AJPMHS GLOBAL RESEARCH NETWORK

**AMERICAN Journal of Pediatric Medicine and Health Sciences**
*Volume 01, Issue 09, 2023 ISSN (E): 2993-2149*

# Modern Diagnosis by Ultrasound Examination Methods of the Eyelids Tumors

**Sokhibova Ziyoda Rakhmonovna**

***Annotatsiya.*** *This research ultrasonic biomikroskopiyaning (uv I) a data structure-is determined in conjunction with the scanning.On eyelids are mainly 5 mm tumor inthe quality of products and to assess the quantitative characteristics of small - sized eyelids (<5 mm) of the tumorwas c 50 patients (50 eyes) was to check. In addition to the standard checkings an ophthalmologist, a comprehensive controller held ultrasound, including standard b-scan, color doppler map and a uv scan I have. Identify and localizethe eyes of the eyelids tumorsthe size of earth, the structure and the condition of the peripheral tissues. Surgical procedures was conducted of all patients, and then cut histological examination of the tissue was conducted. Teach students: assess the quality of the structure and the data were the number of patients because of little statistical analysis. In all cases, uv'd and the a-complex scanned the use of localization, size, and gave the chance to the clarification and small tumors ofthe structure of the world, as well as the pathological process that are specific to the nature of what the characters ekografik identify benign and mali. Ekografik characters (uv'd and a-scan) and eyelids, the tumorhistological picture of inducing highly reliable korrelyativ s set. The choice of optimal treatment tactics for small eyelids tumorin the diagnosis of s a I uv-scanning, it is recommended to use in conjunction with the method.*

***Keywords:*** *biomikroskopiya ultrasonic a-scan, small tumors, eye lids.*

**Of the relevance of the topic.** In recent years in the structure onkopatsevere clinical signs specific ologiyaningi grew increasingly growing. Othe overall incidence ftalmologiyada in particular her 100-120 see the population in the year to 1 million units of the body, the tumordiagnosis sheep cilar them in more than 80% Brovkina a. f. information, according to the eyelids occurs in the field and is characterized by the following: blind clinicalshoots a big gems and at the same time an ornamental value, safe tumor almost doubled, despite the fact that 1-20% cases (and with the form of a pigment — almost 50% of cases) the tumor's malignant tumor b state theycan die. In this connection, wide comprehensive research taking advantage of changes arising from the method is pressing the issue of timely diagnosis [1-4].At the present time, the skin tumor, thepreoperative differential diagnosis of, for the eyelids and periorbital zone containing, in the case of dermatoskopiya sitologik and most widely used method [4, 5]. In accordance with the trends of modern medicine to clinical practice highly educated non invasive research methods are introduced active-optical kogerentli tomography (okt), reflecting and fluorescent spectroscopy, and ultrasound scanning laser skin konfokal mikroskopiya the skin of the tumors check, used for the detection and control of the postoperative period, the recurrence of the disease is of a timely method. OKT-the

