

**STUDY OF EPIDEMIOLOGY INDICATORS OF PATIENTS WITH FIBROSIS-  
CAVERNOUS PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.****Sanoyev F.F.****Zarmed University,  
Bukhara, Uzbekistan**

**Consequences:** the effectiveness of treatment of newly diagnosed patients with fibrous cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis is much lower than that of patients diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis for the first time. The significantly higher mortality rate among newly diagnosed patients with fibrosing cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis compared to newly diagnosed patients with pulmonary tuberculosis remains a challenge for phthisiatricians.

**The purpose of the study:** to study the epidemiological indicators of fibrosing cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Materials and methods:** In a retrospective study, 70 patients aged 21 to 80 years (average age-52.2) with fibrosing cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis were studied at the Bukhara regional phthisiatrics and pulmonology center. Among them, the number of men is n=50 (70.8%) and the average age is 54 years. Women are n=20 (29.2%) with an average age of 48 years. In all patients, sputum samples were tested for mycobacterium tuberculosis by bacterioscopic, bacterioscopic methods and PTsR diagnostic laboratory tests using Gene-Xpert, Gene-Xpert/Ultra and HAIN test devices. X-ray and MSCT examinations of the chest were performed. Clinical diagnosis is based on the following: firstly, on the results of bacteriological laboratory analysis of BK+ / BK-, and secondly on the results of instrumental research.

**Results:** Among 70 patients, the proportion of primary and secondary referrals was n=15 (27.8%) and n=57 (72.2%), respectively. When separated by gender, the rates of primary and secondary patients among 50 men were n=9 (12.5%) and n=41 (58.3%), respectively, and among 20 women, n=6 (8.3%) and n=14 (20.8%). Surgery was performed on 27 patients, of which men n=15 (55.6%), women n=12 (44.4%). Among the patients who underwent surgery: atypical lung resection in n=9 (33.3%) patients, thoracomyoplasty n=3 (11.1%) patients, thoracosynthesis n=6 (22.2%) patients, lobectomy+thoracoplasty n=5 (18.5%) ) in one patient, pleroectomy and decortication were performed in n=3 (11.1%) patients. The time interval from the appearance of the first symptoms of tuberculosis to the treatment of patients by a phthisio-surgeon, in patients with initial treatment, this indicator was from 2 to 60 months, with an average of 48.1 months. In patients with secondary treatment, the same rate ranged from 1 to 9 months, with an average of 5.1 months.

**Conclusion:** Based on the above data, we can say that patients with fibrous cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis come late for surgical treatment and late diagnosis of fibrous cavernous pulmonary tuberculosis and the low effectiveness of this system in the treatment of tuberculosis remain urgent problems of our time.

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