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## COVID-19 GA QARSHI EMLANGAN HOMILADOR AYOLLARDA GEMOSTAZ TIZIMINING XUSUSIYATLARI

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### ✓ Rezyume

**Maqsad:** COVID-19ga qarshi emlangan homilador ayollarda gemostaz tizimining xususiyatlarini o'rganishdan iborat bo'ldi.

**Material va usullar.** Tadqiqotga COVID-19ga qarshi emlangan 120 nafar homilador ayollar kiritildi, ular emlash o'tkazilgan muddatga ko'ra 2ta guruxga bo'lindi: 1 –guruxni 60 nafar homiladorlikni ikkinchi trimestrida emlangan ayollar, 2 –guruxni 60 nafar homiladorlikni uchinchi trimestrida emlangan ayollar tashkil etdi. Taqqoslash guruxini 30 nafar turli sabablarga ko'ra emlashdan bosh tortgan homilador ayollar tashkil etdi. Emlangan barcha homilador ayollarda gemostaz tizimini tavsiflovchi ko'rsatkichlar taxlili o'tkazildi.

**Natijalar.** Homiladorlikni uchinchi trimestrida emlangan ayollarda homiladorlikni ikkinchi trimestrida emlangan ayollarga nisbatan emlashdan keyingi 1-sutkasida gemostaz tizimining ko'rsatkichlarida biroz yuqori miqdor darajasi aniqlandi jumladan, FQTV mos ravishda  $36,2 \pm 0,17$  sek va  $30,6 \pm 0,24$  sek, fibrinogen miqdori  $6,5 \pm 0,14$  g/l va  $5,3 \pm 1,16$  g/l, D-dimer  $3,1 \pm 0,14$  mkg/ml va  $1,4 \pm 0,14$  g/l, shuningdek trombositlar miqdorining guruxlarda mos ravishda  $360,0 \pm 0,14 \cdot 10^9/l$  va  $358,0 \pm 0,27 \cdot 10^9/l$  gacha pasayishi kuzatildi ( $r < 0,001$ ). Biroq bu o'zgarishlar emlashdan keyingi 3 sutkasiga kelib, me'yor ko'rsatkichlar darajasida aniqlandi.

**Xulosa.** Emlashdan keyingi davrda homiladorlikni uchinchi trimestrida emlangan ayollarda homiladorlikni ikkinchi trimestrida emlangan ayollarga nisbatan gemostaz tizimining ko'rsatkichlarini emlashdan keyingi davrni 1- sutkasiga nisbatan 1,2 baravar, 2- sutkasiga nisbatan 1,0 baravar va 3-sutkasiga nisbatan 1,5 baravarga ortganligi, trombositlar miqdorining esa emlashdan keyin sutkalariga mos ravishda 1 baravarga kamayganligi aniqlandi. Biroq bu o'zgarishlar me'yor ko'rsatkichlar darajasidan ortmadi, ushbu holat emlashda qo'llanilgan Gam-Kovid-Vak vatsinasining gemostaz tizimiga nojo'ya ta'sir ko'rsatmaganligidan dalolat beradi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** homiladorlik, COVID-19, gemostaz tizimi, emlash, Gam-Kovid-Vak,

## ОСОБЕННОСТИ СИСТЕМЫ ГЕМОСТАЗА У БЕРЕМЕННЫХ, ВАКЦИНИРОВАННЫХ ПРОТИВ COVID-19

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### ✓ Резюме

**Цель:** изучить особенности системы гемостаза у беременных, вакцинированных против COVID-19.

**Материалы и методы.** В исследовании приняли участие 120 беременных, вакцинированных против COVID-19, которые были разделены на 2 группы: 1-я группа – 60 беременных, вакцинированных во втором триместре беременности, и 2-я группа – 60 беременных, вакцинированных в третьем триместре. Группу сравнения составили 30 беременных, отказавшихся от вакцинации. В поствакцинальном периоде у всех беременных проведено изучение всех показателей гемостаза.

**Результаты.** У женщин, вакцинированных в III триместре беременности, по сравнению с женщинами, вакцинированными во II триместре беременности, в 1-е сутки после вакцинации выявлен несколько более высокий уровень показателей системы гемостаза, в том числе АЧТВ  $36,2 \pm 0,17$  сек и  $30,6 \pm 0,24$  сек, содержание фибриногена -  $6,5 \pm 0,14$  г/л и

5,3±1,16 г/л, Д-димера - 3,1±0,14 мкг/мл и 1,4±0,14 г/л, а также количество тромбоцитов в группах он снизился до 360,0±0,14 10<sup>9</sup>/л и 358,0±0,27 10<sup>9</sup>/л соответственно (p<0,001). Однако эти изменения определялись на уровне нормальных показателей к 3-м суткам после вакцинации.