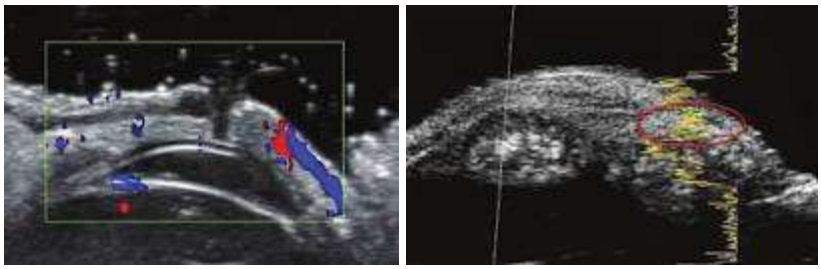
major modern biological tissue during the life of the image method 1-1,5 mw capacity in low-intensity near-infrared light radiation of earth as safe. Okt this advantage of its high resolution (up to 15 mkm far), this tumorof the peripheral boundaries allows a reliable estimate of s. However, check the depth of the ditches with the power limitations of this method in determining the depth of the ditches have less information neoplaziya invaziyalari [6]. Derpalyuk e. n. according to the method OKT good quality skin tumor,the differential diagnosis of the most s informarmativdir, malignant tumor emo pathological process of the skin, primarily melanoma, basal cell carcinoma (BCC) and squamous cell cancer, the accuracy of this method is significantly reduced[7]. In the meantime, chorusgrated publications, on the contrary, basal cell skin tumors of okt confirmed the diagnostic value. See the results of this analysis studiessata demonstrates using OKT epiderma detected at tissue the skin and the top layer dermisning signs of change they OKT information histological appearance compared to the high-inducing and has korrelyativ [8, 9]. Cancer before diseases and skin cancer diffe's advantages at the diagnostic data of OKT less rentsial on the net have been studied [10].Skin research of modern optical spectroscopy and fluorescent methods include the method of reflecting should be noted. That is reflected of the skin structure dermisning his irradiation or floresansi and epidermis, blood vessels and the number of filling with blood, and skin floroforlarning xromoforlar spatial spread, their concentration, the intensity of metabolic processes that occur in the skin. In this method the structure of the tissue and used to give them important information on the chemical composition and technology is regarded as an effective cancer before diseases and skin cancer at an early stage is a non invasive diagnostic method [11, 12]. A number of authors have noted the need for further studies were the skin of a dangerous tumorin the spectrum of s diagnosis of major mathematical analysis to increase the accuracy of data should be supplemented with [13-17].Konfokal mikroskopiya laser scanning of the skin, as well as the epidermis and the surface of the part allows you to take images with a light microscope dermidi close to the size of a lifetime. Most of the near infrared light source laser (40 mw) per wave length 1064 nm up to 830 from this shallow depth scanning. The method is integral to localize the face in the examination in the field of diagnostic biopsy of the tumor, including the periorbital zone, often because of the aesthetic aspect was a difficult night. The disadvantages of a laser scanning microscope equipment of the skin konfokal the implementation of the process is the price too high for them, scanning with dermidi to limit the depth of the superficial, to interpret the images obtained and the need for special preparation to your doctor for analysis [18, 19]. High-radiation diagnostic methods characterized by the following data structure (radioisotope scanning and computed tomography). Thus, in recent times the tumors radioisotope 32P phosphate is widely used in the method of diagnosisof skin or using isotope accumulation in the tumor compared to the level of the zone based on the isotope and the symmetry in the differential diagnosis of melanoma of the skin in a healthy place important is [20]. Despite the clear advantages, the method requires to send into the vessels of radiation sources and radiation to the patient when the load leads to diagnostic procedures to carry out. In addition, research is expensive and out only in the conditions of specialized centers carried. Ultrasound controller shortcomings of the above methods. In ophthalmology the eye of the eyelids tumorsultrasound diagnosis of the standard controller of the world and color the use of color doppler mapping (I have the cd) and scanning mode in impulse dupleks dopplerografiya [21, 22], as well as ultrasound biomikroskopiya (uv'd) [20]. This neoplaziyalarini used for the diagnosis of ultrasound to localize the frequency from 50 mhz to 6-15 with this high precision (mkm 40 pm) while lifting the eye lids get all the layers of the image and allows you to assess the condition of deep structures [19].It is known as mali and benign tumorsare not localize from, no matter ekografik has their own characteristics.In malignant tumor growth is

