be the same).

Therefore, it is possible to assess the efficiency of the drying plant only by carrying out an exergy calculation.

The calculation shows [1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 12-13] that the greatest losses of exergy are observed during fuel combustion and during mixing of combustion products with air (more than 60% in total), while in the heat balance these losses are not taken into account at all. Useful expenditure of exergy is 7.7% (in the heat balance - 50%).

It is possible to objectively estimate the exergy losses during the drying process on the basis of the complete exergy balance of the main apparatus of any drying installation - the drying chamber.

Let's write down the general exergy balance of the drying chamber:

$$E'_{c.a} + E'_M = E''_{c.a} + E''_M + E_{БЛ} + \Delta E_{o.c} + \Delta E_T + \Delta E_{пп} + \Delta E_{cm} + \Delta E_{внеш} + \Delta E_{вн} \quad (3)$$

where $E'_{c.a}$, $E''_{c.a}$ - is the exergy of the drying agent at the inlet and outlet of the dryer; E'_M , E''_M - exergy of wet and dried material; $E_{БЛ}$ - exergy of evaporated moisture; $\Delta E_{o.c}$, ΔE_T , $\Delta E_{пп}$, ΔE_{cm} , $\Delta E_{внеш}$, $\Delta E_{вн}$ - exergy losses into the environment through the chamber walls, due to the hydraulic resistance of the chamber, external air leaks, irreversibility of mixing processes of evaporated moisture with a drying agent, irreversibility external heat transfer, irreversibility of heat and mass transfer inside the material, respectively

Exergy losses due to uneven internal heat and mass transfer are small, but they increase with an increase in the moving forces ∇T , ∇C , ∇p and for some of the most intensive drying processes can be significant.

The greatest losses due to irreversible external heat exchange between the drying agent and the material to be dried occur in the drying chamber. It is possible to determine these losses, as well as losses from internal heat and mass transfer, using thermodynamic methods for calculating irreversible processes.

When using liquids and gases as working substances and heat carriers, exergy losses are associated with irreversible processes of heat and impulse transfer in the boundary layer.

In practice, losses from external heat transfer are determined as the difference between the exergy of the drying agent at the inlet and the sum of all costs and losses of exergy:

$$\Delta E_{внеш} = E' - (E'' + \Delta E_M + E_{исп} + \Sigma \Delta E)$$

The exergy efficiency of the drying chamber

$$\eta_e^{\text{суш}} = E_{\text{исп}} / E'$$

As a rule, it is relatively low. The exergy efficiency of the entire drying plant is even lower, since losses during the preparation of the drying agent are added to the losses of exergy during the drying process (when it is heated in air heaters or when fuel is burned).

We have shown that the efficiency of an industrial plant can be correctly assessed only on the basis of its exergy calculation, which makes it possible to identify the places where energy losses occur and calculate their numerical value. In our research with prof. B.S. Sazhin and colleagues [1-13] (in contrast to the well-known works) Exergetic analysis has been applied to analyze the operation of large-scale industrial installations. In addition, for the first time in world practice, we applied exergy analysis to determine the comparative efficiency of active hydrodynamic modes, which opened up the possibility of an objective assessment of the effectiveness of various competing technical solutions in terms of exergy efficiency values (and not only in the field of drying). We have shown that these measures can significantly reduce the thermal pollution of the environment by industrial facilities.

Considering the decisive importance of the hydrodynamic situation in the apparatus when drying dispersed materials, we pay sufficient attention to the choice of the hydrodynamic regime of the suspended layer depending on the technological task (based on a comprehensive analysis of materials as drying objects), taking into account the performed within the framework of the scientific schools of analysis of the advantages and disadvantages of each mode and the classification of typical hydrodynamic modes of a suspended layer developed by us [1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11, 14-20]. We have developed a classification of materials as drying objects on the basis of their hygrothermal and sorption-structural characteristics (in the special literature - the "Sazhin classification"). For each location of the material in the classification, taking into account many years of experimental research of typical dryers on model materials corresponding to all types of classified materials, the best technological solution is matched, including the optimal hydrodynamic regime and the typical drying apparatus that implements it in the best way (from the number of specially selected typical devices, characterized by a large area of rational application (ARA). A large number of well-known standard devices (fluidized bed, spouting bed, vibroboiling bed, etc.) were rejected by us due to the low ARA.

