



PREVENTION OF URATE NEPHRAPHATHY IN CHILDREN

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Abstract

The increasing prevalence of chronic somatic diseases throughout the world, usually of polygenic origin, with onset most often in childhood and even early age. Therefore, there has been a particularly increased interest not only in establishing the fact of their presence, but also in deciphering the specific mechanisms of predisposition to these diseases, which is fundamentally important for developing primary prevention measures.

The aim of the research

At the outpatient stage (polyclinic), the origins of the disease are first identified, dispensary risk groups are formed, primary diagnostics of nephropathology, dispensary examination and rehabilitation of children are carried out.

Materials and methods

Methods of examination aimed at identifying the disease, and which are not suitable for identifying pre-clinical, borderline conditions, diathesis. Preventive medicine is the active identification of children with hereditary predisposition (diathesis), borderline conditions and their early correction, preventing their clinical manifestation.

Results

Primary prevention of nephropathy in children with diathesis is organized, if possible, not only by non-invasive, but also mainly non-drug methods. The priority



International Conference on Modern Science and Scientific Studies

Hosted online from Madrid, Spain

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20th February, 2025

of preventive prophylaxis of DZMN involves the implementation of the indicated measures at the preclinical stage.

Conclusions

Strengthening the specialized nephrological service at the primary level, creating diagnostic centers that allow identifying pathogenetic markers of hereditary predisposition and training specialized pediatric nephrologists.