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Title: The prevalence of chronic obstructive bronchitis in adolescents tobacco-growing region

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Body: The prevalence of chronic bronchitis among adolescents according to epidemiological studies in different countries varies widely, from an average of 10 to 47%. The purpose of this study was examined the incidence of chronic bronchitis among adolescent tobacco-growing district of Samarkand region. A total of 3010 adolescents and young adults, aged 11 to 21 years are living in the tobacco-growing region of Samarkand. Conducted a study of lung ventilation function on the unit "SPIROSIFT-SP-5000" with automatic processing parameters (FUKUDA DENSHI, Japan) 1750 teenager with a history of upper Confirm braeth ways. Verification of patients with chronic obstructive bronchitis conducted according to the international classification of WHO (X revision, ICD-10). The examination included assessment of general clinical research methods (survey, the study objective status, routine paraclinical tests-complete blood count, urinalysis, general analysis of sputum, ECG, X-ray examination of the chest). Including the identification of 722 patients with chronic obstructive bronchitis (23.9%). Test for salbutamol bronhodilatation with 70 patients was pozitiv, while 652 patients negative. Epidemiological studies indicate that the increase in the incidence of teenage chronic obstructive bronchitis tobacco-growing district of anthropogenic impacts due to tobacco dust, breach mucociliary clearance and secondary immunodeficiency.