

## **Use of Sulperazone in Women with Pelvioperitonitis**

**Suleymanova G. S.**

Bukhara State Medical Institute, Bukhara

**Abstract:** The article provides data on the study of biochemical parameters in 48 women with pelvioperitonitis (PP). All patients, depending on the treatment performed, were divided into 3 groups: group 1 (n=25) received traditional conservative therapy; Group 2 (n=23) received long-term pelvic microcatheter therapy (LPMT) into the pelvic cavity. When treating LPMT, we used sulperazone (Pfizer, USA) 1 g/day for 6 - 8 days (course of treatment), as well as additionally metronidazole 0.5% - 10 ml.

When treating patients with PP, their leukocytes show a disturbance in NO metabolism, inhibition of ND activity, and an increase in the rate of the NR enzymatic reaction. An important factor in reducing the expression of NO is the inhibition of ND activity and the intensification of the rate of the NR enzymatic reaction. Disturbance of the NO-ergic system in leukocytes is associated with an increase in the degree of EI in patients with PP.

The inclusion of sulperazone and metronidazole in the treatment regimen using the LPMT method in patients with PP was more effective compared to the traditional method, since it improved both biochemical parameters and the results of treatment of patients.

**Keywords:** patients, pelvioperitonitis, sulperazone, biochemical parameters, metronidazole.

It is known that pelvioperitonitis (PP), being an acute inflammatory disease of the female genital organs (IDFGO), ranks first among gynecological diseases.

In 53% of cases, PP is complicated by infertility, ectopic pregnancy, etc. The widespread use of drugs does not lead to a reduction in the incidence of this pathology. The high incidence of IDFGO and their complications dictate the need to search for new methods and means of treatment [1-6].

The purpose of the study was to study the effect of sulperazone on biochemical parameters in women with PP.

### **Material and methods**

48 women with PP were examined. The average age of patients with PP was  $23.6 \pm 2.7$  years. The majority (64.3%) had a history of transmissible infections, intrauterine intervention - in 28 (58.3%). Depending on the treatment, the patients were divided into 3 groups: group 1 (n=25) received traditional conservative therapy; Group 2 (n=23) received long-term pelvic microcatheter therapy (LPMT) into the pelvic cavity. When treating LPMT, we used sulperazone (Pfizer, USA) 1 g/day for 6 - 8 days (course of treatment), as well as additionally metronidazole 0.5% - 10 ml. General clinical, clinical laboratory and gynecological examination methods, ultrasound scanning, and laparoscopy were used. In patients, the degree of endogenous intoxication (EI) was determined by the leukocyte intoxication index (LII) and determination of average mass molecules (AMM).

In leukocytes isolated from blood, the level of nitric oxide (NO) was determined, the activity of nitrate reductase (NR) and NADPH-diaphorase (ND) was determined according to Hope V.T., Vincent S.R. (1989).

## Results and discussion

Studies have shown that by 9–10 days, against the background of treatment, there is a positive dynamics of recovery of NO indicators and the degree of EI, but the rate of recovery of these indicators depended on the method of treatment. In group 1, where traditional conservative therapy was used, NO and EI metabolism parameters normalized by the 9th or more days of treatment. In group 2, where sulperazone was used using the LPMT method, normalization of NO and EI metabolism was achieved at an earlier time: 5–6 days of treatment.