**Заключение.** В поствакцинальном периоде у женщин, вакцинированных в третьем триместре беременности по сравнению с женщинами, вакцинированными во втором триместре беременности после вакцинации, было установлено, что показатели 3-и сутки по сравнению с 1-ми сутками были в 1,5 раза, с 2-и сутки в 1,0 раза выше, а количество тромбоцитов уменьшилось в 1 раз по сравнению с другими последующими сутками. Однако эти изменения не превышали уровень нормативных показателей, что свидетельствует об отсутствии негативного влияния вакцины Гам-Ковид-Вак, использованной при вакцинации, на систему гемостаза.

**Ключевые слова:** беременность, COVID-19, вакцина, Гам-Ковид-Вак, система гемостаза

## FEATURES OF THE HEMOSTASIS SYSTEM IN PREGNANT WOMEN VACCINATED AGAINST COVID-19

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### ✓ Resume

**Objective:** to study the features of the hemostasis system in pregnant women vaccinated against COVID-19.

**Material and methods.** 120 pregnant women vaccinated against COVID-19 were included in the study, they were divided into 2 groups according to the period of vaccination: group 1 - 60 women vaccinated in the second trimester of pregnancy, group 2 - 60 women vaccinated in the third trimester of pregnancy. The comparison group consisted of 30 pregnant women who refused vaccination for various reasons. All vaccinated pregnant women were analyzed for indicators describing the hemostasis system.

**Results.** In women vaccinated in the third trimester of pregnancy, compared to women vaccinated in the second trimester of pregnancy, on the 1st day after vaccination, a slightly higher level of indicators of the hemostasis system was found, including APTT 36.2±0.17sec and 30.6±0.24sec, fibrinogen content-6,5±0.14 g/l and 5.3±1.16 g/l, D-dimer - 3.1±0.14 µg/ml and 1.4±0.14 g/l, as well as the amount of platelets in the groups it decreased to 360.0±0.14 10<sup>9</sup>/l and 358.0±0.27 10<sup>9</sup>/l, respectively (p<0.001). However, these changes were determined at the level of normal indicators by 3 days after vaccination.

**Conclusion.** In the post-vaccination period, the indicators of the hemostasis system increased by 1.2 times compared to the 1st day, 1.0 times compared to the 2nd day, and 1.5 times compared to the 3rd day of the post-vaccination period in women vaccinated in the third trimester of pregnancy compared to women vaccinated in the second trimester of pregnancy and after vaccination, it was found that it decreased by 1 times according to the number of days. However, these changes did not exceed the level of standard indicators, which indicates that the vaccine Gam-Kovid-Vak used in vaccination did not have an adverse effect on the hemostasis system.

**Key words:** pregnancy, COVID-19, hemostasis system, vaccination, Gam-Kovid-Vak,

### Dolzarbligi

So'nggi paytlarda homilador ayollar orasida koronavirus infeksiyasi bilan kasallanish holatlari ko'payib bormoqda. Bugungi kunda zamonaviy akusherlik oldida turgan muhim vazifalardan biri bu, homilador ayollar orasida COVID-19 kasalligiga chalinish holatlarini kamaytirish, shuningdek, ularda ushbu kasallik bilan bog'liq asoratlarni oldini olish choralarini ko'rishdir[1,2]. Pandemiya sharoitda homilador ayollarda koronavirus infeksiyasidan himoyalaniшни samarali usuli bu, so'zsiz ushbu kasallikka qarshi emlanishdir[3,4]. Faqatgina, emlanish homilador ayollar orasida COVID-19 tarqalishini nazorat qilishning yagona samarali usuli bo'lib hisoblanadi[5,6].

Oxirgi yillarda COVID-19ga qarshi qo'llaniladigan vaksinalar soni ortib bugungi kunda ularning soni 6 nafarni, ulardan homilador ayollarda qo'llanilib kelayotgan vaksinalar soni esa 4 nafarni tashkil etadi[7,8].

