The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Research
(ISSN – 2689-1026)
Published: June 30, 2021 | **Pages:** 122-126
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/TAJMSPR/Volume03Issue06-19

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 64
OCLC - 1121105510

Journal Website: http://theamericanjournals.com/index.php/tajmspr

Application Of The Preparation Floxal In Treatment Of Acute And Chronic Diseases Of The Lid And Conjunctives

Kakharova Dildora Maribzhanovna
Assistant Of The Department Of Endourology, Endosurgery, Urology, Ophthalmology And Dentistry, Andijan State Medical University, Faculty Of Advanced Training And Retraining, Uzbekistan

Shadmanov Mirzamakhmud Alisherovich
Andijan State Medical University, Faculty Of Advanced Training And Retraining, Head Of The Department Of Endourology, Endosurgery, Urology, Ophthalmology And Dentistry, Candidate Of Medical Sciences, Uzbekistan

Khoshimova Dilrabo Khoshimovna
Assistant Of The Department Of Endourology, Endosurgery, Urology, Ophthalmology And Dentistry, Andijan State Medical University, Faculty Of Advanced Training And Retraining, Uzbekistan

Abdurkhmanova Mukhayyo Abdurakhimovna
Assistant Of The Department Of Endourology, Endosurgery, Urology, Ophthalmology And Dentistry, Andijan State Medical University, Faculty Of Advanced Training And Retraining, Uzbekistan

Madaminkhuzhaeva Dilafruz
Master Of Andijan State Medical Institute, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The problem of treating inflammatory diseases of the anterior segment of the eye, in particular chronic allergic conjunctivitis, blepharoconjunctivitis , continues to be relevant. In addition to the pronounced subjective discomfort, cosmetic defect, these diseases pose a danger to the cornea. Our study was aimed at studying the effectiveness of Floxal antibacterial ophthalmic ointment - in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases of the eyelids and conjunctiva.

KEYWORDS

Floxal, conjunctiva, meibomyitis , blepharitis, blepharo conjunctivitis .

THE USE OF THE DRUG FLOXAL IN THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES OF THE EYELIDS AND CONJUNCTIVA

The problem of treatment of inflammatory diseases of the anterior segment of the eye, in particular, chronic allergic conjunctivitis, blepharoconjunctivitis , continues to be

The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Research
(ISSN – 2689-1026)
Published: June 30, 2021 | **Pages:** 122-126
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/TAJMSPR/Volume03Issue06-19

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 64
OCLC - 1121105510

relevant. In addition to pronounced subjective discomfort, cosmetic defects, these diseases are dangerous for the cornea. Our study was aimed at studying the effectiveness of the antibacterial ophthalmic ointment Floxal - in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases of the eyelids and conjunctiva.

INTRODUCTION

The problem of inflammatory diseases of the eyelids, including blepharitis, pathology of the meibomian glands (MF), barley, has existed for a long time. In the works of M.M. Zolotareva (1961) mentions meibomian blepharitis as an inflammation of the mammary gland with impaired function, and also describes the conditions of acute meibomyitis, chalazion and infarction of the meibomian glands [11].

The meibomian glands are characterized by a holocrine type of secretion, that is, the production of lipids by the meibomian glands is accompanied by the destruction of the gland cells. When the excretory duct of the gland is blocked, lipids enter the cartilaginous plate, causing chronic granulomatous inflammation with a giant cell reaction - chalazion.

Conjunctivitis is an inflammatory reaction of the conjunctiva (the connective membrane of the eye) to harmful effects. Conjunctivitis is characterized by redness and edema of the mucous membrane, edema and itching of the eyelids, separated from the conjunctiva by the formation of follicles or papillae on the conjunctiva. Conjunctivitis is often accompanied by inflammation of the eyelid margins (blepharoconjunctivitis) and / or corneal disease (keratoconjunctivitis) [4].

