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# BUYRAK KASALLIKLARIDA ISHLATILADIGAN AYRIM SINTETIK DORILAR VAULARNING KIMYOVIY TARKIBI

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**Kalit so‘zlar:**
Buyrak kasalliklari, sintetik dorilar, imidazol, xinolin, oksazol

**Annotatsiya**
Maqolada buyrak kasalliklarida ishlatiladigan ayrim sintetik dorilar va ularning kimyoviy tarkibi, tavarlar kimyosi iqtisosligi hamda ular asosida dori vositalarining tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyat tovarlar nomenklaturasiga ko`ra sinflashga oid tavsiyalar bayon etilgan. Taklif etilgan sinflash sintetik dorilarning asosiy ta`sir etuvchi moddasi imidazol, xinolin, oksazol va boshqa turdagi geterosiklik hosilalarning borligiga asoslangan.

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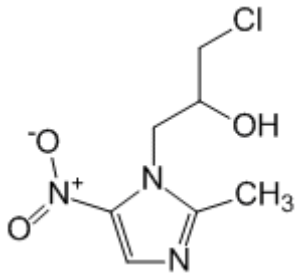
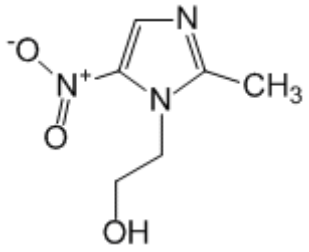
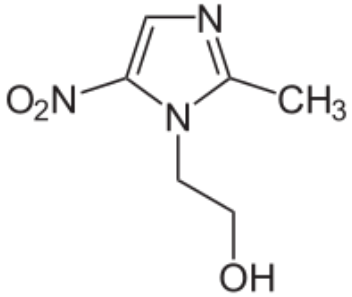
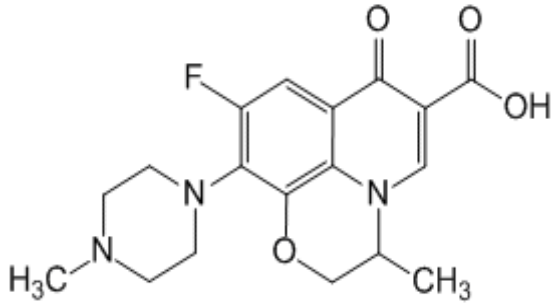
Buyrak kasalliklari – organizmda siydik hosil bo`lishi buzilishi natijasida kelib chiqadigan turli patalogiyalarni o`z ichiga oladi, ko`plab buyrak kasalliklari asimptomatik kechadigan kasallik hisoblanadi [1]. Pielonefrit, gidronefroz, glomerulonefrit, **nefropatiya, nefroskleroz, pionefroz, tubulopatiyalar,** siydik-tosh kasalliklari, buyraklarning yomon sifatli o’smalari kabi buyrak kasalliklari aholi orasida kundan-kunga ortib bormoqda [2]. Buyrak kasalliklarining dastlabki bosqichini aniqlash usuli siydikdagi albumin miqdorini aniqlash bo'lib, mikroalbuminuriyani o'z vaqtida aniqlashga imkon beradi [3]. Buyrak kasalliklarini davolashda asosan qon bosimi etiborga olinadi [4].

