

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

ISSN 1512-0112

NO 1 (370) Январь 2026

ТБИЛИСИ - NEW YORK



ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

Monthly Georgia-US joint scientific journal published both in electronic and paper formats of the Agency of Medical Information of the Georgian Association of Business Press.
Published since 1994. Distributed in NIS, EU and USA.

GMN: Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

GMN is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

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WEBSITE

www.geomednews.com

К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через **полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра**. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать **AcadNusx**. Размер шрифта - **12**. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.

2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.

3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).

5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. **Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи**. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.

6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм - в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста **в tiff формате**.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.

8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов - <http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf> и http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.

9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.

10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.

11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректур авторам не высылаются, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.

12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.

REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface - **Times New Roman (Cyrillic)**, print size - 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.

2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.

5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. **Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles.** Tables and graphs must be headed.

6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.

8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html
http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf

In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).

9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.

10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.

11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.

12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

**Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned
Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.**

ავტორთა საქურაღებოლ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დაიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ **AcadNusx**. შრიფტის ზომა – 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.

2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრაფიების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგების ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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SEVERE TOXIC EPIDERMAL NECROLYSIS COMPLICATED BY ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY: DIAGNOSTIC AND THERAPEUTIC CONSIDERATIONS

Ketevan Tsanova¹, Malvina Javakhadze², Ekaterine Tcholdadze², Lia Trapaidze³, Tamar Sokolova², Gvantsa Kvariani^{4*}.

¹Internal Medicine Department, Academician Vakhtang Bochorishvili Clinic, Tbilisi, Georgia; European University, Affiliated Professor, Tbilisi, Georgia.

²Internal Medicine Department, Academician Vakhtang Bochorishvili Clinic, Tbilisi, Georgia; Tbilisi State Medical University, Tbilisi, Georgia.

³National Tuberculosis Center, Tbilisi, Georgia, European University, Affiliated Professor, Tbilisi, Georgia.

⁴ALTE University, Invited Lecturer, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Abstract.

Aim of study: To present a rare case of toxic epidermal necrolysis complicated by acute kidney injury and to discuss diagnostic challenges and therapeutic decision-making, including early continuous renal replacement therapy.

Material and methods: We report a clinical case of a 56-year-old male with severe toxic epidermal necrolysis following trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole exposure, complicated by acute kidney injury. Clinical, laboratory, and imaging data were analyzed in accordance with KDIGO criteria and current management guidelines.

Results: The patient developed extensive epidermal detachment, mucosal involvement, and uremic biochemical abnormalities. Despite the absence of classic indications for dialysis, continuous renal replacement therapy was initiated early, allowing stabilization of metabolic parameters and safe administration of immunosuppressive therapy. Rapid clinical improvement and recovery of renal function were observed.

Conclusions: Concurrent toxic epidermal necrolysis and acute kidney injury represents a high-risk clinical scenario requiring early multidisciplinary intervention. Individualized treatment decisions, including early renal replacement therapy, may improve outcomes even in the absence of standard dialysis indications.

Key words. Toxic epidermal necrolysis, acute kidney injury, renal replacement therapy, dialysis.

Introduction/Background:

Stevens–Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) are rare, acute, and potentially fatal severe cutaneous adverse reactions characterized by extensive epidermal detachment, mucosal involvement, and systemic manifestations. Medications are implicated in more than 80% of cases. SJS and TEN represent a disease spectrum and are classified according to the extent of detached body surface area [1–12].

- Stevens–Johnson syndrome (SJS): <10% body surface area
- SJS/TEN overlap: 10–30% body surface area
- Toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN): >30% body surface area [3,4,12].

Disease severity and prognosis are commonly assessed using the SCORTEN score, which assigns one point for each of seven clinical and laboratory parameters evaluated at admission. In patients on multiple drugs known to cause Stevens–Johnson syndrome/toxic epidermal necrolysis, the algorithm ALDEN has been developed to determine the likely cause.

Mortality is substantial, particularly in TEN. Reported

mortality rates are approximately 10% for SJS and exceed 30% for TEN, with overall estimates ranging from 20% to 50% depending on disease severity, comorbidities, and quality of supportive care [3,12].

Acute kidney injury (AKI) is a frequent and prognostically significant complication of SJS/TEN. AKI has been reported in approximately 20.8% of patients, with 3.1% requiring renal replacement therapy and a five-fold increase in mortality among affected individuals [5,12].