We have developed special codes (a sequence of letters and numbers that briefly designate the main and auxiliary devices in the drying plant), taking into account the type of hydrodynamic regime. We have presented an algorithm for determining (based on the analysis of the technological problem and complex analysis of materials as drying objects) such a code for the drying plant as a whole. The code includes the main dryer, as well as heat generators (heaters, furnaces, etc.), feeders, loading and unloading equipment and dust and gas cleaning system [1, 7, 18, 20]. The author, together with prof. B.S. Sazhin and co-workers introduced the concept of "active hydrodynamic regime" [3, 19]. Most specialists mistakenly consider only the mode with high relative phase velocities as "active". We call "active" only the hydrodynamic regime with high energy efficiency in full compliance with the nature of the set technological problem and taking into account the sorption-structural characteristics of the material. A simple example: for materials with moisture that is difficult to separate, large relative velocities of phase movement are meaningless and ineffective. For such materials, the use of, for example,

adrying pipe will lead to a defective (underdried) product at enormous energy costs.

Later we introduced the concept of "effective hydrodynamic regime" [1, 5, 7], which, along with the requirements of "regime activity" (in our understanding) and its energy efficiency, it must also meet the requirements of environmental cleanliness and general resource efficiency. Moreover, energy efficiency should be determined from the analysis of exergy optimality, since we have proven that the calculation using the balance equations gives an error of about 40-60%.

The most important issue of the ecological cleanliness of drying plants is considered by us both in the aspect of dryers that implement drying with simultaneous dust collection, and in the aspect of calculating and industrial application of two-channel dust collectors and gas purifiers of the CSF type (counter swirling flows), which are developed and widely implemented in the industry. So the author, together with academician B.S. Sazhin and the staff of his scientific school have introduced about 10,000 such devices in various industries.

Such devices (their name in Russian - "VZP devices") surpass in their technical and economic indicators all known devices of this type, including in terms of productivity (their performance with equal dimensions is three times higher due to the fact that the dusty gas mixture in Russian devices, VZP is supplied through both channels, while in similar devices of the VDC type (vortex dust collectors), purified gas (70% of the total amount of gases supplied through both channels in the device) is only supplied through the main channel to avoid dust entrainment. At the same time, in the Russian VZP apparatus, the energy consumption for dust cleaning is significantly less (the hydraulic resistance of the VDC apparatus is much higher than that of the Russian VZP apparatus). Unlike VDC devices, which have a compressor through the main channel and two high-pressure fans at the inlet and outlet of the apparatus, the Russian VZP apparatus has only one medium-pressure fan installed at the outlet of the apparatus.

The most promising solution to the problems of cleaning dusty gases is the implementation of these processes in centrifugal separators of the VZP type [1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 19]. A model and an algorithm for the engineering calculation of such devices have been developed, which makes it possible to directly determine the target indicator of the dust collector's operation - the amount of solid phase captured (most of the known models of the centrifugal separation process do not represent such an opportunity). VZP devices have proven themselves as efficient dryers or dust collectors (the latter are installed both in single and in battery form). In addition, devices with the VZP mode allow combining the simultaneously occurring drying processes (drying with the granulation mode, drying with the simultaneous collection of micron dust, etc.).

It is important to emphasize that, not yielding to modern dust collectors and dryers in terms of fulfilling the target function (and often surpassing them in terms of the target indicator), such devices are always compact and give significant gains in saving production space, energy resources, and also differ in low material consumption and cost in manufacturing.

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PROBLEMS OF IMPLEMENTING THE RIGHT TO PROTECT SMALL BUSINESSES IN UZBEKISTAN

D. Nurumov

Independent applicant of TSUL
Senior lecturer of the Department
Court, law enforcement agencies and advocacy

Modern development and successful integration of the Republic of Uzbekistan into the world economy largely depends on the presence of a highly developed and efficient private business and small business. As a result of successfully implemented reforms, this sector today plays a key role in the modernization of the country's national economy. Special attention in our republic is paid to the liberalization of the economy, the introduction of market principles and management mechanisms, the development of private property and entrepreneurship. In Uzbekistan, the activities of the private enterprise sector have become the basis for the formation of a social stratum of owners - small business owners. Despite the difficulties and obstacles, small business is developing and growing at a rapid pace, while solving economic, social, scientific and technical problems. The state guarantees freedom of economic activity and entrepreneurship. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan, private property, along with other forms of property, is inviolable and protected by the state. The owner, at his discretion, owns, uses and disposes of the property belonging to him.

Protection of the rights and freedoms of citizens, including small businesses and private entrepreneurship, as well as legal support of their interests, form the basis of the judicial and legal reforms carried out in Uzbekistan.

