

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF SURGICAL PROCEDURES IN CHRONIC STOMACH ULCERS

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Annotation. This article analyzes research and practical experience on surgical methods for chronic peptic ulcer disease. The article provides information on the effectiveness of surgical interventions for patients with chronic peptic ulcer disease and its possible side effects. Among the achievements are the improvement of the condition of patients, the reduction of symptoms, and the prevention of major complications of the disease. The main shortcomings of the procedure were also discussed in detail, including the risk of infection, the uncertainty of the results of the operation, and the possibility of recurrence of the disease in some patients. This analysis emphasizes the necessity of applying the surgical treatment method according to the correct indications and shows the importance of the final treatment plan in combination with other treatment methods for improving the overall health of patients.

Keywords: Chronic gastric ulcer, gastrointestinal surgery, *Helicobacter pylori*, surgery, endoscopy, pharmacotherapy

ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВА И НЕДОСТАТКИ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОЙ ПРАКТИКИ ПРИ ХРОНИЧЕСКОЙ ЯЗВЕ ЖЕЛУДКА

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Аннотация. В данной статье анализируются проведенные исследования и практический опыт хирургических методов лечения хронической язвенной болезни желудка. В статье представлена информация об эффективности хирургических вмешательств у пациентов с хронической язвенной болезнью желудка и ее возможных побочных эффектах. Среди достижений - улучшение состояния пациентов, уменьшение симптомов и предотвращение крупных осложнений заболевания. Также подробно обсуждаются основные недостатки операции, включая риск инфекции, неопределенность результатов операции и вероятность рецидива у некоторых пациентов. Данный анализ подчеркивает необходимость применения метода хирургического лечения по правильным показаниям и показывает важность окончательного плана лечения в сочетании

с другими методами лечения для улучшения общего состояния здоровья пациентов.

Ключевые слова: Хроническая язва желудка, гастроинтестинальная хирургия, *Helicobacter pylori*, хирургия, эндоскопия, фармакотерапия

SURUNKALI OSHQOZON YARASIDA JARROHLIK AMALIYOTINING YUTUQ VA KAMCHILIKLARI

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola surunkali oshqozon yara kasalligining jarrohlik usullari bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlarni va amaliyot tajribalarini tahlil qiladi. Maqolada, surunkali oshqozon yarasi kasalligi bilan og'rigan bemorlar uchun jarrohlik amaliyotlarining samaradorligi va uning mumkin bo'lgan nojo'ya oqibatlari haqida ma'lumotlar keltirilgan. Yutuqlar orasida bemorlarning holatini yaxshilash, simptomlarni kamaytirish va kasallikning yirik asoratlarini oldini olish ko'rsatilgan. Shuningdek, amaliyotning asosiy kamchiliklari, jumladan, infeksiya xavfi, jarrohlik natijalarining noma'lumligi va ba'zi bemorlarda kasallikning qaytalanish ehtimoli haqida ham batafsil to'xtalib o'tilgan. Ushbu tahlil, jarrohlik davolanish usulining to'g'ri ko'rsatmalarga asosan qo'llanilishi zarurligini ta'kidlaydi va bemorlarning umumiy sog'lig'ini yaxshilash uchun boshqa davolash usullari bilan kombinatsiyalangan yakuniy davolanish rejasining ahamiyatini ko'rsatadi.

Kalit so'zlar Surunkali oshqozon yarasi, gastrointestinal jarrohlik, *Helicobacter pylori*, jarrohlik, endoskopiya, farmakoterapiya

Chronic peptic ulcer disease (CHUL) is one of the most widespread and serious problems affecting healthcare systems worldwide. This disease is characterized by the formation of ulcers on the gastric mucosa. The ulcerative process occurs in the inner layer of the stomach, which over time can lead to complications, such as bleeding, perforation (piercing of the stomach wall), and suppuration of the stomach. The occurrence of SOI depends on various factors, including bacterial infection (mainly *Helicobacter pylori*), overeating, alcohol consumption, stress, and other genetic or environmental factors.