The problem of treating inflammatory diseases of the anterior segment of the eye, in particular chronic allergic conjunctivitis, blepharoconjunctivitis, continues to be relevant. In addition to the pronounced subjective discomfort, cosmetic defect, these diseases pose a danger to the cornea. Its transparency depends on the state of the conjunctiva and eyelids, which perform a protective function and are involved in the formation of a full-fledged tear film. The latter protects the surface of the cornea from various pathological factors, since it contains immunoactive and antimicrobial agents. Inflammatory processes in the eyelids and conjunctiva lead to a violation of the formation of a full-fledged precorneal tear film. So, inflammatory processes in the conjunctiva lead to damage to its epithelial cover and, accordingly, the glands located in it.

It is known that the basal secretion of tears occurs due to the functioning of the accessory lacrimal glands Krause and Wolfring , producing the water component of the tear, goblet cells and crypts of Henle , producing mucin, which are located in the conjunctiva; therefore, with the development of the inflammatory process, they are primarily affected [7, 8].

Rational therapy. The peculiarities of the unique anatomical location and structure of the eye determine the choice of treatment methods. Local therapy is mainly used: drops, ointments, gels, eye films, contact lenses (saturated with drugs), subconjunctival and parabulbar injections, the introduction of drugs into the anterior chamber of the eyeball and into the vitreous body. In severe cases of ocular pathology, drugs are used systemically: inside, intramuscularly, intravenously.
Difficulties in treating an eye infection are due to:

- An increase in the number of drug-resistant pathogens;

The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Research
(ISSN – 2689-1026)
Published: June 30, 2021 | **Pages:** 122-126
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/TAJMSPR/Volume03Issue06-19

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 64
OCLC - 1121105510

- An increase in the proportion of gram-negative bacterial pathogens (including Pseudomonas aeruginosa);
- Irrational use of medicines.
- The current strategy for antimicrobial therapy for eye infections is to use:
- New drugs to which there are few resistant strains;
- Ophthalmic dosage forms and methods that ensure the maximum activity of drugs to eliminate the pathogen in the focus of infection.

Despite the development of laboratory diagnostics in practice, the choice of urgent therapy is empirical, in accordance with the most probable or proven etiology of the disease. Diagnosis is based on history and clinical presentation.

Optimization of pharmacotherapy of inflammatory lesions of the ocular surface is possible on the basis of the following approaches:

- The choice of the drug in accordance with the proven or most probable etiology;
- The choice of the dosage form of the drug;
- Choice of additional therapy (anti-allergic, anti-inflammatory, immunotherapy, reparative, tear replacement). This concept of optimizing therapy remains a matrix in which new, more effective drugs and new routes of administration are being inserted.

The greatest difficulties in treatment are keratoconjunctivitis (corneal ulcer), uveitis (endophthalmitis), which almost always end in loss of vision to one degree or another.

The aim of the study was to study the effectiveness of the use of the ophthalmic antibiotic Floxal in the treatment of bacterial conjunctivitis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS OF RESEARCH

All patients - 30 people, including 12 men and 18 women. The age of the patients ranged from 15 to 78 years (mean 42 years).

The patients were divided into 2 groups according to the nature of the course of diseases of the anterior segment of the eyes. The first group - patients with acute meibomyitis, barley and acute blepharoconjunctivitis (15 people); the second group - patients with chronic meibomyitis , chalazion in the acute stage and chronic blepharoconjunctivitis (15 people).
To assess the effectiveness of treatment, during the study, a complex of standard ophthalmological examination was performed, as well as tests to assess the level of tear production.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY

Treatment of inflammatory diseases of the eyelids and conjunctiva is an urgent task in ophthalmology. This is due to the fact that these pathological conditions are one of the main forms of eye infection and occur in 40.4–70.3% of cases of the total number of patients with inflammatory eye diseases. In addition, effective timely therapy of inflammatory diseases of the eyelids and conjunctiva prevents the occurrence of various complications, such as the transition of an acute pathological process to a chronic one, the spread of the infectious process to other structures of the eye, in particular, to the cornea, and the development of dry eye syndrome [9].

