

PROBLEMS IN THE TREND OF INCREASING ALLERGIES TO DIFFERENT GROUPS OF DRUGS IN UZBEKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization, drug allergy is one of the most common allergic diseases. With the development of pharmacology, the incidence of drug allergy is also increasing. ambulatory cards were studied and the results of the laboratory examination were analyzed statistically.

Keywords: drug allergy, anaphylactic shock, blisters, angioedema, drugs, antibacterial agents

PRIORITY

Allergic reactions caused by drugs are one of the urgent problems of modern medicine. Today, not only the number of drugs, but also their effect on the body is increasing. The introduction of new highly effective drugs allows to improve treatment it also causes a number of side effects in the body. According to experts, 10-20% of people who take drugs have complications caused by drugs. According to the sources of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, 10,548 people were admitted to the hospital 268 of the patients were sent for the treatment of complications caused

by drugs. The main reason for the increase in the disease is not correctly assessing the allergic anamnesis, unreasonable prescribing of drugs in large quantities (polypragmasy), the population independently taking different drugs. taking without a doctor's prescription and prescribing drugs that are close to each other.

Purpose

To study the groups of drugs with the highest number of allergic reactions, which clinical forms of allergic reactions are more common, and which method of diagnosis is more effective in making a diagnosis.

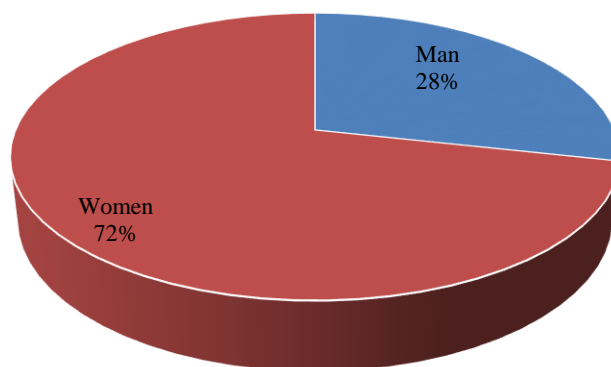
Scientific examination method and material. During the examination, 130 patients who applied to the Republican scientific specialized allergology center were examined. The complete allergological and drug allergy anamnesis of each patient was studied, ambulatory cards were collected, and the results of the allergological examination were studied and statistically analyzed.

Results and analyses

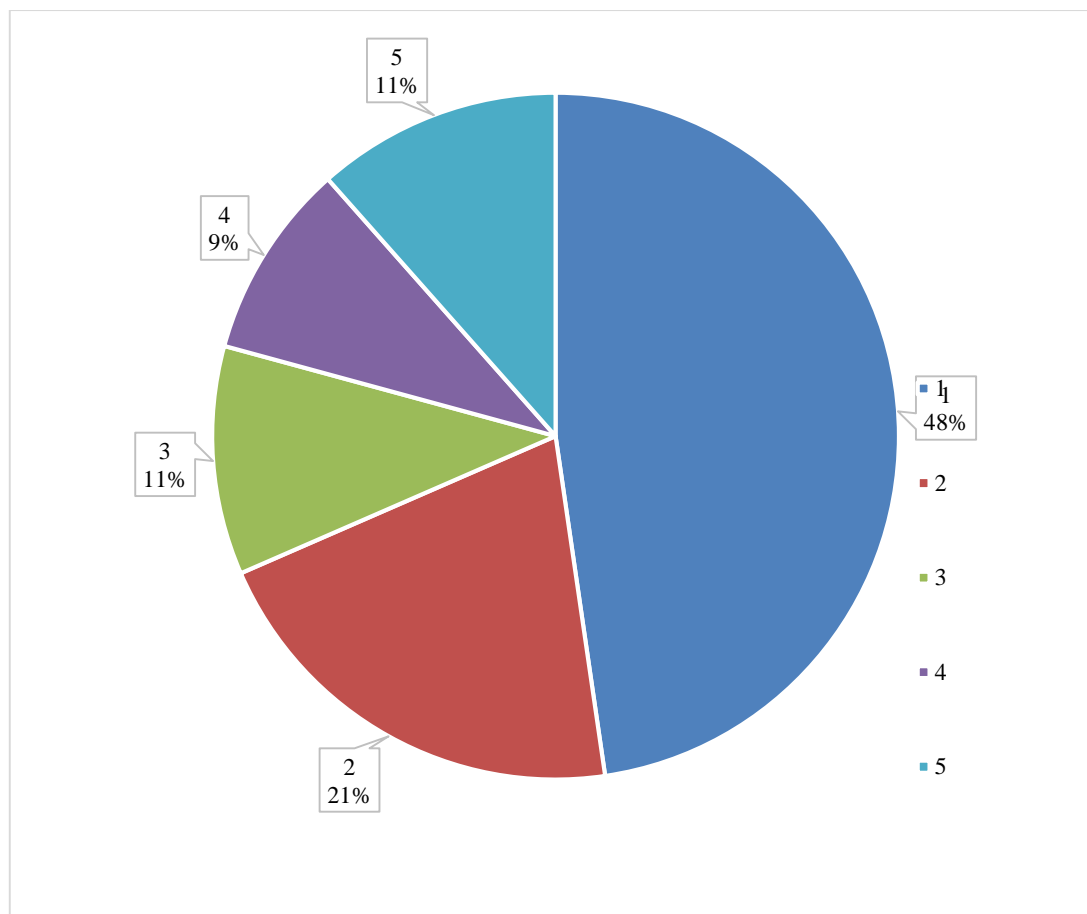
Observations were carried out at the Republican Specialized Scientific Center of Allergology. To the Republican Specialized Scientific Center of Allergology