Biroq, ushbu vaksinaning homilador ayollar gemostaz tizimiga ta'sirini o'rganishga qaratilgan tadqiqotlar bugunga qadar o'tkazilmagan, bu esa ushbu tadqiqotning yanada dolzarb ekanligi hamda o'z vaqtida o'tkazilayotganligidan darak beradi[9,10].

**Tadqiqot maqsadi** COVID-19ga qarshi emlangan homilador ayollarda gemostaz tizimining xususiyatlarini o'rganishdan iborat bo'ldi.

### **Material va tadqiqot usullari**

Tadqiqotga 120 nafar COVID-19ga qarshi emlangan homilador ayollar kiritildi. Ulardan 60 nafari homiladorlikni ikkinchi trimestrida emlangan homilador ayollar (1-asosiy gurux) va 60 nafari homiladorlikni uchinchi trimestrida emlangan homilador ayollar (2-asosiy gurux) tashkil etdi, taqqoslash guruxini turli sabablarga ko'ra emlashdan bosh tortgan 30 nafar homilador ayollar tashkil etdi. Emlashdan keyingi davrda gemostaz tizimidagi o'zgarishlarini baholash maqsadida tadqiqotga kiritilgan barcha ayollarda gemostaz tizimi ko'rsatkichlarini emlashdan keyingi davrning 1-2 va 3 sutkalarida dinamik tekshiruvi o'tkazildi. Tadqiqot uchun qon namunalari olinib unda: qon ivish vaqti, protrombin indeks, D-dimer, fibrinogen, xalqaro meyo'rlashgan nisbat (XMN), faolashgan qisman tromboplastin vaqti (FQTV), trombin vaqti, trombositlar soni, plazma rekalsifikatsiya vaqti hamda faollashgan rekalsifikatsiya vaqtlari kabi ko'rsatkichlar taxlili o'tkazildi. Gemostaz tizimi ko'rsatkichlari taxlili APG2-02P EMKO analizatori yordamida o'tkazildi. Tadqiqot natijalariga statistik ishlov berish Spirmenning darajali korrelyatsiyasi usulida statistik dasturlarning Statistica 10,0 standart paketi hamda tabiiy juftlar o'rtasida o'zaro bog'langan 2 variatsion qator xatosini aniqlash bilan Epi Info 7.2.2.2 statistik dasturi usulida ishlov berildi.  $p < 0,05$ ,  $p < 0,01$ ,  $p < 0,001$  dagi farqlar ishonchli deb qabul qilindi.

### **Tadqiqot natijalari va uning muhokamasi**

COVID-19ga qarshi emlangan ikkala gurux homilador ayollarida ham gemostaz tizimi ko'rsatkichlarini taxlili, emlash o'tkazish muddatidan va emlashdan keyingi sutkalarda farq qildi. Homiladorlikni uchinchi trimestrida emlangan ayollarda emlashdan keyingi dastlabki 1-sutkasidagi gemostaz tizimi ko'rsatkichlarni homiladorlikni ikkinchi trimestrida emlangan ayollarda 1-sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlariga nisbatan, biroz yuqori miqdori aniqlandi jumladan, FQTV miqdori guruxlarda emlashdan keyingi sutkalariga mos ravishda  $36,2 \pm 0,17$ sek va  $36,2 \pm 0,17$ sek, 2-sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlariga nisbatan, mos ravishda  $32,4 \pm 0,16$ sek va  $28,4 \pm 0,11$ sek, 3-sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlariga nisbatan, mos ravishda  $30,0 \pm 0,14$ sek va  $25,6 \pm 0,14$ sek.da aniqlandi.

Fibrinogen miqdori emlashdan keyingi 1 – sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlari guruxlarda mos ravishda  $6,5 \pm 0,14$ g/l va  $5,3 \pm 0,16$ g/l, emlashdan keyingi 2 – sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlari guruxlarda mos ravishda  $6,2 \pm 0,16$ g/l va  $4,7 \pm 1,14$ g/l, emlashdan keyingi 3 – sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlari guruxlarda mos ravishda  $6,0 \pm 0,17$ g/l va  $4,0 \pm 0,12$ g/l.da aniqlandi.