characterized by infiltratsiya healthy tissue to the process.Bshow itself it does: the contours of uneven settling of the pathological focus and ekogrammada the capsule and form the lack of gipoekoikligi outlined his thick / necrosis zones,cd mode and we have new vessels formed at the bottom of the tumor and/or the presence of vessels aduktor. On the contrary, the benign form,in the process of growth in a tissue — differs from the one, therefore they clearly echogrammada flat contour of the capsule and the presence we have in cd mode-component, the lack of blood vessels (blood vessels tumors excluded) is characterized by.This despite the clear signs, eyelids tumorsize s ultrasound diagnosis poses a difficulty because the standard depth of less than 5 mm ekografiya invaziyaning, does not give full information about its limits and the boundaries of the pathological focus.Ichk the diameter of the blood vessels of the tumor and small and the structure of the flow in the very low level decreases.Doppler information content of the method. My uv is characterized with high accuracy.Kchange the pathological microscopic precision that allows his eyelids to evaluate the structure of abilities, this it is very important for small eyelids.The tumor wasthe size of s. At the same time, to teach ekografik to localize these tumors and histological data be compared to high (87%) is available [23]. However, the properties of the structure and kekografik korinish of their caps, including the presence of capsule and giper gipoekothese structures,the contour of the lens, the estimate of the conclusion always enough , does not give. These features are small in size of a tumorevaluation in the country, also difficult work even when high-frequency ultrasonic sensors. As a result, most maqbuli to develop the tumor as possible that gives you the chance to learn more about diagnostic methods, you will need to look for. The results of this research a goal-I have known in conjunction with uv scanningthe content of a horse is determined and mainly eyelids 5 mm tumorcharacteristics and quantitative, to assess the quality of products it is necessary.

**Material and methods.**Small eyelids tumorc (<5 mm) in 25 patients (50 eyes) check was: 32 female and 2to 6 for 7 from the age of6 under the age of 18 male. An ophthalmologist in addition to the standard checkings, all patients Voluson E8 (ge healthcare) system using ultrasound b-scanning and md noted that pathological transformations have reached the stage containing a comprehensive ekografiyasini held, (us dollars) and small mode 6-15 mhz linear ultrasound frequency and the frequency of sensors able to 11. Later, uv'd a-in conjunction with the scanning was carried out. First bosqichda studies were conducted.Clearscan must disposableuv mchasidan me using ultrasonic sensors. The zone of interest is scanned in two mutually perpendicular plane, local and education was heldto determine the size and izatsiyasi,surrounding tissues to participate in the pathological process, the contours neoplaziyaning status and production enterprisestructure I pre-evaluated, as well as additional shade or a distalkustik the presence of sound effects enhancing. Ikkincuv'd in the phase hi-ex modewith ografiya'ldir was. As a control the sameI'm so very, scanning peripheral reflektivlik alreadyjasi fabrics that are intact amplituda a maximum of resonance-imaging expressed with (from the main level to 100%). Comparative analysis of the echo signal height amplituda creepingexplains neoplaziya zone and normal tissue obtained from eye qovog'i (ekopiklar) of the acoustic density of the pathological focus vrated a contour of the lens. Have you triedthe sound level scale used the hun's height from 5 to 40% reflektivl thelevel of these low level; from 40 to 60% — average; from 60 up to 80% — and medium from 80 to 100% is high [24].This information I uvrini quality and quantitative assessment a-ekografiya with acoustic features and reflektivlik scale was conducted.

Surgical procedures was conducted of all patients, and then cut histological examination of the tissue was conducted. According to the results of histological examination of all bmean emo is divided into two groups.1-group of 34 students of the patients (34 eyes) while lifting the eye lids benign tumorswith access: xalazion(12 eyes), the upper eyelidateromasi g (4 eyes), papillomavirus

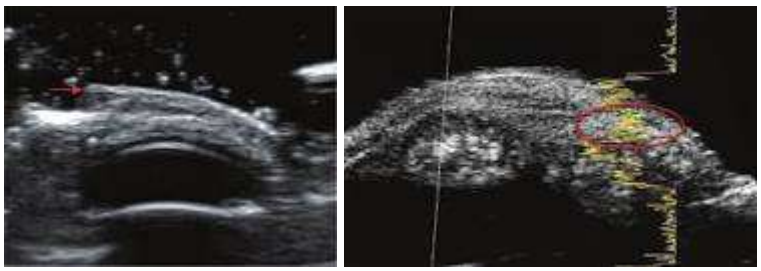
high qovog'i the skin of the eye (2 eyes), dermidi kistasi (2 eyes), the pumpkin siliyer at the bottom of the facets of kistasi (4 eyes), nevus of the skin of the eyelids, the eye (8 eyes), q lowerovoqning gemangiomasi (2 eyes). 2-with the spirit of the 16 patients (16 eyes)were included.Ktheir caps's what mali tumors: RCC of the skin of the eyelids (6 eyes), ko'melanoma of the skin of the eyelids z (8 eyes), meibomiya adenokarsinomasi gland (2 eyes).