Today, among the claims submitted to the courts, there are a large number of disputes on debt collection under credit agreements arising between banks and business entities. When applying to commercial banks with applications for a loan, entrepreneurs submit a business plan for a specific period. And commercial banks, when considering these applications, dictate their terms and issue a loan for a shorter period, thereby increasing the likelihood of businessmen violating the terms of its repayment.

For example, a businessman applies for a loan of 100 million soums with a repayment period of 15 years. A commercial bank, having considered the application, speaks of the impossibility of issuing a loan for such a long period and proposes to reduce it to 5 years. Thus, banks, instead of orienting entrepreneurs on the correctness of drawing up a business plan and preparing other documents, prepare them in advance for a situation in which the business entity will not be able to fulfill the conditions of the loan agreement.

The next problem in the field of business is inspections carried out by regulatory authorities. These processes are regulated by a number of normative legal acts. At the same time, in practice, "controllers" widely use "raids" as a form of control over the activities of economic entities. But this type of inspections is not provided for by the Law "On State Control over the Activities of Business Entities." In addition, the legislation allows for "control checks", which are not clearly regulated.

In addition, after conducting inspections to collect additional taxes and mandatory payments, the regulatory authorities often use measures such as "seizure of funds in the account", "seizure of the account", "suspension of account transactions", "blocking of the account", "freezing of the account" ... However, these measures are not always legally justified. Their consequences for business entities are very serious. The right of a legal entity to dispose of the funds on its account, which are managed by authorized

third parties (mainly state bodies), is limited.

In order to prevent violations of the rights of business entities established by law, today business entities are given the right to use all legal means, in particular, to use the services of lawyers when defending against unjustified extrajudicial application of measures of influence to them.

Despite the fact that Uzbekistan has created a sufficient legal framework to support and develop the activities of small businesses and private entrepreneurship, legislation in the field of protecting their rights by alternative means, in particular, through arbitration, needs further study and improvement based on analysis.

It is no secret that state courts work with significant workloads. Considering that at the same time, most of the claims of small businesses and private entrepreneurship filed in economic courts are claims for amounts not exceeding a significant amount, and where the interests of the state or third parties are not affected, and also that such claims are often the reason increasing the burden on economic courts, it is advisable to make broader use of the potential of the institution of arbitration courts and mediation, including lawyers - mediators.

Among the factors that determine the availability and effectiveness of judicial protection in the system of economic courts, one can point out such as the timely and trouble-free acceptance of statements of claim, timely initiation of cases, compliance with procedural deadlines, high quality of decisions made, their legality and validity, and the obligation to enforce court decisions.

An additional guarantee of the availability of justice can be judicial specialization. Based on world practice, the issue of creating specialized labor, tax, patent courts, bankruptcy courts and others should be considered.

Summing up, it seems necessary to note that at present, overcoming certain stereotypes that have developed in business circles regarding the support of their activities by lawyers and associated with mistrust, fear of high expenses for fees, confidence in their legal literacy will undoubtedly have a beneficial effect on bringing small businesses closer to each other. and the legal profession in general. At the same time, a lawyer must also take into account the interests of small business, "be vigilant and always ready to rush into battle for his client."

The result of this consolidation of interests will promote freedom of economic activity and protection of all forms of ownership and, ultimately, will make a significant contribution to the formation of the rule of law and civil society in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

THE PROBLEM BEHAVIOURS AND WHAT TO DO ABOUT IT?

Khakimova Sadoqat Dilshodbekovna

Teacher, Uzbek State World Languages University

E-mail: Quyosh2017@inbox.ru

Abstract: The article describes issues related to the problems which appears while the lesson. As well, author expresses the firstly non-teacher related challenges as technical, no-student, no-register, no-room. Secondly teacher related problems are clarified as feel nervous, forgetting, nosy class, voice, unclear instruction. Students' behaviour which cause to the problem are the third part of the article. The researcher shares some alternative solutions to the discussed points.

Key words: teachers, students, problems, solution, group, behaviour.

Teacher should be open hard, kind and good listener and of course be ready the lessons. Even you do not let any question to the lesson some factors really influence to the quality of the lesson. 'Whether you're just starting or have taught for decades, teachers everywhere in the world are faced with similar challenges. The obstacles you encounter can arise from many directions: with students, parents, administrators, or with the many roles and responsibilities you have to maintain' Now we will talk some of them.