The American Journal of Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Research
(ISSN – 2689-1026)
Published: June 30, 2021 | **Pages:** 122-126
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/TAJMSPR/Volume03Issue06-19

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 64
OCLC - 1121105510

At the first bacteriological examination of the discharge from the conjunctiva, most patients were isolated: Staphylococcus aureus - 45%, Staphylococcus epidermidis - 25%, Streptococcus - 11%, gram (-) bacillus -19%, etc.
After 5 days of using floxal ointment , positive dynamics was found, no allergic reactions and intolerance were found in patients of the first group. After 5 days of using floxal ointment , blepharospasm disappeared in 83% of patients, eyelid edema disappeared in 83%, conjunctival hyperemia disappeared in 59%, and conjunctival discharge disappeared in 71% . Bacteriological examination of the discharge from the conjunctiva in 6 patients (20%) of the second group isolated epidermal staphylococcus, the rest of the microflora was not found. After 7 days of treatment, the main symptoms disappeared, in 8% of cases there were residual effects that completely passed through.

CONCLUSION

Thus, our clinical studies have shown a wide spectrum of antibacterial action and high efficacy of floxal : good tolerance at any age; softness of action; no side effects; reduced frequency of instillations; absence of microbial flora after 5 days of treatment in 80% of patients. All this allows us to conclude that floxal drops are widely used in the treatment of bacterial conjunctivitis in patients, as well as in dacryocystitis, keratitis and other inflammatory eye diseases.
Conducted research in the field of studying the effectiveness of the antibacterial ophthalmic ointment floxal in the treatment of both acute and chronic (in the acute stage) inflammatory diseases of the eyelids and conjunctiva showed a high efficacy of this drug.

REFERENCES

1. Babanov SA Occupational diseases of the organ of vision associated with the impact of physical factors // BC. Clinical ophthalmology. - 2015. - T. 16. - No. 2.
2. Baranova VA, Golovanova DV PREVENTION OF RELEASE OF INFLAMMATORY DISEASES OF THE AGE AND CONJUNCTIVE // GBUZ SB "Samara City Clinical Polyclinic No. 15", about. Samara: 70 years of creation and development - to new achievements. - 2018 .-- S. 17-20.
3. Grishina EE Inflammatory diseases of the eyelids from the position of an ophthalmic- oncologist // BC. Clinical ophthalmology. - 2017. - T. 17. - No. 3.
4. Maychuk YF Conjunctivitis. Modern drug therapy // A short guide for doctors. M. - 2013.
5. Makarov IA The role of the antimicrobial drug Okomistin ® in the complex treatment of chronic blepharoconjunctivitis // Ophthalmologicheskie vedomosti. - 2015. - T. 8. - No. four.
6. Markov IA et al. Gel-like eye drops for the treatment of acute and chronic inflammatory eye diseases caused by viral, bacterial, allergic, metabolic or traumatic factors. - 2019.
7. Marchenko NR Okumetil in the complex treatment of allergic diseases of the eyelids and conjunctiva // Bulletin of ophthalmology. - 2016. - T. 132. - No. 5. - S. 81-85.
8. Polunin G.S., Kasparova Ev.A. , Polunina. E.G. A new way of treating blepharitis based on natural hyaluronic acid preparations . Oculist. 2005 (1): 5-8
9. Trubilin VN et al. Diseases of the ocular surface associated with eyelid tattooing and eyelash extension. Clinical examples // Ophthalmology. - 2019. - T. 16. - No. 3. - S. 386-392.

Published: June 30, 2021 | **Pages:** 122-126
Doi: https://doi.org/10.37547/TAJMSPR/Volume03Issue06-19

IMPACT FACTOR
2021: 5. 64
OCLC - 1121105510

10. Trubilin VN et al. The use of antibacterial eye ointments in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases of the eyelids and conjunctiva // Ophthalmology. - 2019. - T. 16. - No. 1. - S. 31-37.
11. Yani EV, Seliverstova KE Complex therapy of inflammatory diseases of the eyelids // Russian ophthalmological journal. - 2016. - T. 9. - No. 3. - S. 91-93.