The form: 1. Xalazion.

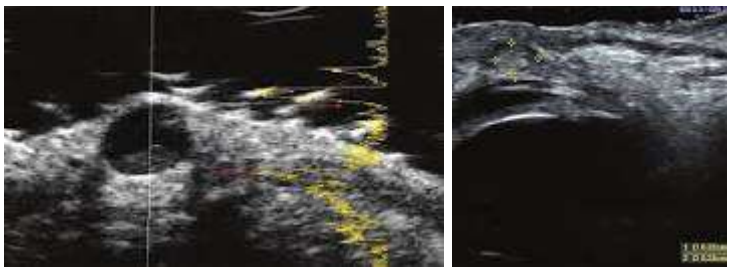
a-b scan: mixed ekogenlik is determined to be formed in the soft tissues; can't evaluate the contours of the formation;

Ultrasound research methods and the results of histologicalanalysis, including data obtained qilishdaquyidagi covers.B-6-15-scanning using sensors in all cases and 11 Mhz (50 eyes) the image showed the exact contours of the tumor, this is true not only assess the accuracy qiyinlashtirdiuning size, as well as neoplaziyaning spread to the surrounding tissue (fig. 1, a; 2, a;3, a). We have ekografik picture from the cd using the method did not allow a reliable estimate of the presence of pathological blood vessels in the lack of focus or a component of the zone.I use both the uv group, the tumor's size, the structure of the capsule, the presence or absence of, the condition of the surrounding tissue will determine its internal part.



The picture. 2. Dermoid the kis.a-b-scan: you can see the growth of soft tissue; b-uv'd a-mode: on the border of the surrounding tissue growth and "the cliff" is the type of (red marked).

1-in the group of benign tumorsin patients with s 1 of their size,7 4,6 mm. often made to localize the pathological process epiderma-dermal zone separated or without dermidi in (18 eyes), as well as the projection of tarsus in clonal pumpkin plates (12 eyes). In two patients (4 eyes) is located at epiderma new formation. In many cases, the form on form I was able to (26 eyes), less — chaotic (6 eyes). The contour of the zone of pathological foci of the 14 specific patients , and it was clear even and uneven - 8 in patients, and even fuzzy — 12 in front of her eyes. 14 patients (14 eyes) the tumorekogenliknin swith a decrease of g is a description of,two patients (4 eyes) — average ekogenlik, five in the position ekzogen mixed three cases, the pathological changes in anekogen zone was. The internal structure of the form outlinedmore rollers at the same level (24 eyes), less heterogeneous (5 eyes), respectively. In many cases (22 eyes) around in the darkis not a violation of imaging studies, that was their only changes when available.



The picture: 3. The initial symptoms of malignancy of the skin with nevusi.

