

THE STRUCTURE AND COURSE OF TUBERCULOSIS IN ELDERLY YOUNG PEOPLE IN THE ANDIJAN REGION**Maksumova D.K.**Department of Phthiology Andijan State Medical Institute
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Relevance. Currently, the epidemic situation of tuberculosis in Uzbekistan has stabilized, but there is a tendency for tuberculosis to "age", i.e. it has become more common in the elderly. As of January 1, 2024, the number of people over the age of 60 in Uzbekistan amounted to about 3.5 million people, which is 9.4% of the total permanent population of Uzbekistan. In Uzbekistan, as in the whole world, there is an increase in the number of elderly and senile people. With age, the risk of infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, increases significantly due to a decrease in immunity and the presence of concomitant diseases (diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, etc.). In older people, the immune system is weakened, which makes them more susceptible to infections, including tuberculosis.

The purpose of the study. To study the structure and features of the course of pulmonary tuberculosis in elderly and senile people who have been treated at the Center of phthiology and pulmonology of the Andijan region for the last 2 years.

Materials and methods. The analysis of 45 medical records of elderly and senile people treated at the regional center of phthiology was carried out. The patients were divided into two groups: 1st — the age group of 60-74 years; 2nd — 75 years and older. All patients, after a complete clinical, laboratory and instrumental examination and confirmation of the clinical diagnosis, were prescribed specific treatment in accordance with the standards of chemotherapy regimens.

Results. Males predominated among patients of both groups -85% of cases. The structure of clinical forms of pulmonary tuberculosis in both groups was dominated by infiltrative tuberculosis with decay and bacterial excretion in 57% of cases. The onset of the disease in most patients was subacute or asymptomatic in 83% of patients. Concomitant diseases accompanied the course of tuberculosis infection in 39 patients (90.6%), Concomitant diseases in the first group 90.6%, in the second 93.0%. CHD, arterial hypertension - more than 50.0% of patients, chronic bronchitis, including COPD in every 4 patients in both groups, Drug resistance of mycobacterium tuberculosis (MBT) in group 1 was found in 20 patients (46.5%), of which MDR was found in 14 people (32.5%); in group 2, MDR was found in 5 patients (31%).

Conclusions. In the structure of clinical forms of tuberculosis of the respiratory system in the elderly and senile, infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis prevails in the phase of decay and bacterial excretion in 60.4% of cases. In the 2nd age group, common forms of tuberculosis with bacillus release were more often observed, which is due to the suppression of immune protection and a decrease in the overall resistance of the body.