

STUDY OF THE INFLUENCE OF OBESITY IN PARENTALS ON TEETHING IN CHILDREN OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE WHO ARE EXCLUSIVELY BREASTFEEDED.

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Summary. The purpose of this study was, based on the study of the characteristics of hormonal and lipid metabolism in newborns and obese women, to determine the diagnostic criterion for disorders in the process of teething in children of the first year of life. The object of the study was 78 practically healthy lactating women aged 20-27 years, as well as their newborns. Statistically significant differences were found in the mean leptin concentrations, increasing in proportion to the baseline BMI, while the adiponectin level, on the contrary, was significantly low.

Material and research methods. The object of the study was 78 practically healthy lactating women aged 20-27 years living in the city of Tashkent, as well as their newborns. In accordance with the objectives of the study, patients were divided into 2 groups: group 1, obese patients (38 puerperas) and group 2 of patients without obesity (30 puerperas). The main group of the study consisted of patients according to the criteria suitable for the diagnosis of obesity. The diagnosis was made using data from an anthropometric study of patients, determining the body mass index. Anthropometric examination included determination of body weight, height, waist circumference (OT), hip volume (OB), OT / OB ratio. BMI was assessed according to the recommendations of the WHO experts [WHO, 2000]. According to the level of this parameter, patients with normal weight (BMI - 18.5-24.99 kg / m²), overweight (BMI - 25.0-29.99 kg / m²) and obesity (BMI - 30, 0 kg / m² or more). Exclusion criteria from the study: chronic renal failure, type 1 diabetes mellitus, severe anemia, pregnancy and lactation, cancer, respiratory failure, taking medications that affect the level of bone resorption and gingival hypertrophy.

Research results and their discussion. As shown by the studies, the majority of mothers of the main group were obese (69.7 ± 5.6%), more than half (52.8 ± 5.9%) had a burdened heredity for obesity. Among the diseases associated with

obesity, in the group of surveyed puerperas, arterial hypertension ($27.8 \pm 3.3\%$), various variants of carbohydrate metabolism disorders (45.1%) that occurred before or during pregnancy should be indicated. Significant perinatal outcomes of obesity in mothers, according to our data, are the birth of children with asphyxiation ($27.8 \pm 2.6\%$, morphological and functional immaturity of newborns ($26.6 \pm 4.8\%$), macrosomia ($41.8 \pm 3.4\%$). The incidence of macrosomia was higher in the presence of metabolic complications of obesity in mothers, reaching $65.0 \pm 10.9\%$. From the point of view of the consequences, macrosomia of the fetus and newborn is considered a risk factor.

In the course of a dynamic study of the characteristics of the hormonal profile in the blood, statistically significant differences in the mean concentrations of leptin were established, increasing in proportion to the initial BMI. With an increase in gestational age, an increase in the concentration of leptin was observed. The adiponectin level, on the other hand, was significantly low relative to the comparison group. Thus, the results of our clinical laboratory study allowed us to identify violations in the parameters of lipid and carbohydrate metabolism, which will allow using these criteria in the diagnosis of disorders in the process of teething in newborns from obese mothers.

Conclusion.

1. In the course of a dynamic study of the characteristics of the hormonal profile in postpartum women, statistically significant differences in the mean concentrations of leptin, increasing in proportion to the initial BMI, were established, while the level of adiponectin, on the contrary, was significantly low.
2. As a result of the assessment of the parameters of the lipid profile in the examined persons, a statistically significant decrease in the level of HDL cholesterol and an increase in the concentration of triglycerides in proportion to the increase in BMI were established.
3. In children born to obese women, the level of C-peptide was significantly higher than that in children of the comparison group. This is apparently associated with an increase in the level of insulin in children of the main group in response to excessive

glucose supply to the fetus through the placenta during hyperglycemia in the mother, and also an imbalance in the lipid spectrum of the newborn's blood with an increase in the atherogenic fraction was revealed