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The application of these rules is seen as an important guarantee for investors in reducing the risk to investors and in interaction with government authorities. Today, the most important task is to ensure that their rights are strictly applied in judicial practice as well.

References

1. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On investments and investment activities» dated December 25, 2019
2. Farkhutdinov I. Z. International investment law: theory and practice of application. Moscow: volters kluver, 2005. pp. 75-80
3. Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan «On investments and investment activities» dated December 25, 2019
4. Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 1, 2018 «On measures to radically improve the investment climate in the Republic of Uzbekistan»

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THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE ENDEMIC ICTEROGHEMOGLOBINURIA OF THE KARAKUL SHEEP

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It is known that in Uzbekistan there are widespread violations of the copper metabolism of Karakul sheep associated with both a deficiency and an excess of this element in their body. Both of these types of impaired copper metabolism are accompanied by serious pathological deviations, leading to a decrease in the productivity of Karakul sheep and often to their death. In Southwestern Kyzilkum, Karakul sheep constantly has a disease with signs of jaundice and blood urine.

Subsequently, this disease of Karakul sheep was called endemic ikterohemoglobinuria, and it was shown that it is directly associated with a violation of copper metabolism in their body. In addition to the excessive accumulation of copper in the liver, a significant increase in its concentration was found in the blood of patients (4.7 ± 0.5 mg / kg) and the kidneys of fallen animals (27.8 ± 4.8 mg / kg), as well as in the heart (6.03 ± 0.4 mg / kg), lungs (7.4 ± 0.6 mg / kg), spleen (9.65 ± 0.9 mg / kg), bile (3.2 ± 0.3 mg / kg) and urine (8.15 ± 1.9 mg / L. It was shown that generalized jaundice in sick sheep has a hemolytic nature, and excessive accumulation of copper in the liver is due to its functional inferiority.

In specially designed experiments, it was shown that the cause of functional damage to the liver and the subsequent accumulation of excess copper in it is the eating of sheep pasture plant heliotrope hairy (*Heliotropium dasycarpum*) containing alkaloids (heliotrin and its N-oxide), which have hepatotoxic effects. Thus, it was found that endemic ikterohemoglobinuria of Karakul sheep has an alkaloid-copper etiology and is hepatogenic chronic copper poisoning. At the same time, the biochemical mechanisms underlying this disease cannot be considered fully understood.

This report attempts to discuss these mechanisms with the help of scientific publications on this problem and the results of our own studies, which were aimed at studying the subcellular distribution of copper in hepatocytes, the level of activity of copper-containing liver enzymes, and regulatory mechanisms responsible for copper homeostasis in the body of Karakul sheep. Our studies showed that with endemic ikterohemoglobinuria there is an increase in the copper content in the liver tissue by 3 or more times and that all fractions of the liver cells participate in the accumulation of copper in the liver, moreover: the concentration of copper in large granules increases by 2.4 times, in microsomal fractions - 2.9 times, in the cytosol - 2.5 times, in nuclei with debris - 3.4 times.

A study of the activity of acid phosphatase-marker enzyme lysosomes showed that a sharp increase in the activity of this enzyme occurs in the fraction of large granules and the nuclear fraction with fragments (respectively, 10 and 8 times). Moreover, judging by the activity of acid phosphatase, cellular lysosomes of the liver are almost evenly distributed between these two fractions. It was also found that the total copper content in the liver, at which its concentration in both fractions is equal, is 400 mg / kg of fresh tissue. Up to this concentration, the copper content prevails in the fraction of large granules, and at higher concentrations, in the fraction of nuclei with fragments. This phenomenon is due to the fact that when saturated with copper, lysosomes "heavier" and when centrifuged, they sediment more and more with a fraction of nuclei and cell debris.

After the accumulation of copper has begun, this element itself can disrupt the excretory function of lysosomes, interfering with the synthesis of tubulin and destroying the microtubules necessary for the movement of these organelles. In this case, a vicious circle occurs when, under the action of pyrrolisidine alkaloids, copper exchange at the hepatocyte level is disrupted leading to the accumulation of an element in the lysosomes in the metallothionein, which undergoes polymerization and becomes insoluble. Thus, there is a violation of the synthetic, excretory and depot processes associated with the exchange of copper, carried out between the subcellular components of hepatocytes.

In particular, it seems promising for us to include in the diet of animals from endemic icterohemoglobinuria dysfunctional farms increased doses of zinc, which has a decreasing effect on copper absorption in the gastrointestinal tract and also stabilizes cytoplasmic membranes. By the way, vitamin A also has a similar effect. It is quite possible that these factors play a role in stopping the outbreaks of ikterohemoglobinuria in the South-Western Kyzilkum in the spring when grazing sheep on green pastures.

It should be noted that according to our observations, the outbreaks of this disease of sheep are cyclical in nature and it is correlated with the amount of rainfall that fell on natural pasture. In those years when the pasture diet is varied, sheep cover their daily feed requirement without the consumption of alkaloid plants, the signs of the disease are not noticeable or absent, and in periods when the diet of animals is poor and the sheep begin to cover their feed requirement with plants containing alkaloids, outbreak of the disease.

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**EXPREIENCE IN THE TREATMENT OF PURULENT CORNEAL ULCERS WHILE
WEARING SOFT CONTACT LENSES**

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Relevance. Purulent corneal ulcer - a serious eye disease, which is the outcome of gross corneal scarring with persistent depression of vision and, in extreme cases, loss of an eye as an organ. It proceeds most aggressively against the background of wearing soft contact lenses.

Purpose. Analysis of the results of treatment of purulent corneal ulcers on the background of wearing soft contact lenses.

Material and methods. Under observation were 11 patients (11 eyes) with a diagnosis of purulent corneal ulcer on the background of soft contact