a-b-scanning: reduced yield is determined to be superficial exogenlik (red arrow), can't evaluate the contours of formation; b — uv I + a-mode: on the border with the surrounding tissue formation and resonance-imaging signals gradually amplituda of "the ladder" depending on the type of grows (highlighted by the red oval).An additional zone of the tumor-amplituda received as a result of the scanning of the echo signal depends on the characteristics of the pathological process my data and fits to the uv. Thus, in all patients 1-the zone of interest chiguruhlarida echopiklarning a heightof trophic signals from the tissue amplituda echo height of 60-100%. Thus,y in the case, the inflammatory process it is the "plateau" amplituda to generate alarms on the type of low and on the border with the surrounding tissue from the list with a description of the transfer (12 eyes; picture. 1, b). 16 in one case (16 eyes) signals amplituda going to form high and around in the darkas noted on imaging studies of the border, "onsh" on the type of the picture. 2, b).It should be noted that three,npr in 1-th group (6 eyes), according to standard tests check for an ophthalmologist, mali, what the tumor, it is estimated that the diagnosis has been put s. The tumoris small in size s , considering your exografiya B-scan mode and the cd method we determine. "The eye of melanoma of the skin qovog'i" t's preliminaryashxisi one who put the patient in the uv during the tumorwill determine the nature of the cysts. Exd anekoik ogrammada a cavity having the same internal structureformation described umaloq average ekogenlik and parietal "sediment" with the presence of qo'shimplaying knew. In the other patient (2 eyes) qovoq sweatisi established the diagnosis of bcc. According to the results of uv I, dermisning thick skin tissue fat under the form described who appear to be undisciplined, but unlike the bcr from the same structure and the flat contours of it clearlyhas to. In the third case, an ophthalmologist on the basis of standard clinical examination adenokarsinoma the diagnosis has put meibomiya glands". My uv ma'lumot, according to projections, the boundaries are blurred in tarsus rounded flat plastic shakllanishni determine exogenlik average , and the average geterogen structure. In such a case, the peripheral tissueg exogenligi have been reduced, and this showed the swell of them. Results uv Ii a-in conjunction with the scanning in the case of three ecognallar the presence of indicated.pathological focus in the zone average high and high reflektivlik (amplituda of from 60 to 100%). Histological examination of the tumorshowed benign features of the world. In the first case, dermidi kistasi mais diagnosed with vjudligi.pigment (see picture. 2, b)in the second-skin papillomasi keratinizatsiya and akantoz event with uchinchisida - x high eye qovog'ialazioni. 2-group, malneedle infected with 16 of the patients eyelids tumor,the nature of the world, ekografiya during the pathological focus is different from the dimensions of 3.5.5,2 mm. neoplaziyaning to localize the most common epiderma-dermal zones were available, undisciplined shconvenient location for travellers dominate (16 eyes), exdescription this ogenlikning decrease with the same structure andnadi. The contours of the structure of a clear, uneven (10 eyes), even in the case of three, however, unclear. Many patients (14 eyes) the pathological focus zone c echognallarining amplituda there.Bit of the surrounding tissue resonance imaging was 40-60 percent of the height of the surrounding tissue and the formation and on the border of the "ladder"type of signal the gradual amplituda-slow growth was recorded. Pre - diagnosis in one patientthe eye"of the skin of the eyelids nevusi" a-echogrammada similar changes

are detected, but the results of my analysis of uv -a method of mali gave testimony in favor of what the process is. Geeseon an examination olon the pigment of the skin to the dermal diagnosis nevusi infiltrativ custom growth and malignancy of the initial bwith el (see figure 3, b).Thus, in comparing the results of clinical and instrumental examination to determine the followingadiuv, I have a method, and tumorcomparison of the histological picture of the world.

**Conclusions**

1. Eyelid tumorsare of a scanning uv I-invaziyalarning the complex from the use of small size, structure, information about the desired level thisallows you to get rni.

2. A-ex -o -grams in the tumor- specific nature of symptoms in our patient the tumor exografik products safe exo signals the presence of middle and high reflektivlik level (from 60 to 100%) and a high signal formation and surrounding to'qimalidetected on the border ar "vertical stone" amplitudas of sygnal of"plateau" on the type.

3. Tumorof the world, the dangerous nature of the ex characters ografikiga from 40 to 60% be exo signals of amplituda (reflektivlikning the average level), as well as its

gradually grow into the type of nader shah and the formationin the tissues of the border"on the stairs" will be in form.

4. Uv'd and the small eyelids of tumoursof the world-tadq scanning the reliability of the results of histologicalresearch methods allows a comparison with iq.

