



MECHANISM OF ACTION OF MODERN DRUGS USED IN DISEASES AND DISEASES OF THE COLON

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Annotation: This article covers the concept, etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical appearance, complications, treatment methods and, as a consequence, prevention, dispensarization of inflammatory diseases of the colon (on the example of nospecific ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease) in a fully modern way. Currently, fatty bowel diseases are among the diseases that develop day by day. The causes of the origin of the disease are much more numerous. Various drugs have been developed for colon diseases.

Keywords: Appendicitis, colitis, proctitis, Nospecific ulcerative colitis, toxic megacolon, sulfasalin, chambar intestine.

Introduction

The colon is a part of the intestine of humans and vertebrates; in the area of the right iliac, it begins directly after the small intestine and ends with the posterior excretory opening (anus). In the process of evolution, The Shape of the large intestine of vertebrates has changed: in Tuberos vertebrates, reptilians and birds, the colon is short, there is no clear border between it and the small intestine. Mountain fish and two types of breathing fish, both terrestrial and amphibians, reptiles about the colon cloaca. Most mammals, in particular, consist of the colon in a person (with an appendix tumor), the gambar intestine (with ascending, transverse, descending and sigmoid parts) and the rectum. Human colon uz. With a diameter of 1.5-2 m, two contributions are greater compared to the small intestine. Its wall, on the other hand, consists of a mucous membrane, a mucous membrane, a muscle and a serous membrane. There are transverse folds on the mucous membrane, in which there are small glands and lymphoid tissues that work mucus. From the ribbon-like distribution of muscle fibers oriented lengthwise, the substances in the intestine are directed slowly (16-18 hours). In the ascending part of the colon, part of the food residue and water are absorbed. The kletchatka contained in the food is par-chewed in the large intestine, a certain part of which is absorbed. The stool is mainly formed in the large intestine and collects in the rectum, and voluntary emptying occurs. From diseases of the colon, appendicitis, colitis, proctitis and others are observed.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODOLOGY

More than 40% of people with abdominal pain are diagnosed with colon irritation syndrome, according to data from US doctors. For this syndrome, not only abdominal pain is characteristic, but also constipation, or vice versa, passing away. Hormones that control the menstrual process in women suffering from colon irritation syndrome drink at the same time

can cause discharge. And vice versa, while hormones that control egg development have been found to call constipation 10 days after menstruation. Therefore, diarrhea, or constipation in women. constipation at the expense of gas accumulation in the abdomen is more common than in men.

Blind bowel cancer is a dangerous disease that develops in the early part of the colon. The blind intestine is located between the lateral intestine and the large intestine. It has a dome shape and performs the functions of absorbing water and nutrients, as well as the initial formation of feces. Also this disease is also called appendicitis in scientific language. Sebaceous tumors make up 20% of all cases of colorectal cancer. Most patients are diagnosed at a late stage due to the absence of severe symptoms. If you start treatment at an

early stage, the tumor size is small and there are no metastases, the chances of recovery reach 90%. In Colon irritation syndrome, frequent bowel emptying leads to a relatively reduced sense of pain, while in some cases it is completely eliminated. Uz self-administration, massage of the abdomen Clockwise also leads to the outflow of intestinal gases, prevention of irritation, and the feeling of pain is relatively reduced. In this disease, according to Dr. Drossman, most people can get rid of it with their own strength. The feeling of danger-the inability to succumb to stress, rational and proper nutrition, the Prevention of hormonal disruptions, more physical movement, Phytotherapy (sweet root, leafy leaf, na'matak, chakanda, chamomile, yoke, Hawthorn plants), vitaminotherapy and harmonizing various methods of improving the abdominal press can completely relieve these abnormalities. According to Dr. Drossman, near 40% of the population of developed countries today, the digestion of lactose and galactose in dairy products has deteriorated. In such people, milk and products derived from it are prone to constipation, flaking of the abdomen, the formation of large amounts of gases. If you have a tummy tuck, diarrhea and abdominal pain within half an hour after drinking milk, then it means that you do not have lactose digestion. In this case, you should completely abandon milk and products containing milk, or take lactoid enzyme from pharmacies every time after consuming a dairy product.

Results:

Nonspecific ulcerative colitis (colon ulcer) is a chronic pathology of an inflammatory nature of the mucous membrane of the colon. The disease occurs due to the genetic characteristics of the body, complex negative effects of environmental factors, which are the cause of an increased inflammatory process in the intestine.