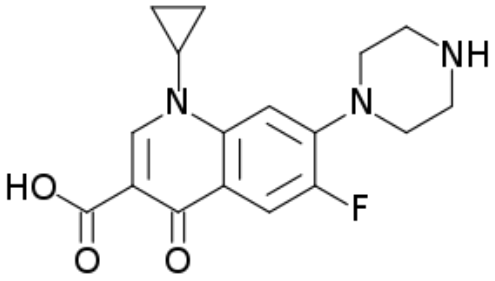
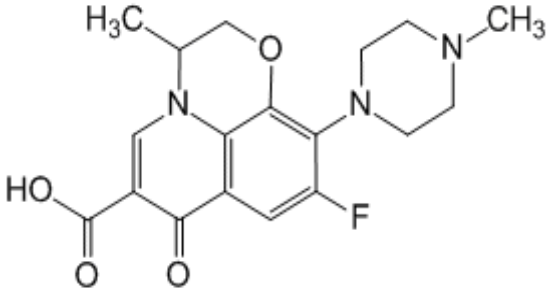
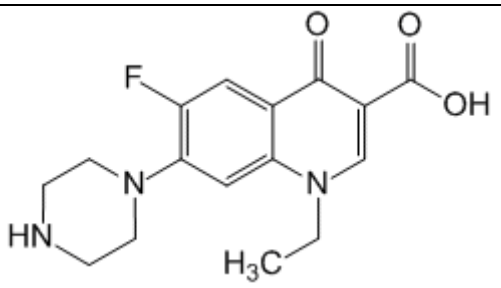
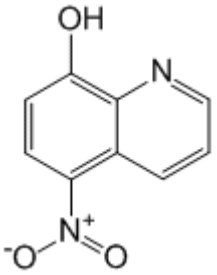
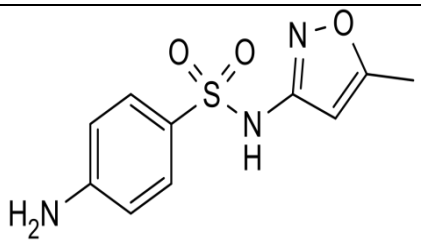
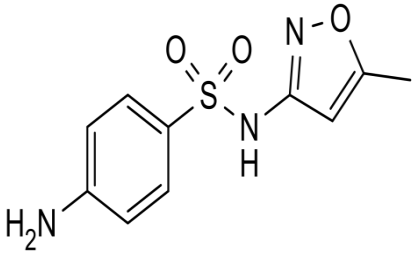
Hozirgi kunda keng miqiyosda rivojlanayotgan tavarlar kimyosi mahsulotning kimyoviy tarkibi asosida Tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatdagi tavarlar nomenklaturasi (TIF TIN) asosida ularga mos ravishda tovar kodlarini belgilaydi [5]. Ushbu tovar kodi tovarning kimyoviy tarkibi, hom ashyo manbai, ishlab chiqarish shakli, narhi, sifati, ekalogik havfsizligi haqida bilib olishga imkon beradi. Bu esa tovarlarning dunyo bo’ylab bojhona amaliyotidagi eksport hamda import jarayonlarini ortishiga imkon beradi [6].

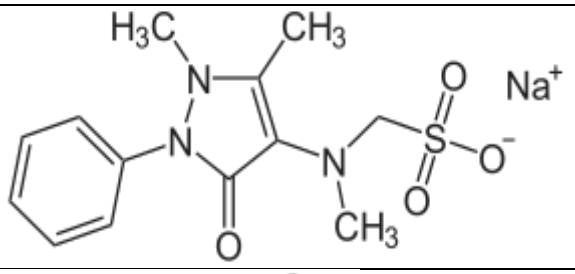
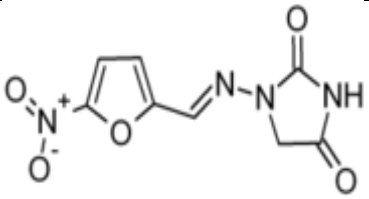
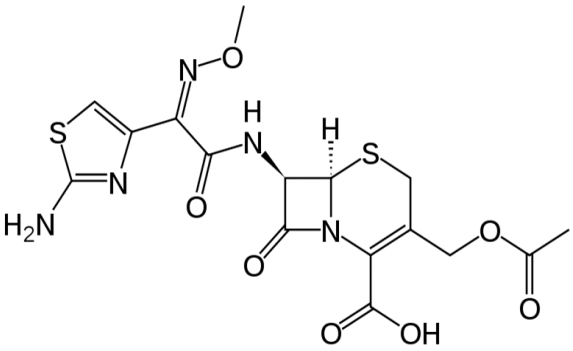
Buyrak kasalliklarini davolashda tarkibi tabiiy va sintetik bo`lgan dori vositalaridan foydalaniladi, kasalliklarni davolashda, kasallikning klinik holatiga va turiga hamda dori vositalarining farmakodinamikasiga qarab tanlanadi [7]. Tibbiyotda buyrak kasalliklarini davolashda Diuretiklar, Antispazmotiklar, Antibakterial sintetik dori vositalari ishlatiladi.

