

**ROLE OF NONSTEROID ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS IN  
GASTRODUODENAL WOUND COMPLICATIONS IN LONG-LIVED POPULATIONS**

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**Introduction.** Nonsteroid anti-inflammatory drugs (NYAQP) are the most sought-after drugs in all medical specialties, as cited in modern research. This is due to its therapeutic effect in a wide range: due to the presence of analgesic, anti-inflammatory and antipyretic effects, Nyaqp is regularly prescribed by 84% of rheumatologists and 82% of therapists. But giving Nyaqps for short periods of time and in small amounts can also cause a number of unpleasant conditions (Hy V., Wan J.H., Lee H.V. et al. Systematic review with meta - analysis: the global recurrence rate of *Helicobacter pylori* // *Alimentari pharmacology therapeutics*. 2017; 46(9):775-778. <https://doi.org/10.1111/art.14319>).

Loin L. According to a study (2004), nonselective forms of Nyaqp are caused by NYAQP – erosion and sores at a frequency of 15-40% in those who regularly consume over a period longer than 5 years (Loin L. Proton pump inhibitor cotherapy with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs – nice or necessary? // *Rev Gastroenterol Dis*. 2004; №4. - S. 34-40.).

It is vital to take into account information and to develop, implement preventive measures, especially in long-livers.

Research objective: study and evaluation of the NYAQP risk factor in the origin of gastroduodenal wound complications in longevity populations.

Material and method: in a study of the NYAQP risk factor in gastroduodenal scar origin, a population of unorganized long-lived populations was obtained that received 205 NYAQPS and 514 NYAQP did not. A concurrent and representational study was studied in determining the NYAQP risk factor. When organizing and conducting an epidemiological study, a WHO recommended "questionnaire survey", physical examinations and a targeted complex and deepened screening test were carried out.

The results of the analysis were applied univariable and multivariable single-factor as well as multi-factor statistics methods.

Results of the study: the effect of NYAQPV intake factor in population was studied, and the results of a one-factor analysis showed that NYAQPV intake factor causes a 39.28-fold increase in susceptibility to GDA disease in Ukp [OR 39.28], confidence interval and Fisher's R Value showed that this derived result was statistically significant [CI 95% 22.6-72.9;  $p < 0.001$ ].

Conclusion: in the population of long-livers, it is recommended to carry out an antisecretory treatment with proton pump inhibitors for 4-6 weeks during the reception of nonsteroid anti-inflammatory drugs. Nyaqps reduce the risk of injury to the small intestine by 4 times in recipients under the protection of proton pump inhibitors.