Mechanisms of renal injury in SJS/TEN include:

- Prerenal azotemia due to hypovolemia from extensive fluid loss through denuded skin, capillary leak, and inadequate fluid resuscitation.
- Acute tubular necrosis (ATN) secondary to hypotension, sepsis, or exposure to nephrotoxic agents.
- Acute interstitial nephritis (AIN) immune/drug-mediated renal injury can coexist with cutaneous hypersensitivity.
- Less commonly, postrenal obstruction or pigment nephropathy in cases of severe hemolysis or extensive skin necrosis.

The diagnosis and severity of AKI were defined according to the KDIGO Clinical Practice Guidelines for Acute Kidney Injury, with AKI severity classified as non-AKI (0 points), stage 1 (1 point), stage 2 (2 points), or stage 3 (3 points) [8].

SJS/TEN represents a medical emergency requiring prompt recognition and aggressive supportive management. However, clinical uncertainty may arise regarding the optimal management of acute renal failure: should initial conservative therapy be pursued with close monitoring, or is early initiation of renal replacement therapy, such as hemodialysis, more appropriate?.

Case report.

We report a rare case of toxic epidermal necrolysis in a 56-year-old man. The patient had no preceding symptoms or functional limitations until he began trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole for cystitis. Two days after initiation of therapy, he developed a diffuse erythematous rash that rapidly progressed to involve the entire body, with associated oral mucosal damage. Concurrently, the patient experienced oliguria, progressive dyspnea with minimal exertion, and deterioration of mental status, prompting hospital admission.

Dermatologic evaluation in the emergency department confirmed the diagnosis of TEN. Simultaneously, laboratory studies revealed a uremic state, with markedly elevated nitrogenous waste products (creatinine 493.5 μmol/L, urea 18.4 mmol/L, uric acid 354 μmol/L). The unusual coexistence of severe TEN and AKI prompted a detailed evaluation of potential shared pathogenic mechanisms.

Conclusions.

This case illustrates the diagnostic and therapeutic challenges associated with the coexistence of toxic epidermal necrolysis and acute kidney injury, emphasizing the need for comprehensive multidisciplinary evaluation. The concurrence of extensive cutaneous involvement and renal dysfunction underscores the severity and aggressive nature of this rare clinical presentation.

Case description.

A 56-year-old man was admitted to the hospital with complaints of severe generalized weakness, fever, loss of appetite, headache, dizziness, decreased urine output, and extensive involvement of the skin (Figure 1) and oral mucosa. Dermatologic evaluation confirmed the diagnosis of toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN), with more than 30% body surface involvement.



Figure 1. On day 1 of admission. Cutaneous lesions consistent with toxic epidermal necrolysis.

Given the coexistence of TEN and renal dysfunction, it was necessary to clarify the type and cause of kidney injury. The patient had not been under regular medical supervision, and his previous medical history was unclear. Urine output was reduced but not abruptly absent. Renal ultrasonography demonstrated mildly reduced kidney size, and laboratory investigations revealed markedly elevated uremic biochemical waste products (Table 1).

Table 1. Key findings.

Indicator	Patients Value	Reference range	Indication for starting hemodialysis
Haemoglobin	12.8 g/dl	12.0 – 15.3 g/dl	
Lactate	1.8 mmol/L	0.5–2.0 mmol/L	No
CRP	27.6 mg/l	<5 mg/l	
Blood culture	negative		
Creatinine	493.5 μ mol/l	45 – 84 μ mol/l	Yes/no
Urea	18.4 mmol/l	2.5 – 6.1 mmol/l	Yes/no
Bicarbonate	18 mmol/L	22–26 mmol/L	No
Uric acid	364 μ mol/l	155 – 357 μ mol/l	Yes/no
Potassium	5.9 mmol/l	3.4 – 5.1 mmol/l	Yes/no
pH	7.31	7.35 – 7.45	Yes/no
PTH	36.5 pg/ml	17.9 – 58.6 pg/ml	No
Urine output	<0.6 ml/kg/hx6 h	more	No
IVC	1.9 cm	1.5-2.5 cm	No

The diagnostic objectives were: (1) to determine the type of kidney failure, (2) to identify the triggering factor responsible for deterioration of renal function, and (3) to establish the most appropriate treatment strategy.

Chronic kidney disease was considered unlikely, as parathyroid hormone levels were within the reference range and anemia was absent.

Sepsis and hypovolemia were considered but deemed unlikely contributors to acute kidney injury. Since the patient remained hemodynamically stable, with sustained mean arterial pressure >65 mmHg, no episodes of documented hypotension, and preserved peripheral perfusion. Assessment of intravascular volume status demonstrated a non-collapsed inferior vena cava with a diameter of approximately 1.9 cm and minimal respiratory variation, arguing against significant hypovolemia. Serum lactate levels were within the normal range, no episode of high fever, blood culture was negative.