D-dimer miqdori emlashdan keyingi 1 – sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlari guruxlarda mos ravishda  $3,1 \pm 0,14$ mkg/ml va  $1,4 \pm 0,21$ mkg/ml, emlashdan keyingi 2 – sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlari guruxlarda mos ravishda  $3,0 \pm 0,11$ mkg/ml va  $1,3 \pm 0,11$ mkg/ml, emlashdan keyingi 3 – sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlari guruxlarda mos ravishda  $2,6 \pm 0,14$ mkg/ml va  $1,2 \pm 0,14$ mkg/ml.ga ortishi aniqlandi. Biroq shunisi ahamiyatga egaki, mazkur guruxlardagi bu ko'rsatkichlar miqdorining emlashdan keyingi sutkalar kesimida ko'rib chiqilsa kun o'tgan sayin ular miqdori pasayib me'yor darajasida aniqlandi. FQTV miqdori I-gurux ayollarida emlashdan keyingi 1-sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichi emlashdan keyingi 2-3 sutkalariga borib pasayib sutkalarda mos ravishda  $30,6 \pm 0,14$ sek,  $28,4 \pm 2,11$ sek va  $25,6 \pm 0,14$ sek tashkil etdi. Ushbu ko'rsatkichning miqdori II-gurux ayollarida xuddi I-gurux ayollaridagi ko'rsatkichlariga o'xshash emlashdan keyingi 1-sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichi emlashdan keyingi 2-3 sutkalariga borib pasayib sutkalarda mos ravishda  $36,2 \pm 0,17$ sek,  $32,4 \pm 0,16$ sek va  $30,0 \pm 0,14$ sek tashkil etdi.

Mazkur ayollarda gemostaz tizimining boshqa ko'rsatkichlari jumladan, fibrinogen, D-dimer ko'rsatkichlarida ham emlashdan keyingi sutklarida o'xshash pasayish kuzatildi, jumladan I-gurux ayollaridagi fibrinogen miqdori sutkalarda mos ravishda  $5,3 \pm 1,16$ g/l,  $4,7 \pm 1,14$ g/l va  $4,0 \pm 1,12$ g/l.da II-

gurux ayollarida esa ushbu ko'rsatkich sutkalarda mos ravishda  $6,5 \pm 0,14 \text{g/l}$ ,  $6,2 \pm 1,16 \text{g/l}$  va  $6,0 \pm 1,17 \text{g/l}$  ni tashkil etdi.

Emlashdan keyingi gemostaz tizimi ko'rsatkichlaridan trombotsitlar miqdorining homiladorlikni uchinchi trimestrida emlangan ayollarda homiladorlikni ikkinchi trimestrida emlangan ayollarga nisbatan emlashdan keyingi sutkalarida guruxlarda mos ravishda ushbu ko'rsatkich miqdori past darajada aniqlanib ushbu ko'rsatkichning sutkalar kesimida guruxlarda mos ravishda quyidagi miqdorlarda aniqlandi: emlashdan keyingi 1-sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlari guruxlarda mos ravishda  $356,0 \pm 0,12 \times 10^9/\text{l}$  va  $358,0 \pm 0,27 \times 10^9/\text{l}$ , 2-sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlari guruxlarda mos ravishda  $356,0 \pm 0,12 \times 10^9/\text{l}$  va  $345,0 \pm 0,18 \times 10^9/\text{l}$ , 3-sutkasidagi ko'rsatkichlari guruxlarda mos ravishda  $354,0 \pm 0,14 \times 10^9/\text{l}$  va  $340,0 \pm 0,17 \times 10^9/\text{l}$  ni tashkil etdi (jadvalga qara).

**Jadval**  
COVID-19ga qarshi Gam-Kovid-Vak vaksinasida emlangan ayollarda gemostaz tizimining ko'rsatkichlari,  $M \pm m$