**Literature**


1. Бровкина А.Ф. Офтальмоонкология. Руководство для врачей. М.: Медицина; 2002.
2. Brovkina AF. Oftal’moonkologiya. Rukovodstvo dlya vrachey [Ophthalmoon cology. A guide for doctors]. M.: Meditsina; 2002. (In Russ.).
3. Бровкина А.Ф., Лернер М.Ю. Рак кожи век: эпидемиология, прогноз. Опухоли головы и шеи. 2017;7(7):81-85.
4. Brovkina AF, Lerner MYu. Skin cancer century: epidemiology, prognosis.
5. Opukholi Golovy i Shei Head and Neck Tumors. 2017;7(7):81-85. (In Russ.).
6. Arashova G.A., Rakhimova Sh.Sh., Khudoidodova S.G. Immunological indicators in acute brucellosis // Bulletin of the Russian State Medical University, 2011. Part 1. No. 1. P. 299-301.
7. Arashova G.A., Akhmedova M.D., Oblokulov A.A. Immunological indicators in acute brucellosis // Russian scientific and practical conference with international participation, 2009. No. 1. Part 1. P. 33-34.
8. 5.Arashova G.A.Observation of the Immuno-Pathogenetic State of Measles in Adults. International journal of health systems and medical sciences. 2022. Vol.1
9. NO. 5
10. Wang K, Levine A, Markowitz O. Optical coherence tomography for skin
11. cancer. Oncol Times. 2016;38(17):15-16.
12. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.det.2017.06.008Arashova G.A. Peculiarities of the disease chickenpox in adults. World Medcine Journal -2021.- No.1(1). -P. 100-104
13. 7. Arashova G. A., Ismoilov I. I. Methods of early detection of rejection in a kidney transplant from a relative donor. Academician Globe: Inderscience Research 2021/5/21 T- 2 No. 5. - P. 293-295
14. 8.Rakhmonovna, S. Z., &Sharipovna, A. N. (2020). Characteristics of exchange of essential microelements of copper and zinc in healthy fertilized women and women with combined copper and zinc deficiency state. European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine, 7(1), 3332-3335.

15. 9.Z.R. Sokhibova, M.R. Turdiyev, (2021). Some Features Of Laboratory Indicators Of Micro And Macro-Elementary Condition Of The Organism Of Female Age Women Innormality And In Iron Deficiency. The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Research, 3(02), MO- 145.
16. 10.Sokhibova Z.R., Xalikova F.Sh.Occurrence of Pain Syndrome Due to Osteoparosis in Patients with вreast Cancer Internatsional jornal on orance technology 2021Volume: 9 (03)P 79-84
17. 11. Sohibova Z.R. The Role of MRI Diagnostics in the Early Stages of Aseptic
18. Necrosis of the Femoral Head International Interdisciplinary Research Journal, Volume 2, 2023, P-308-313.
19. 12.Sohibova Z.R. Different Laboratory Indicators of Micro and Macro-Elementary Status of the Normal and Innormal Organizm of Females in Iron Deficiency // European multidisciplinary journal of modern science. 2022.Volume- 4 - P. 337-343.
20. 13. Sokhibova Z.R., Turdiev M.R. Some Features of laboratory indicators of mikro and makro-elementary Condition of the organism of female age Women innormality and in iron deficiency. The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Resaarch, Volume 3(02), 2021, P-140-145
21. 14.Турдиев М. Р., Махмудова Г. Ф. Морфофункциональные изменения, происходящие в селезенке в результате действия внешних и внутренних факторов //Тиббиѐтда янги кун. – 2022. – №. 11. – С. 49.
22. 15.Turdiyev M. R., Sokhibova Z. R. Morphometric characteristics of the Spleen of white rats in normal and in chronic Radiation Disease //The american journal of medical sciences and pharmaceutical research. – 2021. – Т. 3. – №. 02. – С. 146-154.
23. 16.Turdiev M. R., Teshaev S. J. Comparative characteristics of the spleen of white rats in normal and chronic radiation sickness //Chief Editor. – Т. 7. – №. 11.
24. 17.Turdiyev M. R. Teshayev Sh //J. Morphometric Assessment of Functional Immunomorphology of White Rat Spleen in the Age Aspect American Journal of Medicine and Medical Sciences. – 2019. – Т. 9. – №. 12. – С. 523-526.
25. 18.Турдиев М. Р. и др. ЧАСТОТА РАСПРОСТРАНЕНИЯ РАКА МОЛОЧНОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗЫ В БУХАРСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ //Молодежный инновационный вестник. – 2015. – Т. 4. – №. 1. – С. 267-268.
26. 19.Turdiev M. R. Teshaev Sh. J. Comparative characteristics of the morphological and morphometric parameters of the spleen of white rats in normal conditions, chronic radiation sickness and correction with a biostimulant //Problems of biology and Medicine. – 2020. – №. 4. – С. 120.
27. 20.Турдиев М. Р., Сохибова З. Р. Этиологические факторы острых аллергических состояний у детей, проживающих в условиях города Бухары //Новый день в медицины. – 2018. – №. 3. – С. 23.
28. 21.Турдиев М. Р. Морфофункционалные особенности селезенки белых крыс в норме и при хронической лучевой болезни //Новый день в медицине.–2020.–3 (31)–С. – С. 734-737.
29. 22.Turdiyev M. R., Sanoyev B. A. Pathologi of the afterbirth during 2020 in the Bukhara regional perinatal center //Eurasian Journal of Medical and Natural sciences. Volume1. – 2021. – №. 2.
30. .Turdiev M. R. Morphological and morphometric parameters of lymphoid Structures of the Srleen of white rats in Postnatal ontogenesis in Dynamics of Age. European multidisciplinary journal of modern science. Volume 4, 2022. – P-319-326.
31. 23.Turdiyev M. R. Morphological and Orthometric Parameters of lymphoid Structures of the Spleen of white rats //Central Asian Journal of Medical and Natural Scienses. Volume. – Т. 2.