The problems appear while the lesson

1. Non-related to the teacher

One of the famous problems is no-teacher related issue. Nevertheless, the teacher ready the lesson, the class no suet to begin the lesson. It consists of some elements:

a) no-electricity - in this situation teacher should draw the presentation to the board while the explanation. (of course s/he do it if the presentation done by her/himself);

b) the computer breaks down - not only teacher but everyone should save their necessary documents to multiple place. The reliable one is our e-mail;

c) no any student - teacher should take at list monitor's phone number. The whole class is not be absent without any reason. Any way you should submit written apply to the administration;

d) no register of the group - before starting the lesson do not forget asking the register of the group. If it does not fined notes to your copybook and write notification to the administration. Dou to the theme and attendance is not mentioned, it means you do not teach your students;

e) No in the classroom your Students and another group of Students - sometimes the timetable is made by more than one person owing to several faculties or course. So that two groups come to the same class at the same time. Before start the lesson connect with the responsible person to you timetable.

2. Teacher related problems

Sometimes teacher do the best lesson plan and be ready to her/his lesson. But still exist some challenges:

a) feel nervous - teacher never be a sensitive without causeless so that you should find it and solve, if you can't solve it just give to the Solver and do your lesson confidently;

b) Forget necessary word - if your brain busy more than one questions you will lose concentration and it basis some unpleasant circumstances. When you have no anything to think over, please, check your blood pressure and your health;

c) the class is too nosey - there are some solutions as clap your hand, say 'keep

calm' or 'keep silent' louder than usual, that wards are more effective if you are taking them all towards you and slowly lower both hands with the palms facing down;

d) students cannot hear the teachers voice clearly - teachers' voice should be louder than normal tone of voice. The first year of your teaching Ss will be you have that kind of issue. Often 2 or 3 lessons a year day, unless you have some experience you can lose your voice. Please, do not drink cold or hot drinks, keep warm your throat. If you notes your tone of voice become poor not try to rise it at that time but keep silent and drink warm tea or coffee;

e) Students often have several questions after starting the task - if students cannot gain the teacher's instructions they give question either teacher or each other what to or how to do. We recommend, invite one of the student to the board and give instruction to individual student. Then the student should give instruction to his/er friends. Listen carefully student's explanation, because you will use his/er way of sharing information the following lessons

3. Students' behaviours which cause to the problem

Kindness is not solution for every question while the lesson. Ice-break technique is the best type of tool in order to start the first lesson, however not be so open hard, due to some students may ask from your boy/girlfriends till your income. The first lesson is the essential one, which you should create and put your classroom rules.

a) any way ill-behaved people tend to give out of topic question in the middle part of the lesson, even you are enough serious teacher - there are some alternative answers: the answer of your question is neither help you while the examination nor rest of your life; no out of topic questions, please; if you are really interest in my private life after the lesson ask your question not kill lesson's time; let's make speaking part and discuss this question with whole group...;

b) talks with other students - actually, you are hardly catch all students' attention everytime, so let SS talk and share their ideas with each other. If SS start chatting it means you should be gather their attention to the class, you may tell a jock or do another warm-up activity after it you can continue you lesson;

c) stay and walk in the class without asking permission - actually, adult learners rarely do this, but primary school pupils tend to do walk in the class. Again as a teacher you should be kind, so that, please, add action activities and tasks to your lesson plan. On the other hand if SS do not feel the lesson atmosphere their attitude not suitable the lesson. From entering to the class, please, great with SS and tell the lesson is begun;

d) call on students' parents in order to discuss your mark - in fact, it is good when parents interested their child's mark and teaching process, however, some of them do not interest the kids' knowledge but mark. If they call on or come to the class in order to discuss your assessing, please, tell them with polite tone 's/he is an individual person who has own barer and rights. Please, respect her/im, and let solve her/is problem herself/himself. I only discuss the mark with my student, not their parents.';

e) although your student do not proper it, one respectful person ask higher mark to him/her - honestly, we live with people, that is way, sometimes respectful people ask higher mark than their proper. If it is happen the beginning part of the teaching process it is better. You can give enough tasks to the SS and help they fit the asked mark. Whereas, mainly the mark asked the ending part, which you can change nothing. There are some alternatives: politely explain the condition; give them additional task for some day and tell it is a last chance to them; the last one is, you should listen your soul and follow it;

f) some students late or not ready to the lesson regularly - call students after the lesson and speak with they, may be they have some problem. If they do not interest tell

them 'person has no interest when they don't know the subject. Try to learn it, I will help you.' Stay your word and help them every lesson individually.