Although acute interstitial nephritis was initially considered, the overall clinical and laboratory profile argued against this diagnosis. The patient lacked systemic features of hypersensitivity, peripheral eosinophilia, sterile pyuria, leukocyte casts, or eosinophiluria, and renal function failed to demonstrate spontaneous early improvement after withdrawal of the suspected offending drug.

The patient's SCORTEN score at admission was 3 (age >40, >10% BSA, elevated urea), corresponding to an estimated mortality of 35.3%. ALDEN score was +3 and trimethoprim–sulfamethoxazole was identified as a 'probable' causative agent.

Management of TEN was initiated according to current guideline recommendations, including immediate discontinuation of the suspected causative agent, initiation of immunosuppressive therapy, and comprehensive local skin care [9].

Although conservative management of kidney failure—consisting of intravenous fluid therapy and allopurinol for hyperuricemia—was considered a possible option, a cautious individualized decision was made to initiate continuous renal replacement therapy (CRRT). This approach was chosen to achieve the following objectives: (1) correction of the uremic state, (2) maximization of the safety and tolerability of immunosuppressive therapy, and theoretically (3) enhanced elimination of the triggering medication and inflammatory mediators implicated in TEN pathogenesis, including soluble Fas ligand, granulysin, and proinflammatory cytokines (TNF- α , IL-6, IL-1 β , IFN- γ) [1,14].

Continuous renal replacement therapy was initiated in the form of continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration (CVVHDF) using a standard high-flux membrane. While conventional membranes have limited capacity for cytokine clearance, CRRT was primarily initiated to control the uremic state and allow safe administration of immunosuppressive therapy. Any potential removal of inflammatory mediators was considered theoretical rather than a primary therapeutic goal.

Continuous renal replacement therapy was initiated using continuous venovenous hemodiafiltration (CVVHDF) and delivered intermittently over a three-day period. Immunosuppressive therapy was initiated concomitantly with renal replacement therapy and consisted of systemic

corticosteroids: intravenous methylprednisolone 1000 mg daily for three days, followed by oral methylprednisolone 32 mg once daily for 12 days.

Following the initiation of treatment, the patient's clinical condition, laboratory parameters, and subjective symptoms stabilized. Hospital treatment was well tolerated, and marked improvement was observed in both skin and mucosal lesions (Figure 2). Renal recovery was evidenced by rapid restoration of diuresis and progressive normalization of biochemical markers of nitrogen metabolism. The patient was discharged after 12 days of hospitalization, despite a mildly elevated serum creatinine level (134 $\mu\text{mol/L}$).



Figure 2. Clinical improvement with re-epithelialization on day 12 after admission (last day of hospitalization).

During one-month follow-up, the patient remained under supervision of dermatologist and nephrologist. Complete re-epithelialization of the skin and mucous membranes was observed, urine output had normalized, and renal biochemical parameters had fully returned to normal ranges.

Results and Discussion.

Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) are rare, but potentially life-threatening, reactions to medications. Both conditions have significant morbidity and mortality.

According to published research, where immunosuppressive therapy was initiated 88% of patients with Stevens-Johnson syndrome were treated with corticosteroids, of whom 61% received high-dose systemic corticosteroid therapy. Six of seven patients with SJS/TEN overlap syndrome and all three patients with toxic epidermal necrolysis were treated with intravenous immunoglobulins. One patient with TEN died during the disease course. In conclusion, anticonvulsants, particularly carbamazepine, were the most frequently implicated causative agents, followed by antibiotics and nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs). High-dose systemic corticosteroids were commonly used in the management of SJS, whereas intravenous immunoglobulin therapy was more frequently employed in patients with TEN and SJS/TEN overlap syndrome, with reported clinical benefit [7,10].

AKI occurs in 20–60% of SJS/TEN patients and is a strong predictor of mortality. Mortality increases 3–5-fold when AKI is present. Need for dialysis is reported in 10–30% of severe TEN cases [10]. Dialysis indications are the same as in any severe AKI, but are more commonly encountered due to fluid shifts, catabolism, and sepsis: Severe metabolic acidosis ($\text{pH} < 7.1$) unresponsive to therapy, refractory hyperkalemia ($\text{K}^+ > 6.0\text{--}6.5$

mmol/L), severe hyperphosphatemia or hypermagnesemia, pulmonary edema or uncontrolled fluid overload despite diuretics—common in TEN with aggressive resuscitation, uremic complications [8].

In this case, classic indications for renal replacement therapy were not present at initiation. However, given the extensive cutaneous and mucosal involvement, progressive uremic biochemical abnormalities, and the planned use of high-dose immunosuppressive therapy, a cautious individualized decision was made to initiate renal replacement therapy early rather than pursue prolonged conservative management.

