

lenses. Patients were admitted on the background of antibacterial treatment, on average, on the 7th day from the onset of the disease (in 3 cases on the 20th day). Visometry, biomicroscopy, ophthalmoscopy, and bacteriological examination of the corneal surface were performed.

Results. We managed to achieve stable remission in two patients (they took ophtax, tobradex, phloximed). Against the background of powerful conservative treatment in 9 people, the disease had a continuously recurring course with short periods of remission. Subsequent exacerbations were more severe, with multiple complications: perforation of the cornea, secondary hypertension, complicated cataract; in 2 patients - with lysis of the lens and prolapse of the membranes of the eye. Due to the ineffectiveness of conservative treatment, keratoplasty surgery was advised to nine patients. In 2 patients, cataract extraction was additionally performed. In the long-term period, 7 patients had visual acuity of 0.3-0.4. In 2, an eye enucleation operation was performed.

Conclusions. A continuously recurring course and subsequent serious complications require the development of special tactics for treating patients with purulent corneal ulcers while wearing soft contact lenses. Most patients were advised to have keratoplasty surgery.

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**COMPLEX TREATMENT OF COMPUTER VISUAL SYNDROME IN
SCHOOLCHILDREN**

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Relevance. General computerization of recent years has brought new challenges. One of them is computer visual syndrome (GLC).

Purpose. The purpose of our study was to study the various manifestations of CVD in adolescent children and to develop a protocol for prevention and treatment.

Materials and Methods. Under our dynamic supervision, there were 60 patients aged 12-14 years who spend more than 4 hours behind monitor screens. All patients underwent standard ophthalmologic examination, including visometry, skioscopy, biomicroscopy, ophthalmoscopy, autorefractometry. Also consider complaints of patients surveyed reserve accommodation, a study of the tear film stability

Results. After analyzing the data from the above studies, we found that 2/3 of children (39 people) complained of visual fatigue in the evening, pain and dryness in the eyes, their redness. Signs of instability of the tear film

were observed in 11 patients, 46 of them had myopia or accommodation spasm.

We have developed a protocol for the prevention of GLC:

1. Identification and adequate correction of refractive errors.
2. Compliance with the rational regime of visual load.
3. Stimulation of disaccomodative muscles with drugs.
4. Tear replacement therapy.
5. Vitamin therapy and antioxidant therapy.

Conclusions. Thus, the treatment of GLC should certainly be comprehensive and include all of the above activities.

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STUDY BORING THE BORE HOLES OF THE BIG DIAMETER ON ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS USEFUL FOSSILIZED

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In Uzbekistan's quarries and mines, the use of modern drilling equipment with hydraulic impact actuating equipment is increasingly being used, which in turn raises the question of establishing optimal basic technological dependencies and modes of hydraulic impact drilling in specific mining and geological and mining and technological conditions of field development.

Complexes of technical means for drilling large-diameter exploratory wells in placer mineral deposits (gold, tin) in permafrost distribution areas allow drilling wells up to 200 m deep and are used instead of impact-mechanical and rotary drilling with air blowing.

The efficiency of using EPH complexes (EPH - equipped with pneumatic hammers) is due to an increase in productivity by 35–40% relative to mechanical shock drilling and by 45–55% relative to rotary drilling with air blowing. This in the northern regions allows you to get an economic effect of at least 10-12 rubles. per 1 m of the well. In addition, the introduction of EPH complexes in the practice of exploring alluvial deposits eliminates seasonality - the main drawback of shock-mechanical drilling.

A significant advantage of pneumatic percussion drilling with EPH complexes over other technical means (shock mechanical drilling, rotary drilling with air purging and flushing with special solutions) is the increase in the reliability of geological information. This increase is determined by the possibility of obtaining 95-100% undisturbed and thawed core during pneumatic impact drilling, which makes it possible to make very precise