The most difficult form of treatment for a colon wound is chronic or recurrent colitis, since in such cases the inflammation will have affected large parts of the intestinal mucosa. Recovery after general inflammation of the intestine takes longer than the treatment of local inflammatory processes.

Symptoms of ulcerative colitis vary depending on the stage of development and severity of the disease. In this case, the symptoms observed in the intestine and beyond are distinguished. Also, the disease can persist for a long time without the patient being noticed, without causing any discomfort. Ulcerative colitis requires immediate treatment. Often diarrhea and bleeding from the intestines cause dehydration and anemia. Another common complication of colitis is perforation (perforation) of the rectum. This complication threatens the patient's life, since in this case, feces can pass into the abdominal cavity and cause peritonitis.

Another serious complication is the rapid expansion of the toxic megacolon — large intestine. This disrupts its functioning and interferes with the normal functioning of the intestine. Symptoms of pathology include abdominal rest, pain, fever, constipation, dehydration, and tachycardia.

Polyp in the colon is an increase in the mucous membrane. It can belong to one of several species and is distinguished by its shape, structural features. Villous polyp is considered the most dangerous for a person, since in 40% of cases it becomes intestinal cancer.

Patients who have been diagnosed with colon ulcers also have an increased risk of colon cancer. The risk of developing oncology in patients with complete inflammation of the intestinal mucosa increases 8 years after the development of the disease, in patients with local colitis — after 15 years.

In fact, malignant tumors do not appear at once. Whereas chronic inflammations in the intestines and safe tumors (such as polyps) cannot be repaired by timely treatment, bora - bora cancer is the cause. It is also worth noting that colon cancer is mainly caused by eating large amounts of meat and eating little fruits and vegetables rich in cutlets, which has been proven by expert scientists. Because meat foods lead to the accumulation of fatty acids in the body, which in the process of digestion increases the amount of carcinogenic substances. Therefore, it must be that colon cancer is relatively rare in India and Central Africa, which leads a life with more Berry Greens. So it turns out that we need to pay special attention to meioric nutrition in the Prevention of this severe disease.

The cause of erosion of the large intestine (sores, ruptures of the mucous membrane) is sometimes caused by hormonal changes in the body, and sometimes several different diseases (poisonous bull, pancreatitis – inflammation of the pancreas, diabetes mellitus Singari), which are accompanied by them.

Also, as a result of an increase in infections in the large intestine, the control of the mucous membrane of the same area as well as the nerves of the muscle floor is impaired, immunity is weakened and erosion occurs. Eating very salty and spicy products, vitamin E and C deficiency, swallowing food without chewing well, drinking alcohol, overeating, as well as low-cutchatka and spicy foods also cause erosion by affecting

the lining of the colon.

Patients often complain of numbness and pain in the abdomen. It is observed that the intestine is at rest, there is a false urge to cough, nausea, constipation, mucus or blood is mixed in the stool. The pains first begin around the navel, then later strain on the left side. At this time, the patient's mouth becomes taxed, his appetite disappears, he becomes irritable. Sometimes, that is, the body temperature can also rise as the disease progresses. Patients with colon erosion need to undergo intensive treatment under the supervision of a proctologist doctor. Otherwise, the pain will worsen, blood flow from the intestines will increase, dangerous tumors will develop in the affected area.

Medicines used in gastrointestinal diseases are also varietal. They include drugs obtained by synthesis, made from medicinal plants, obtained from animal organs and other drugs. Of these, most medicinal preparations from medicinal herbs differ from others in their low harmful effects and the fact that they can be used for a long time in chronic diseases of the stomach and intestines. In other words, treating patients with preparations made from medicinal plants is much safer than those obtained by synthesis in a chemical laboratory.

Inflammation of the mucous membranes of the small and large intestines (enteritis, colitis) can be caused by microorganisms, parasites and other factors that fall on the intestine itself and with food. These disorders also present digestive disorders, constipation, abdominal pain decreased appetite, and similar lesions. In addition to these, the condition of constipation, which is observed as a result of a decrease in the ability of the small and large intestines to move (peristalsis), is also more common.