A retrospective analysis of the ambulatory cards of the patients who applied was carried out. During the investigation, it was found that 93 (71.5%) of the 130 patients with drug allergies were women, 37 (28.5%) were men. Thus, it was found that it occurs 2.5 times more often in women than in men.

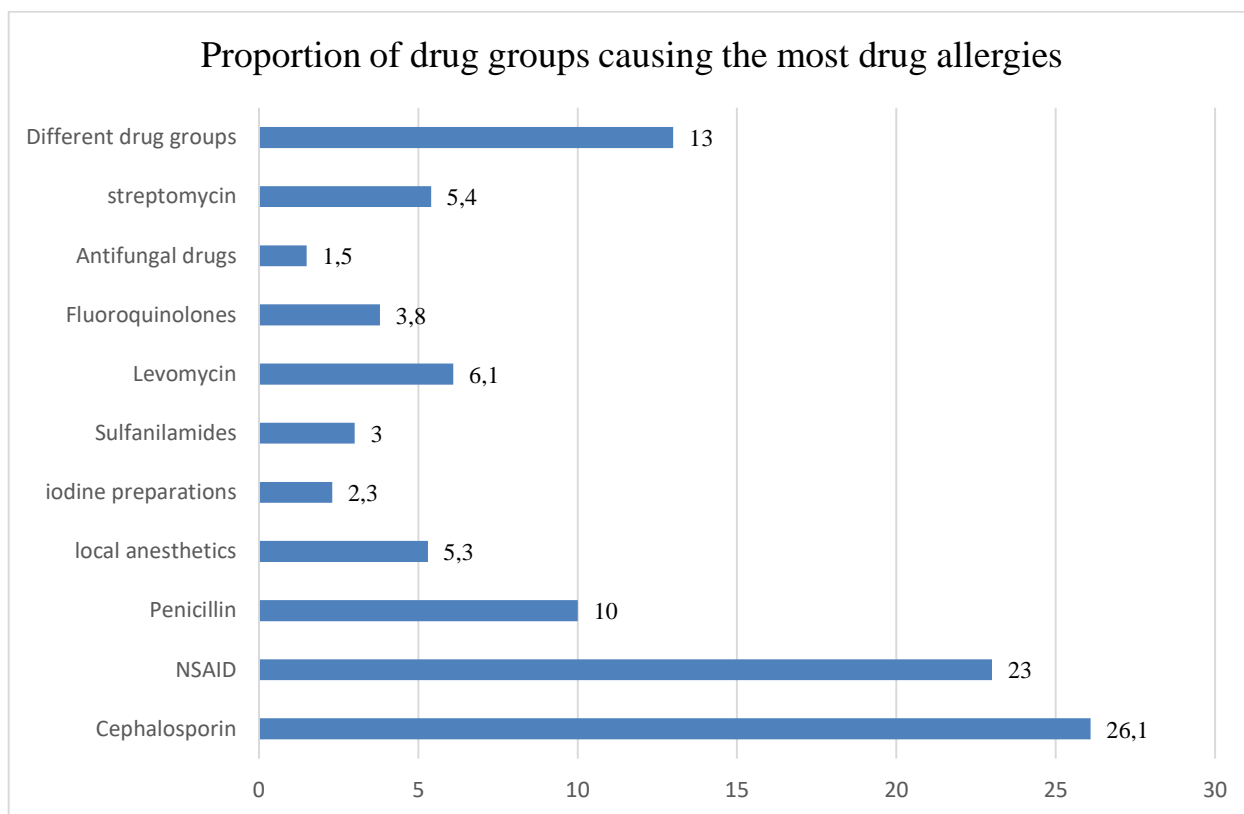
The prevalence of drug allergy in women and men



