

Proceedings of International Educators Conference

Hosted online from Rome, Italy.

Date: 25th January, 2024

ISSN: 2835-396X

Website: econferenceseries.com

FURUNCLE, CHIPMUNK - REASONS, TREATMENT

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Abstract:

The common name of boil among the people is "chipkon". This disease is more common in adults than in women. The incidence of furuncle increases in autumn and spring.

Along with osteofolliculitis, hydradenitis, folliculitis, sycosis and streptococcal impetigo, furuncle belongs to the group of dermatological diseases of purulent-inflammatory nature. If osteofolliculitis and folliculitis refer only to the damage of the hair follicle, the furuncle involves the tissues surrounding the follicle in a purulent process and is often a complication of these diseases. In addition, the development of furuncle can be complicated by other staphylo- and streptodermas.

CAUSES OF A FURUNCLE

Staphylococcal infection is the main cause of thrush. In the course of many studies conducted in dermatology, it has been proven that staphylococci are normally present on the surface of the human body. However, only 10% of the total number of staphylococci are pathogenic microorganisms. In patients with boils, this ratio changes, and the number of pathogenic staphylococci often reaches 90%. Such a violation of the microflora of the skin can occur as a result of contamination of the skin, its additional infection or a decrease in the reactivity of the immune system.

The reasons for decreased immunity can be:

Chronic diseases and infectious processes in the body (tuberculosis, acute pyelonephritis, bronchitis, hepatitis, sinusitis, tonsillitis, etc.);

Metabolic diseases (diabetes, endocrine obesity); Long-term treatment with glucocorticosteroids;

Use of cytostatic and other drugs aimed at suppressing the immune system (in patients with lymphoma, stomach cancer, kidney adenocarcinoma, breast cancer, uterine sarcoma and other oncological diseases).

When staphylococci enter the hair follicle, the following can create conditions for the formation of ringworm:



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Skin maceration and its microinjuries during heavy sweating;

Itching of the skin in dermatological diseases with strong itching (eczema, atopic dermatitis, scabies, prurigo);

Scratches, cuts and abrasions.

Furuncles in the nose and ears can develop as a result of constant exposure to the skin of mucous-purulent secretions from the nose or ears in chronic rhinitis, adenoids, sinusitis, and otitis media.

Furuncle can appear on almost any part of the human skin. Most often, it is formed in places where there is a lot of friction, sweating or skin contamination. These areas are the face, neck, armpits and groin area, hips, buttocks, waist, chest. Furuncle goes through 3 stages in its development: infiltration, suppuration and necrosis, healing. The development process usually takes no more than 10 days.

The furuncle infiltration stage begins with the appearance of a bright red infiltration around the opening of the hair follicle. Infiltrates increase in size (up to 1-3 cm in diameter), become denser, more painful, swelling of the surrounding tissues and a stinging sensation. When the furuncle is located on the face (eyelids, lips, cheeks), the most visible swelling appears.

The stage of necrosis and suppuration of a furuncle occurs 3-4 days after the appearance of a boil. It is characterized by the formation of a purulent-necrotic core, typical for a furuncle, which appears on the surface of the skin in the form of a pustule. During this period, an increase in body temperature up to 38 °C, sharp pain in the area of the furuncle is noted. General symptoms of intoxication can be observed: weakness, weakness, headache, loss of appetite. At the highest point of the furuncle's clinical appearance, its surface opens. Pus flows through the formed hole and the necrotic core comes out. After that, infiltration, swelling, pain and general symptoms will quickly pass, and the healing process will begin.

The healing stage of the furuncle takes place with the formation of granulation tissue in the craters left by the opening of the boil. In 3-4 days, a scar will form at the place of the boil. At first, it has a noticeable red-blue color, then gradually fades and becomes almost invisible.

In some cases, the course of the furuncle can pass without the formation of a dull and necrotic core. When a boil appears on the top of the ear, severe pain in the ear radiating to the temples and jaws is added to the general symptoms. Sometimes a diffuse headache is noted. A boil can cause the auditory canal to close, resulting in hearing loss.



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