Sulfasalazine is a specific drug of the class of remedies for diseases of the large intestine, which is delayed due to the formation of the 5-ASA complex with sulfapyridine, which contains sulfur. The complex is broken down by intestinal bacteria in the distal iliac and colon, releasing 5-ASA. Sulfur compounds, on the other hand, can cause various side effects (e.g. nausea, dyspepsia, headache), interact with folic acid (folic acid), and in some cases can cause serious adverse events (e.g. hemolytic anemia or agranulocytosis, rarely hepatitis, pneumonitis or myocarditis).). In men, an inverse decrease in the number and mobility of sperm is observed at a frequency of up to 80%. Sulfasalazine, along with food, is initially given in a low dose (for example, 0.5 g orally 2 times a day), and for several days the dose and frequency are gradually increased to 1-1.5 g 4 times a day. Patients should also take 1 mg of folic acid orally per day and do CBC and liver tests every 6-12 months. Acute interstitial nephritis with mesalamine is rare; periodic control of kidney function is recommended, as changes are reversible in most cases with early diagnosis.

Preparations with a 5-ASA complex with other excipients are equally effective, but have fewer side effects. Olsalazine (5-ASA dimer) and balsalazide (5-ASA conjugated to the inactive component) are degraded by bacterial azoreductases (e.g. sulfasalazine). These drugs are mainly converted into an active form in the large intestine and are ineffective in treating CD with damage to the proximal small intestine. Olsalazine is prescribed orally 2 times a day at a dose of 1000 mg and balsalazide - 2.25 g 3 times a day (in capsule form) or 3.3 g 2 times a day (in tablet form). The effectiveness of the pill form of balsalazide for women has not been proven in clinical studies. Olsalazine can cause diarrhea, especially with pancolitis. This effect can be reduced by gradually increasing the dose and using the drug during meals.

For dosage forms of 5-ASA, shells are used that slow down and / or prolong the release of the drug. Asacol HD® (the usual dose is 1600 mg orally 3 times a day) and Delzicol® (800 mg orally 3 times a day) are acrylic polymer-coated formulations of 5-ASA, the solubility of this shell prevents the release of the pH active substance. before admission to the distal iliac and colon (drugs with a delayed release of the active substance). Pentase® (1 g orally 4 times a day) is a stable 5-ASA in the form of microgranules coated with ethylcellulose, as a result of which 35% of the active substance is excreted in the small intestine. Lialda® (2,400 to 4,800 mg orally once a day) and Apriso® (1,500 mg orally once a day) are a combination of stable and prolonged dosage forms that can be administered once a day; this can be improved by following less frequent dosage doctor's instructions. All these forms of 5-ASA are approximately therapeutic equivalent.

There are also 5-ASA (500 or 1000 mg at night or 2 times a day) and microclimates (4 g at night or 2 times a day) for the treatment of proctitis and left-sided colitis. Such rectal forms are effective both in the treatment of acute proctitis and proctosigmoiditis, and as long-term care therapy, and in combination with oral 5-ASA increase their effectiveness. Patients who cannot tolerate enemas due to rectal irritation are given 5-ASA foam.

Deer grass-grows on mountain slopes, rocky areas in our country. It helps in the Prevention of sore throat, impaired gastric function, nausea, heart stinging. Benefits in diseases of the intestines, colitis (inflammation of the colon). Deer grass contains such substances as vitamins A, E, biologically active substances, menthol, saponins. Thanks to these substances, deer grass improves heart function, lowers blood pressure, has a positive effect on the nervous system, soothes. Helps the wounds heal quickly.

Folk medicine also has a variety of plants that are used to treat colon diseases. Scientific-medicines made from fennel fruit in Medicine are recommended for leaving abdominal pain (spasm), improving intestinal function, driving Yale. They are used in the treatment of anacid gastritis. Abu Ali Ibn Sino used a tincture made from quince fruit to treat dysentery, inflammation of the colon, asthma with quince juice, stopping blood spitting and vomiting, and leaving thirst and brain pain. Cumin harmonizes the activity of glandular secretion, while improving the functioning of the human gastrointestinal system. Black Cumin Oil is a repellent to harmful microbes in the body. Another good thing about it is that it improves the functioning of the digestive glands, promotes the secretion of grass. Tincture made from Black Cumin is important in constipation, metiorism, the treatment of colitis and other chronic intestinal diseases.

Conclusion:

The causes of the origin of inflammatory diseases of the colon, the etiopathogenesis of these diseases, the specificity of the clinical course, the complications that they leave, the peculiarity of the principle of treatment are considered an urgent topic. In writing this guide, scientific research in recent years and information from modern teshirish has been used. It aims to enable general practitioners to properly diagnose and properly treat patients, to know the consequences of the disease, and to adopt preventive measures. Inflammatory diseases of the colon and their complications constitute a serious medico-social problem and, due to this, make them even deeper. Inquiry is a requirement of time. This in turn assumes the field of Gastroenterology to create modern educational and methodological manuals based on evidence and standard.

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