

IN THE COURSE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES THE ROLE OF HYPERURICEMIA.

Inoyatova F.I., Khidoyatova M.R., Khamraeva G.I.
Tashkent Medical Academy

Currently, several studies have highlighted hyperuricemia as an independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease (CVD).

Changes in the amount of uric acid (UC) occupy the main place among many factors affecting the gastrointestinal tract of metabolic syndrome (MS). Hyperuricemia has been proven in many studies to be the main predictor of the origin and complications of CHD, chronic and acute heart failure (HF), arterial hypertension (AG), and MS.

The purpose of the work: to study the importance of uric acid in the comorbid course of TDB with LUTS.

Materials and methods: The study included patients with and without comorbidity of TDB with LUTS. During the research, questionnaires, clinical, laboratory, biochemical, instrumental and statistical analysis methods were used in accordance with the defined tasks.

Results: The amount of SC can be seen as a risk factor for the development of CKD diseases. It was observed that an increase in SC level by 1.45 mg/dL (0.086 mmol/l) leads to aggravation of CKD and a 26% increase in the incidence of CKD diseases. In patients with AG, an increase in the amount of SC to 59.9 mmol/l was observed, an increase of 18% in the comorbidity of TDB with IHD.

In the subjects, hyperuricemia increased SAB and DAB levels (average SAB 136 ± 10.2 mm.sm.sg., DAB 87 ± 6.2 mm.sm.sg.) and TVI increased by 27% in patients with UIK and TDS comorbidity compared to control patients. ($r=0.08$) was found to be different.

As a result of the correlation analysis, the amount of SK in the blood serum revealed an organic relationship with the components of MS. According to him, with an increase in the amount of SK, high indicators of TVI and BA/SA ($r<0.01$), basal insulin ($r<0.01$), AG ($r<0.05$) have a reliable correlation.

It was found that the increase in the amount of SK is related to IR and TVO.

Conclusion: In the comorbidity of cardiovascular diseases and metabolic disorders, it was studied that the level of uric acid allows to diagnose hemostasis dysfunction, blood sugar level and diagnostic markers before the appearance of TDB disease symptoms in obesity, early detection and prognosis of negative consequences of cardiovascular diseases.