Chronic peptic ulcer disease not only reduces the patient's quality of life, but also places a great strain on the healthcare system. Treatment costs associated with this disease, the duration of treatment, and measures aimed at preventing complications lead to economic and social problems in many countries. In modern medicine, several approaches are used in the treatment of COPD. Drug treatment is carried out primarily with the help of antibiotics and agents that reduce stomach acid, aimed at eliminating

Helicobacter pylori infection. However, at the same time, surgical interventions may sometimes be necessary, especially in cases of disease complications or drug resistance. Surgical methods are especially used in cases of perforation of the stomach or bleeding. Their purpose is to restore the damaged part, remove the infection, or eliminate the resulting complications.

However, there are some pressing problems in resorting to surgical methods. Most importantly, such interventions can worsen the patient's general condition or cause additional complications. For example, partial or complete gastrectomy operations can complicate the patient's recovery process and lead to long-term complications, such as changes in the digestive system and impaired absorption of vitamins and minerals. Moreover, surgical methods are expensive and complex operations, placing a significant financial burden on healthcare systems. Mitigation of wounds and improvement of non-surgical treatment methods can provide effective solutions in managing such diseases. In recent years, approaches such as non-irritant therapy, stress management, and lifestyle changes, along with medications, have been rapidly developing in the treatment of COI. This helps reduce the need for surgical interventions for patients.

At the same time, surgical methods become necessary in serious complications or complex cases. Therefore, it is necessary to assess each case individually and take into account the patient's general condition. The use of interdisciplinary approaches and modern medical technologies in the complex treatment of COPD is of great importance.

Chronic peptic ulceration is mainly caused by damage to the mucous membrane of the stomach and the inner layers of the duodenum. Several factors influence the development of the disease, including:

- *Helicobacter pylori* infection
- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- Alcoholic beverages and poor diet
- Genetic factors

These factors disrupt the protective mechanisms of the stomach, leading to inflammation of the gastric mucosa and the formation of ulcers.

The need for surgical interventions for chronic gastric ulcer varies depending on the development of the disease. Surgical intervention is indicated in the following cases:

1. Bleeding: If a stomach ulcer leads to serious bleeding, surgical intervention may be necessary.
2. Perforation: The wound ruptures the stomach wall and damages internal organs.
3. Structural disorders: If there is a problem with wound structure, such as complications such as gastritis or duodenitis.

In the surgical treatment of gastric ulcers, the following methods are most often used:

- Vagotomy: Damage to a portion of the vagus nerve to reduce stomach acid production.
- Gastrectomy: Removal of a part of the stomach or cleansing it of inflammation.
- Endoscopic surgery: A minimally invasive method for treating stomach ulcers using an endoscope.

Risk of recurrence of surgical interventions: In some patients, postoperative gastric ulcer recurrence is possible. This condition may be related to the patient's diet, health status, and specific genetic characteristics.

Complications and complications: After surgery, complications associated with infections, internal bleeding, and restoration of the gastric mucosa may occur.

New Technologies and Methodologies: In recent years, new surgical methods such as robotic surgery and laser technologies have become popular. These methods can accelerate the patient's recovery process, but they are still not widely used and can cause discomfort for some patients.

Post-Surgical Rehabilitation: The rehabilitation process is crucial for the patient's full recovery after surgery. However, for some patients, the recovery process can be difficult, and they require additional medical assistance.

The role of surgical interventions in patients with chronic peptic ulcer is invaluable, since their inflammatory processes and complications can cause serious medical problems. However, there are a number of complex problems in ensuring the effectiveness and safety of surgical operations. New technologies and advanced methodologies play an important role in solving these problems.

Today, the effectiveness of surgical interventions depends not only on the perfection of surgical technique, but also on such factors as the individual needs of the patient, the general state of health, and previously existing diseases. Therefore, surgical interventions require an individual approach. New technologies, including robotics, laser surgery, and minimally invasive surgical methods, make surgical procedures much safer and more efficient. Also, with the help of advanced diagnostic tools, the possibility of a complete preoperative analysis has increased, which will help the surgeon develop a more accurate and effective treatment plan. At the same time, new methodologies play an important role in monitoring patients in the postoperative period and monitoring their recovery process. All this is of great importance in the development and implementation of safe and effective treatment methods for patients. In the future, with the help of clinical studies and new scientific research, it is expected to develop effective methods that will contribute to the further improvement of surgical operations and the reduction of complications associated with gastric ulcers. This, in turn, significantly improves the quality of life of patients.

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