Early initiation of hemodialysis ensured safe administration of immunosuppressive therapy, dramatically reduced hospital stay, and shortened the recovery period.

Conclusion.

This case illustrates the diagnostic dilemma of simultaneous TEN and AKI, highlighting the importance of thorough assessment, including the need to make unconventional treatment decisions that may accelerate and safely achieve the desired outcome.

Literature Review.

Epidemiology and Causative Agents.

Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) are rare but potentially fatal dermatologic emergencies. Their reported incidence ranges from 1–2 cases per million annually for TEN and slightly higher for SJS, though exact rates vary by population and drug exposure [12]. Medications are the leading cause, implicated in more than 80% of cases, with common triggers including anticonvulsants, allopurinol, and antibiotics [4]. While anti-epileptics and antibiotics are classic culprits, recent population-based studies emphasize that many other outpatient drugs can also precipitate SJS/TEN, underscoring the need for careful drug surveillance and patient stratification [4]. Pharmacogenomic studies reveal that genetic susceptibility plays a crucial role in disease risk, with certain HLA alleles strongly associated with drug-induced reactions, advocating for a theranostic approach to optimize patient safety [13].

Pathophysiology.

The pathogenesis of SJS/TEN involves a delayed type IV hypersensitivity reaction leading to widespread keratinocyte apoptosis. Cytotoxic T lymphocytes and natural killer cells release perforin, granzyme B, and Fas ligand, inducing cell death in the epidermis [1,14]. Additionally, pro-inflammatory cytokines such as $\text{TNF-}\alpha$ and $\text{IFN-}\gamma$ synergistically exacerbate keratinocyte apoptosis, contributing to the rapid progression of epidermal detachment [1]. These immune-mediated mechanisms explain both the extensive skin involvement and the high risk of systemic complications in severe cases.

Clinical Manifestations and Complications.

Clinically, SJS/TEN presents with prodromal flu-like symptoms followed by a rapidly spreading erythematous or purpuric macular rash, bullae formation, and widespread epidermal detachment. Mucosal involvement is common, affecting oral, ocular, and genital surfaces, and can result in significant long-

term morbidity, including vision loss [6]. Mortality correlates with the extent of skin involvement, underlying comorbidities, and development of systemic complications, ranging from 10% in SJS to over 30% in TEN [12]

Among systemic complications, acute kidney injury (AKI) is particularly significant. Reported in approximately 20–25% of SJS/TEN cases, AKI increases the risk of mortality fivefold and may necessitate dialysis in severe cases [10,12]

Management Strategies.

Management of SJS/TEN is multifaceted, combining early withdrawal of the offending drug, supportive care, and immunomodulatory therapy. Supportive care includes meticulous fluid and electrolyte management, wound care, nutritional support, and infection prevention. Systemic immunosuppressive therapies such as corticosteroids and cyclosporine have shown efficacy in limiting disease progression, though evidence remains heterogeneous and must be individualized [2].

When AKI develops, the management plan must be coordinated with nephrology teams. Conservative measures include volume optimization and avoidance of nephrotoxins. In cases of severe or rapidly progressive renal failure, renal replacement therapy, such as hemodialysis, may be lifesaving [8,10]. Early recognition of renal involvement is critical, as delay significantly worsens outcomes.

Prognostic Considerations.

Several scoring systems, including SCORTEN, help predict mortality in SJS/TEN by incorporating patient age, comorbidities, and laboratory parameters. Survival analyses indicate that patients with concurrent AKI and extensive epidermal detachment have markedly higher mortality, highlighting the importance of aggressive multidisciplinary management [12]

Conclusion.

SJS and TEN are rare, life-threatening dermatologic emergencies with significant systemic implications, particularly when complicated by AKI. Drug exposure remains the primary trigger, with genetic predisposition influencing susceptibility. Early recognition, withdrawal of the offending agent, immunomodulatory therapy, and supportive care are cornerstones of management. The coexistence of severe TEN and AKI represents a particularly high-risk scenario, necessitating close collaboration between dermatology, nephrology, and critical care teams to optimize patient outcomes.

Acknowledgments.

The authors would like to express their gratitude to European University for its support of this case study. They also thank the laboratory, dermatology, and infectious disease teams at the Academician Vakhtang Bochorishvili Clinic, for their valuable contribution to the diagnostic process. Portions of this manuscript were refined with the assistance of ChatGPT (OpenAI) for language editing and readability. The authors take full responsibility for the content and interpretation of the data.

Conflict of interest.