Hozirgi kunda buyrak kasalliklarini davolashda Ornidazol [8], Trihapol [9], Metrid [10], Ofloks [11], Sispres [12], Levofloksatsin [13], Nolisin [14], Nitroksalin [15], Sefotaksim [16], Biseptol [17], Ko-trimoksazol [18], Baralgin-LP [19], Furadonin [20] kabi dori vositalari qo`llaniladi. Biz tomondan o`rganilgan sintetik dorilarni asosiy ta`sir etuvchi moddasining qaysi guruhga kirishiga asosan sinflashga etibor qaratdik. Ushbu dori vositalarini 4 ta sinfga bo`lishni tavsiya etdik.

**1-jadval**. **Buyrak kasalliklarida qo`llaniladigan preparatlarning asosiy ta`sir etuvchi moddalarining kimyoviy tarkibi bo`yicha sinflash.**

| № | Sinf nomi | Kimyoviy formulasi | Struktura formulasi |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Imidazol hosilalari saqlagan dori vositalari | $C_7H_{10}ClN_3O_3$ Ornidazol (Ornidazol) |  |
| | | $C_6H_9N_3O_3$ Metrondiazol (Trihapol) |  |
| | | $C_6H_9N_3O_3$ Metronidiazol (Metrid) |  |
| 2 | Xinolin hosilalari saqlagan dori vositalari | $C_{18}H_{20}FN_3O_4$ Ofloksatsin (Ofloks) |  |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | $C_{17}H_{18}FN_3O_3$<br>Siprofloksatsin<br>(Sispres) |  |
| | | $C_{18}H_{20}FN_3O_4$<br>Levofloksatsin<br>Gemigidrati<br>(Levofloksatsin) |  |
| | | $C_{16}H_{18}FN_3O_3$<br>Norfloksatsin<br>(Nolisin) |  |
| | | $C_9H_6N_2O_3$<br>8-oksixinolin<br>(Nitroksalin) |  |
| 3 | Izooksazol hosilalari saqlagan dori vositalari | C10H11N3O3S<br>Sulfametoksazol<br>(Biseptol) |  |
| | | C10H11N3O3S<br>Sulfametoksazol<br>(Ko-trimoksazol) |  |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Aralash azotli geterosiklik moddalar saqlagan dori vositalari | $C_{13}H_{16}N_3NaO_4S$ Metamizolnatriy (Baralgin-LP) |  |
| | | $C_6H_6N_4O_4$ Nitrofuran (Furadonin) |  |
| | | $C_{16}H_{17}N_5O_7S_2$ Sefotaksim |  |

Buyrak kasalliklarini davolashda ishlatiladigan dori vositalarini “Imidazol hosilalari saqlagan dori vositalari”, “Xinolin hosilalari saqlagan dori vositalari”, “Oksazol saqlagan dori vositalari”, “Aralash azotli geterosiklik moddalar saqlagan dori vositalari” deb nomladik. Yuqoridagi 4 ta guruh sintetik dori vositalari asosiy tarkibiy qismiga qarab sinflandi chunki organizm kasalliklarga qarshi asosiy moddasi ta’sir qiladi. Dori moddalarini shu tarzda sinflash tashqi iqtisodiy faoliyatda tovarlar nomenklaturasida (TIF TIN) tovar kodlarini ishlab chiqishda qulaylik yaratadi deb hisoblaymiz.

**Adabiyotlar**

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18. Ко-тримоксазол (Ko-trimoksazol) https://www.rlsnet.ru/drugs/ko-trimoksazol-3687?ysclid=ls7zj7k3rb595679988.
19. Baralgin-LP. https://www.rlsnet.ru/drugs/baralgin-m-435.
20. Фурадонин. Furadonin. https://www.rlsnet.ru/drugs/furadonin-1049.