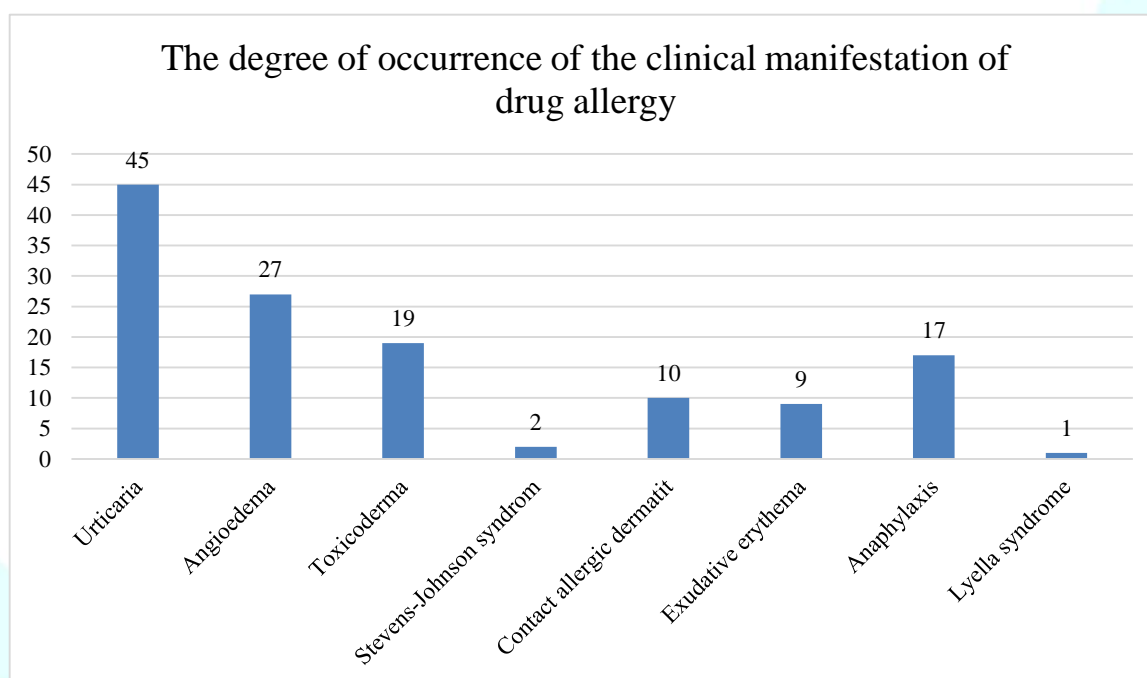
Allergy caused by one drug group was detected in 62 out of 130 patients (46.3% of the total number of patients); two drug groups - 27 patients (20.7%), three drug groups - 14 patients (11.5%), drug 4 groups - 12 patients (9.2%), 5 and more drug groups - 15 patients (12.3%). Thus, mainly, patients had a large allergic reaction to 1 group of drug substances - 46.7% of cases, and drug allergy to 2 and more drug groups- 53.3%.



When fully studied by drug groups, it is distributed as follows: Cephalosporin group - 26.1% (34 patients), NSAID - 23% (30 patients), sulfonamide drugs (SD) - 3% (4 patients), local anesthetic (LA) – 5.3% (7 patients) (reactions to novocaine were 73.7%; lidocaine - 26.3%), group of fluoroquinolones – 3.8% (5 patients), tetracycline – 6.1% (8 patients), iodine-containing preparations - 2.3% (3 patients), penicillin group - 10% (13 patients), various drug groups - 13% (17 patients), antifungal agents 1.5 % (2 patients), streptomycin 5.4% (7 patients)



The characteristics of the clinical course of drug allergy were studied as follows.



SUMMARY

During the investigations, it was determined which group of drugs causing the most allergic reactions and which clinical manifestations are most common in patients who applied to the Republican Scientific Center of Specialized Allergology with drug

allergies. As a result of studies, it was found that antibiotics (cephalosporins) cause the most allergic reactions.

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