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Patient Consent.

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report, including clinical details and accompanying images.

Learning Points.

- Concurrent toxic epidermal necrolysis and acute kidney injury represents a high-risk clinical scenario and poses significant diagnostic and therapeutic challenges.
- Once the uremic condition is diagnosed, it is necessary to identify the type of kidney failure and its specific triggering disease.
- Early and accurate diagnostic steps are prerequisite for planning of adequate treatment.

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აბსტრაქტი.

კვლევის მიზანი: წარმოდგენილია ტოქსიკური ეპიდერმალური ნეკროლიზის იშვიათი კლინიკური შემთხვევა, რომელიც გართულებულია თირკმლის მწვავე უკმარისობით, განხილულია დიაგნოსტიკური სირთულეები და თერაპიული გადაწყვეტილებები, მათ შორის უწყვეტი თირკმლის ჩანაცვლებითი თერაპიის ადრეული დაწყება.

მასალა და მეთოდები: აღწერილია 56 წლის მამაკაცის კლინიკური შემთხვევა, რომელსაც ტოქსიკური ეპიდერმალური ნეკროლიზი განუვითარდა ტრიმეტოპრიმ-სულფამეტოქსაზოლის მიღების შემდეგ, რომელიც გართულდა თირკმლის მწვავე უკმარისობით. კლინიკური, ლაბორატორიული და ინსტრუმენტული მონაცემები შეფასდა KDIGO-ს კრიტერიუმებისა და არსებული კლინიკური რეკომენდაციების შესაბამისად.

შედეგები: პაციენტს აღენიშნებოდა ეპიდერმისის ფართო ჩამოშლა, ლორწოვანი გარსების დაზიანება და ურემიისთვის დამახასიათებელი ლაბორატორიული ცვლილებები. მიუხედავად დიალიზის კლასიკური ჩვენებების არარსებობისა, დროულად დაიწყო თირკმლის ჩანაცვლებითი თერაპია, რამაც შესაძლებელი გახადა მეტაბოლური პარამეტრების სტაბილიზაცია და იმუნოსუპრესიული თერაპიის უსაფრთხო ჩატარება. გამოვლინდა სწრაფი კლინიკური გაუმჯობესება და თირკმლის ფუნქციის აღდგენა.

დასკვნა: ტოქსიკური ეპიდერმალური ნეკროლიზისა და თირკმლის მწვავე დაზიანების თანხვედრა წარმოადგენს მაღალ სიკვდილიანობის რისკის მქონე კლინიკურ მდგომარეობას, რომელიც მოითხოვს ადრეულ მულტიდისციპლინურ მიდგომას. ინდივიდუალურად შერჩეულმა თერაპიულმა გადაწყვეტილებებმა, მათ შორის თირკმლის ჩანაცვლებითი თერაპიის ადრეულმა დაწყებამ, შესაძლოა გააუმჯობესოს მკურნალობის

შედეგები დიალიზის სტანდარტული ჩვენებების არარსებობის შემთხვევაშიც.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: ტოქსიკური ეპიდერმალური ნეკროლიზი, თირკმლის მწვავე უკმარისობა, თირკმლის ჩანაცვლებითი თერაპია, ჰემოდიალიზი.

Аннотация.

Цель исследования: Представить редкий клинический случай токсического эпидермального некролиза, осложнённого острым повреждением почек, а также обсудить диагностические трудности и терапевтическую тактику, включая раннее начало заместительной почечной терапии.

Материал и методы: Представлен клинический случай 56-летнего мужчины с тяжёлым токсическим эпидермальным некролизом после приёма триметоприм-сульфаметоксазола, осложнённым острым повреждением почек. Клинические, лабораторные и инструментальные данные были проанализированы в соответствии с критериями KDIGO и современными рекомендациями по ведению пациентов.

Результаты: У пациента развились обширное отслоение эпидермиса, поражение слизистых оболочек и выраженные уремические биохимические нарушения. Несмотря на отсутствие классических показаний к диализу, была рано начата непрерывная заместительная почечная терапия, что позволило стабилизировать метаболические показатели и безопасно проводить иммуносупрессивную терапию. Отмечено быстрое клиническое и почечное восстановление.

Заключение: Сочетание токсического эпидермального некролиза и острого повреждения почек представляет собой клиническую ситуацию высокого риска, требующую раннего междисциплинарного подхода. Индивидуализированные терапевтические решения, включая раннее начало заместительной почечной терапии, могут улучшить исходы даже при отсутствии стандартных показаний к диализу.

Ключевые слова:

токсический эпидермальный некролиз, острое повреждение почек, заместительная почечная терапия, диализ.