INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
SJIF 2019: 5.222 2020: 5.552 2021: 5.637 2022:5.479 2023:6.563
eISSN 2394-6334 https://www.ijmrd.in/index.php/imjrd Volume 11, issue 02 (2024)

UDK: 638.145.5

ASALARI ZAHARI VA ALLERGIYA

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Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada inson organizimi uchun asalarilarga nisbatan allergiyani paydo bo'lishi, zahardagi mahsus immounoglobulinlarni mavjudligiga bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin. Bu antijisimlar yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlarga va asalari chaqmagan insonlarda bo'lmaydi. Vaqt o'tib shu insonlarni 1-5 foizi asalarilar bilan muloqot qilish davrida va asalari mahsulotlarini istemol qilishi orqali o'tishi mumkin. Insonlarda asalarilarga nisbatan allergiya uch hil ko'rinishda nomoyon bo'lishi mumkinligi haqidagi ma'lumotlar keltirilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: Asalari zahari, apitoksin, asalari nishi, kichik zaxar bezi, kata zaxar bezi, protein zaharli (zaharli oqsil), ortofosfat ksilota, ateraskleroz, asalari nishi, gistamin, fosfolipaza, ingalasion allergiya, aloqa allergiyasi, allergik reaksiya.

ПЧЕЛИНЫЙ ЯД И АЛЛЕРГИЯ

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Аннотация: В данной статье возникновение аллергии на пчел для организма человека может зависеть от наличия в яде специфических иммуноглобулинов. Эти антитела отсутствуют у новорожденных и людей, не ужаленных пчелами. Со временем 1-5 процентов этих людей могут заразиться при контакте с пчелами и употреблении продуктов пчеловодства. Сообщается, что аллергия на пчел у человека может протекать незаметно в трех формах.

Ключевые слова: Пчелиный яд, апитоксин, пчелиный улей, малая ядовитая железа, ядовитая железа кошки, белок токсический (ядовитый белок), ортофосфатксилат, атеросклероз, пчелиный улей, гистамин, фосфолипаза, ингаляционная аллергия, контактная аллергия, аллергическая реакция.

BEE VENOM AND ALLERGIES

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Abstract: In this article, the emergence of allergy to bees for the human body may depend on the presence of specific immunoglobulins in the venom. These antibodies are absent in newborns and people who have not been stung by bees. Over time, 1-5 percent of these people can pass through contact with bees and consumption of bee products. It is reported that allergy to bees in humans can be invisible in three forms.

Key words: Bee venom, apitoxin, bee hive, minor venom gland, cat venom gland, protein toxic (poisonous protein), orthophosphate xylate, atherosclerosis, bee hive, histamine, phospholipase, inhalation allergy, contact allergy, contact allergy, allergic reaction.

Introduction: Allergic diseases are mainly hypersensitivity of the human body to certain substances. In recent years, there have been cases of allergic diseases to winged insects and bee venom among people. Allergy to bees often occurs as a result of people being stung by bees while working in apiaries and bystanders. It has been observed that allergy to bee venom does not appear immediately in beekeepers, but in 2-5 years, sometimes 25-30 years later.

The occurrence of allergy to bees for the human body may depend on the presence of specific immunoglobulins in the venom. These antibodies are absent in newborns and people who have not been stung by bees. Over time, 1-5% of these people can be shot during communication with bees and by consuming bee products. Allergy to bees in humans can appear in three forms (A.B. Artomesova, 1995).

Inhalation allergy is an allergic reaction in humans, which occurs when inhaling air contaminated with the remains of bee bodies and fumes of bee products during breathing.

Contact allergy is also an allergic reaction, which occurs as a result of injury (open body of a person) when working with bees and beekeeping products. At the same time, an allergic reaction can occur not only when working with bees, but also when carelessly interacting with contaminated beekeeper's clothing, bee hives, propolis, wax.