We have shown that the higher the severity of EI in patients with the PP group, the worse the effectiveness of treatment. Thus, in patients with PP of the 1st group at stages I, II and III. disease, there was an increase in NO by 13.1% ( $p > 0.05$ ), 42.6% and 100% ( $p < 0.001$ ), ND - by 16.2% ( $p < 0.05$ ), 48.5% and 98.3% ( $p < 0.001$ ), respectively. In parallel with this, a decrease in the speed of the HP reaction was observed, which decreased by 27.4% ( $p < 0.01$ ), 28.9 ( $p < 0.01$ ) and 45.0% ( $p < 0.001$ ) compared to the initial data. With this method of treatment, a high degree of EI was noted, which, together with a violation of the phagocytic activity of leukocytes, can be an important reason for the development of relapse of the disease and complications in women with the above-mentioned pathology. In the 2nd group of patients with PP, the following dynamics of changes in biochemical parameters were observed in the isolated leukocytes: changes in the expression of NO, activity of NR and ND, indicators of EI - AMM<sub>254</sub> and LII. Compared with the initial values in the leukocytes of women of the 2nd group, the concentration of NO at stages I, II and III. diseases increased by 28.4% ( $p < 0.05$ ), 95.4% and 214.2% ( $p < 0.001$ ), respectively. At the same time, a pronounced increase in ND indicators was noted at stages I, II and III. diseases: by 26.5% ( $p < 0.05$ ), 83.8% and 174.6% ( $p < 0.001$ ), respectively.

At the same time, if the two above-mentioned indicators – NO and ND – increased in this group of patients, then the NR parameters effectively decreased: 36.8% ( $p < 0.01$ ), 45.7% ( $p < 0.01$ ) and 67.8% ( $p < 0.001$ ), respectively.

The effectiveness of treatment in patients with PP of the 2nd group was evidenced by a decrease in AMM<sub>254</sub> indicators at stages I, II and III. - by 18.6% ( $p > 0.05$ ), 25.9% ( $p < 0.05$ ) and 34.2% ( $p < 0.01$ ), LII - by 66.3%, 71.6% and 81.8% ( $p < 0.001$ ), respectively.

The conducted studies showed that according to the degree of effectiveness of the positive effect on the processes of restoring the impaired activity of the NO-ergic system in leukocytes isolated from women with PP, regardless of the stage of the disease, reducing the degree of EI, the groups were distributed as follows: 2 g. > 1 g.

Despite the high effect aimed at improving the indicators of the NO-ergic system in leukocytes and reducing EI in the body of women of the 1st group from the II and III stages. diseases, in this group there is still a fairly high level of disruption of these processes, which undoubtedly determines the further search for new approaches to solving this problem.

Thus, when treating patients with PP, their leukocytes show a disturbance in NO metabolism, inhibition of ND activity, and an increase in the rate of the NR enzymatic reaction. An important factor in reducing the expression of NO is the inhibition of ND activity and the intensification of the rate of the NR enzymatic reaction. Disturbance of the NO-ergic system in leukocytes is associated with an increase in the degree of EI in patients with PP.

The inclusion of sulperazone and metronidazole in the treatment regimen using the LPMT method in patients with PP was more effective compared to the traditional method, since it improved both biochemical parameters and the results of treatment of patients.

## References:

1. Власов А. П., Глухова И. В., Салахов Е. К. и др. Основы особенностей течения раннего послеоперационного периода при пельвиоперитоните // Известия высших учебных заведений. Поволжский регион. Медицинские науки. – 2021. – № 2. – С. 78–90. doi:10.21685/2072-3032-2021-2-7
2. Гинекология. Руководство к практическим занятиям: учебное пособие / Под ред. В.Е. Радзинского. 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. 2020. – 552 с.
3. Икаев З.Э., Таймазова А.С. Неотложные состояния в гинекологии. Пельвиоперитонит // «Трибуна ученого». – 2020. Выпуск 02. – С.1–6.
4. Bebneva T.N., Damirov K.F. Pelvic inflammatory disease // Gynecology. –2019. – 21. № 5. С. 39–44. DOI: 10.26442/20795696.2019.5.190743
5. Suleymanova G.S. Pandemiya Davrida Homilador Ayollarda Antifosfolipid Sindromi Kechishining Xususiyatlari // Aвалиy va tibbiyot fankari ilmiy jurnali. –2023. – Т. 2. – № 2. – С. 179–183.
6. Suleymanova G.S. Characteristics of Pregnancy and Childbirth in Women with the Combination of Antiphospholipid Syndrome and Coronavirus Infection //Central Asian Journal of Medical and Natural Science. – 2023. – Т. 4. – № 3. – P. 207–212.