32. 24.Turdiyev M. R. Morphometric Indicators of Morphological Structures of the White Rats Spleen in Postnatal Ontogenesis //Web of Synergy: International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 4. – С. 576-580.
33. 25.Turdiyev M. R., Boboeva R. R. CHOLERETIC ACTIVITY OF RUTANA AT THERAPEUTIC APPLICATION IN RATS WITH HELIOTRIN HEPATITIS //Oriental renaissance: Innovative, educational, natural and social sciences. – 2021. – Т. 1. – №. 8. – С. 644-653.
34. 26.Турдиев М. Р. Морфофункциональные Изменения Лимфоидных Структур Селезенки Белых Крыс В Постнатальном Онтогенезе В Динамике Возраста //AMALIY VA TIBBIYOT FANLARI ILMIY JURNALI. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 188-192.
35. 27.Turdiev M. R. Morphofunctional Changes in Lymphoid Structures of the Spleen of White Rats in Postnatal Ontogenesis in the Dynamics of Age //Web of Synergy: International Interdisciplinary Research Journal. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 144-148.
36. 28.Rustamovich T. M. et al. Edematous Breast Cancer Problems of Diagnosis and Treatment //Research Journal of Trauma and Disability Studies. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 10. – С. 93-100.
37. 29.Turdiev M. R. Histological Analysis of the Spleen of White Rats in Postnatal Ontogenesis //Research Journal of Trauma and Disability Studies. – 2022. – Т. 1. – №. 10. – С. 135-141.
38. 30.Rustamovich T. M. Morphological and Orthometric Parameters of Lymphoid Structures of the Spleen of White Rats //Central Asian Journal of Medical and Natural Science. – 2021. – Т. 2. – №. 5. – С. 122-128.
39. 31.Nasriddinov B.Z., Soxibova Z.R. Ultrasound Examination as an Important Part of Clinical Diagnostics. International Journal of Health Systems and Medical Sciences. Volume 2, No 9, Sep -2023. P-75-78. https://inter-publishing.com/index.php/IJHSMS/article/view/2527