Allergy caused by bee stings is completely different from inhalant and contact allergies, and can occur directly under the influence of other insects. Allergy to honey in humans is usually expressed by the presence of pollen in the human body (hay fever), that is, the presence of a certain amount of pollen in honey. The methods of treatment of allergy to bees and their venom are as follows:

Research methodology: in case of inhalation allergy, an immunological conflict occurs in the body under the influence of the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, the specific results of the post-log, and the allergens (the slimy part of the bee body, propolis, mumparda). In this case, the clinical process in a person is as follows:

As a result of itching of the mucous membrane of the nose, sneezing, runny nose, dry cough, shortness of breath, wheezing and shortness of breath appear. When working with bees, itchiness disappears after the initial sting. At the same time, frequent sneezing, watery discharge from the nose and eyes, and redness of the eyelids are observed.

In the case of bee sting allergy, as above, the reactions depend not only on the effect of the proteins in the insect's body, but also on its poison. Allergic disease increases as a result of working with bees and the increase of specific antibodies in the body.

Contact allergy manifests itself as a reaction to human body and exposed skin from the environment, and dermatitis causes contact allergy. When working with bees, severe itching first appears on the skin of the arms, less on other exposed skin. Then the skin of the arm becomes red, covered with a rash, and festering pus may appear. Allergic reactions from bee stings depend on bee venom.

Results of research: Allergic reaction in most cases is fundamentally different from toxic reaction. In the reaction of known toxicity, a certain amount of satiation process (beekeeper's immunity) occurs first. On the other hand, an allergic reaction causes severe pain to every bee sting, and the number of specific antibodies responsible for the allergy increases when the next poison is injected into the body. The clinic of allergic reaction in the body when a bee stings can be at different levels of unpleasantness (B.I. Pissisky 1984).

When a bee stings, the skin reacts at the first level, i.e. itchy skin, rashes on the body, swelling of the face, swelling of the ears. When the reaction causes swelling of the mucous membrane, the mucous membrane becomes very painful. At such a time, the blood pressure may decrease and dizziness may occur.

Secondary unpleasantness, the allergic process can also affect internal organs. In this case, such cases as pain in the stomach, diarrhea, vomiting, difficulty in breathing depend on the smooth contraction of the muscles of the internal organs. It even leads to happiness.

In the third degree of unpleasantness, a paralyzed state of an allergic reaction occurs. In this case, along with bee stings, severe clinical symptoms quickly disappear. After 1-2-3 minutes, as a result of a headache in the form of a pulse, cases of fainting may occur after 1-3 hours. The external signs of such patients are paleness and yellowing of the skin, cold sweat, and slow pulse of blood vessels. In such a case, it is necessary to provide the sick person with quick and appropriate treatment measures in a short time.

Such patients can be treated in two ways, i.e. idiosyncratic and non-idiosyncratic methods. In addition, therapists, dermatologists, ENTs, ophthalmologists, and emergency physicians can provide treatment that is not unique to them.

Specific treatment consists of determining the body's resistance to the proteins contained in bees and their venom, only by allergists. In this, of course, it is necessary to achieve the introduction of special allergens prepared from the body and venom of bees into the body of the patient from fatty substances for the body.

Allergen is a substance made mainly from the bee body, its hive and venom. To test the allergen, a drop is applied to the skin of the fish and the skin is gently scratched. After 10-15 minutes, people with high sensitivity to bee venom will experience swelling, itching and redness. This situation is definitely positive. To determine the level of sensitivity, different amounts of allergens are injected under the skin and tested. Patients who are highly sensitive to bee venom are treated with a number of special allergy courses.

Conclusion: It is worth noting that the more bee stings, the more his allergic reaction increases. After 1-2 months after giving up bee stings, the sensitivity to the poison decreases, and then the

sensitivity increases again. Currently, the only way to treat people with high sensitivity to bee venom is to treat it with the help of special allergists.

Allergens prepared from bee body, nest and venom are sent to people who are highly sensitive to bee venom after special allergological examination (test) is canceled.

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