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TOSHKENT TIBBIYOT AKADEMIYASI



**«ICHKI KASALLIKLARNI DIAGNOSTIKASI
VA DAVOLASHNING DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI»
XALQARO ILMIY-AMALIY ANJUMANI
TEZISLAR TO'PLAMI**

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**СБОРНИК ТЕЗИСОВ МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЙ
НАУЧНО-ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЙ КОНФЕРЕНЦИИ
«АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ДИАГНОСТИКИ
И ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ
ВНУТРЕННИХ ОРГАНОВ»**

17 мая 2022 г.

ayollar soniga mos keldi, 65 yoshdan kattalar esa 5 nafar, ularidan 40% (n=2) ayollar, 60% (n=3) erkaklar. 2-guruxdag'i kasallarning 2 tasi (9,5%) 40 yoshdan kichik, 4 tasi (19,0%) 40–50 yosh orasida, 12 nafari (57,1%) 50–65 yoshlilar va qolgan 3 bemor (14,3%) 65 yoshdan katta, shuningdek 21 ta bemorning 43,0% (n=9) ayollar, 57,0% (n=12) erkaklardir. 2-gurux, gipertoniya kasalligi va ateroskleroz asosida rivojlangan parenximatoz gemorragik insult kasallarida 4 ta bemorda (19,0%) og'ir nogironlik, 14 nafarida

(66,7%) o'rtacha nogironlik va qolgan 3 tasida (14,3%) esa nogironlik xamda xech qaysi bemorda o'lim xolati qayd etilmadi.

Xulosa. Gemorragik insultning parenximatoz turiga sabab bo'luvchi va kuchaytiruvchi komorbit yondosh kasalliklar soni qanchalik ko'p kuzatilsa, shunga mos ravishda parenximatoz gemorragik insult kasalligining o'lim va og'ir darajadagi nogironlik okibatlari soni ortib boradi.

SURUNKALI BUYRAK KASALLIGIDA RENAL KAMQONLIKNI REGIONAL KECHISH XUSUSIYATLARI

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Tadqiqot maqsadi. Surunkali buyrak kasalligida renal kamqonlikni regional kechish xususiyatlari o'rganish.

MATERIALLAR VA TADQIQOT USULLARI. Ushbu maqloda 80 ta CBK bilan kasallangan bemorlarni o'rganish natijalari keltirilgan. Bemorlarning o'rtacha yoshi 20–50 yoshni tashkil etadi. Namunalar O'zbekistonda tug'ilgan va bir-biri bilan hech qanday aloqasi bo'limgan o'zbek millatiga mansub shaxslarni o'z ichiga olgan. Klinik va diagnostik tekshiruv Toshkent Tibbiyot Akademiyasi 2-son fakultet va gospital terapiya kafedrasи mutaxassislari tomonidan Toshkent Tibbiyot Akademiyasi ko'p tarmoqli klinikasi nefrologiya bo'limida amalga oshirildi. Bemorlarning qondagi gemoglabin miqdori va qaysi hududdanligi o'rganib chiqildi. Natijalar bemor kelgan kunidan boshlab o'rganildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Bemorlarda natijalar quyidagicha bo'ldi. Kasallarning umumiy soni 80 ta.

Shulardan 35tasi ayollarni(43.75%) va 45 tasi erkaklarni (56.25%) tashkil qiladi.

Yoshiga ko'ra: 20–30 yoshgacha(46.25%), 30–40 yoshgacha(30%), 40–50 yoshgacha(23.7%) ni tashkil qiladi. Hududlarga ko'ra: Toshkent vil 21.25%, vodiy 13.75%, Qashqadaryo 13.75%, Surxondaryo 10%, Xorazm 8.75%, QQR 6.25, Toshkent shaxar 5%, Sirdaryo 5%, Jizzax 5%, Samarqand 5%, Buxoro 3.75%, Navoiy 2.5% ni tashkil qiladi.

Xulosa. Shunday qilib, SBK bilan og'rigan bemorlarda hududlar bo'yicha eng ko'p renal kamqonlik bilan asoratlangan bemorlar Toshkent viloyatida va eng kam Navoiy viloyatida ekanligi tasdiqlandi. Bundan kelib chiqadiki, renal anemiyaning hududlarga bog'liqligi malum ma'noda ahamiyatga egadir, lekin asosiy sababi kasallikning kechishiga bog'liqdir.

REAKTIV ARTRITLI BEMORLARDA GASTRODUODENAL SOHASIDA H. PYLORI MAVJUDLIGI VA UNI DAVOLASH TURIGA BOG'LQLIGI

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Tekshirish maqsadi: Reaktiv artrit (ReA) bilan xastalangan bemorlar me'dasida H.Pylori ni aniqlash va dori terapiyasi ta'sirida o'zgarishini baholash.

Tekshirish materiallari va metodlari: ReA kasalligini davolash maqsadida yallig'lanishga qarshi nosteroid dori vositalari (YAQN'DV), glyukokortikosteroidlar (GKS) va YAQN'DV bilan GKS ni birga qabul qilayotgan 32 ta bemor tekshiruvdan o'tkazildi. Oshqozondan olingen biopsiya materiali H.Pylori uchun tekshiruvdan o'tkazildi.

Olingen natijalar: 32 ta ReA bilan bemorlardan 10 tasi YAQN'DV ni, 5 tasi GKS va qolgan bemorlar YAQN'DV bilan GKS kombinatsiyasini qabul qilgan.

Biopsiya materialini mikrobiologik tekshirganda davolanayotgan bemorlarni 85% ni gatroduodenal sohada Helicobacter pulori (H. pylori) borligi va aksariyat bemorlarda me'da shilliq qavatida yuqori miqdorlarda bo'lishi aniqlandi. Shu bilan birga, yuqoridagi o'zgarishlar faqat YAQN'DV qabul qilgan bemorlar guruxida ko'proq uchradi. Ya'ni, bu asoratlar, GKS qabul qilgan bemorlardan 4 tasida uchrasa, YAQN'DV qabul qilgan bemorning 28 tasida uchradi.

Xulosa. Olingen natijalar ReA xastaligiga duchor bo'lgan ko'pchilik bemorlar me'dasi shilliq qavatida H. Pylori mavjudligini va uning miqdori ushbu kasallik etiologiyasi va o'tkazilayotgan davo turiga bog'liq ekanligi ma'lum bo'ldi.

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