Thousands of issues will be appear the class before, while and after the lesson while your teacher career. Do not take it to your body as one illness but try to solve it on the way, there is no stress/problem free profession.

We talk only problems but you forget all of them when your SS' growing, see their success, and bright their eyes when they understand something new for them. As our president mentioned 'Indeed, it is worth praising our hard-working and noble teachers, who instill in the hearts of millions of our children the knowledge of science and bring them up as worthy people of the country'

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A PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHER IS A KEY FIGURE IN PRIMARY EDUCATION REFORM: FORMING GENDER COMPETENCIES

Kiz O. B.

Candidate of Psychology Sciences,
Associate Professor of the Psychology Department, Ternopil Volodymyr Hnatiuk
National Pedagogical University,
Ternopil, Ukraine

Key words: gender competence, gender stereotypes, male teacher/female teacher, students, psychological disciplines, primary education.

The child-centered educational paradigm is refined in the requirements for the preparation of future primary school teachers with advanced professional competences, high levels of gender and psychological culture, with professional and meaningful qualities, among which gender competence and gender sensibility play an important role. Particularly high are the requirements for the content of the first teacher's professional training, since the primary level of education plays a special role in the cultivation of a personality who would be able to protect human values in adulthood, create his or her own actions and deeds as humane, value himself or herself and others as equal personalities.

The modern educator should be aware that he is faced with the requirement to create conditions for gender socialization of modern girls and boys of primary school age, satisfy their need for self-affirmation in educational and cognitive activity, ensure equal opportunities and rights for each male student / female student for the development of creative gifts forming a sense of dignity, self-esteem and respect for others. Successful gender socialization of younger students will be facilitated by different areas of work with children: supplementation of areas of self-realization (encouragement of activity, which is not primarily gender, but interests the individual); the use of social, natural and substantive means to enrich children's activities; organizing experiences of equal cooperation between girls and boys in joint activities; lifting traditional cultural prohibitions on boys' emotional self-expression and encouraging them to express feelings; prevention of girls' acquired helplessness and gaining experience of self-promotion, independence and self-empowerment; creation of conditions for training of gender sensitivity, empathic understanding and development of gender tolerance; unlocking the potential of partnerships between girls and boys; studying the variability of mastery of the sex-role repertoire of behavior; active involvement of parents of both sexes or their substitute in the upbringing of children [1; 3].

The effectiveness of the educational process will depend to a large extent on the level of psychological culture of the primary school teacher and his theoretical and practical psychological training. When teaching psychological disciplines, it is advisable to integrate gender and psychological knowledge, to apply interactive gender-oriented technologies, which promote the principles of dignity and equality, respect and mutual respect between the sexes, creation of a gender-sensitive school environment and educational environment in NUS [3]. When developing the programs of the disciplines "Age Psychology" and "Pedagogical Psychology" gender knowledge is organically integrated into the content of lectures, seminars and labs within the topics of all content modules [2].

Our experience confirms that gender issues can be organically incorporated into the study of virtually every psychological topic. In addition, there are opportunities to

highlight in the structure of training courses and individual topics. We also did not miss the opportunity to integrate gender into students' project, research work, and writing courseworks in psychology.

Within the content module "Age Psychology" special emphasis is placed on topics that are required by the specifics of the specialty. We characterize the age-related aspects of gender socialization and the acquisition of gender identity by pre-school and early-school girls and boys. In the context of the topic, we reveal the psychological mechanisms of development of children of a certain type of gender behaviour: direction (organization of "female" and "male" environmental microenvironment of children), modeling (development of certain models of gender behaviour by the children imposed by society), encouragement (reward to the child for compliance of certain types of gender behaviour), as well as the specificity of impact of all the agents of gender socialization (parental family, pre-school, general secondary and extracurricular education, media, peers, etc.).

For each topic of age psychology, students are offered problematic psychological and pedagogical situations and tasks of different types: to identify and substantiate the age patterns of development of a psychological phenomenon of girls and boys; to determine the stage of the child's age development by his or her actions; understanding the motives of a child of a certain age and gender; pedagogical vision of the effect of educational influence and prevention of pedagogical mistakes caused by gender bias and stereotypes, etc.

Conclusions. This creates the ability to use knowledge of psychology to create favourable conditions for active collaboration of boys and girls in the areas of their actual and immediate development and meet the cognitive needs of students in accordance with their personal needs in the process of life and creativity without discrimination on the basis of sex.

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