Kypcatkichlar	1- gurux (n=60)			2- gurux (n=60)			Taqqoslash guruxi (n=30)
	1-sutka	2- sutka	3-sutka	1-sutka	2- sutka	3-sutka	
FQTV (sek)	$30,6 \pm 0,14^*$	$28,4 \pm 2,11$	$25,6 \pm 0,14^{**}$	$36,2 \pm 0,17^*$	$32,4 \pm 0,16$	$30,0 \pm 0,14^{***}$	$28,6 \pm 0,14$
Protrombin indeks (%)	$118,0 \pm 0,17$	$116,0 \pm 0,10$	$114,0 \pm 0,12$	$120,0 \pm 0,14$	$117,0 \pm 0,17$	$115,0 \pm 0,21$	$114,6 \pm 0,14$
Fibrinogen (g/l)	$5,3 \pm 1,16^*$	$4,7 \pm 1,14$	$4,0 \pm 0,12^{***}$	$6,5 \pm 0,14^*$	$6,2 \pm 1,16$	$6,0 \pm 0,17^{**}$	$5,6 \pm 0,14$
Trombin vaqti (sek)	$25,0 \pm 0,07^*$	$24,0 \pm 0,21$	$20,0 \pm 0,41^{***}$	$28,0 \pm 0,16^*$	$26,0 \pm 0,14$	$24,0 \pm 0,06^{***}$	$27,4 \pm 0,11$
MNO	$1,13 \pm 1,21$	$1,12 \pm 0,14$	$1,10 \pm 1,17$	$1,17 \pm 0,20$	$1,15 \pm 0,21$	$1,12 \pm 0,20$	$1,10 \pm 0,17$
D-dimer, mkg/ml	$1,4 \pm 0,21^{**}$	$1,3 \pm 0,11$	$1,2 \pm 0,14^{***}$	$3,1 \pm 0,14^{**}$	$3,0 \pm 0,11$	$2,6 \pm 0,14^{***}$	$1,6 \pm 0,14$
PRV (sek)	$118,0 \pm 0,14$	$116,0 \pm 0,14$	$114,0 \pm 0,21$	$120,0 \pm 0,14$	$118,0 \pm 0,17$	$116,0 \pm 0,12$	$115,6 \pm 0,12$
FRV (sek)	$68,0 \pm 0,11^*$	$66,0 \pm 0,17$	$62,0 \pm 0,14^{***}$	$70,0 \pm 0,18$	$68,0 \pm 0,11$	$66,0 \pm 0,11$	$64,6 \pm 0,11$
Trombotitlar ( $\times 10^9/\text{l}$ )	$358,0 \pm 0,27$	$345,0 \pm 0,18$	$340,0 \pm 0,17$	$360,0 \pm 0,14$	$356,0 \pm 0,12$	$354,0 \pm 0,14$	$330,4 \pm 0,12$

Izox: birinchi gurux ko'rsatkichlariga nisbatan ishonchli farqli,  $p < 0,001$ ;  
taqqoslash guruxi ko'rsatkichlariga nisbatan ishonchli farqli,  $p < 0,001$

Homiladorlikni uchinchi trimestrida emlangan aëllar qonida emlashdan keyingi dastlabki sutkalarida ivish tizimidagi ko'rsatkichlarni birmuncha ortganligi aniqlandi, bu o'zg arishlarni ushbu homilador aëllarda qon ivish xususiyatlarini fiziologik ortishi bilan ham bog'lash mumkin. Homiladorlikni ikkinchi trimestrida emlangan 52 nafar (71,6%) aëllarda esa, gemostaz tizimidagi o'zgarishlardan plazma rekaluifikauiyasi vaqtining taqqoslash guruxidagi aëllar ko'rsatkichi  $115,6 \pm 0,12 \text{sek}$  ga nisbatan keskin ortib  $118,0 \pm 0,14 \text{sek}$  tashkil etganligi aniqlandi. Emlashdan keyingi 1- sutkasida emlangan 1 va 2-gurux homilador aëllarining 62 nafari (51,6%) da protrombin vaqtini guruxlarda mos ravishda  $25,0 \pm 0,07 \text{sek}$  va  $28,0 \pm 0,16 \text{sek}$  ni tashkil etib ushbu ko'rsatkich keyingi sutkalarda pasayganligini aniqlandi. Protrombin indeks guruxlarda mos ravishda  $118,0 \pm 0,17$  va  $120,0 \pm 0,14$  pasayishi kuzatildi.

Shunday qilib, emlangan homilador aëllar gemostaz tizimidagi o'zgarishlarni homiladorlik muddati bilan korrelyauion bog'liqligi mavjudligini hisobga olganda bu aniqlangan o'zgarishlar me'ër darajasidan ortib ketmaganligini guvoxi bo'lishimiz mumkin, ya'ni ushbu o'zgarishlar homiladorlikni muddati ortgan sayin qon ivish tizimi faolligini fiziologik ortib borishi bilan ham bog'lash mumkin.

Xulosa qilib aytganda olingan natijalar emlangan homilador aëllar gemostaz tizimidagi ko'rsatkichlar ikkala guruxda ham emlashdan keyingi dastlabki sutkalarida biroz ortishi kuzatildi lekin, ushbu ko'rsatkichlar me'ër chegarasidan ortmadi, bu esa qo'llanilgan vakuinaning gemostaz tizimi ko'rsatkichlariga nojo'ya ta'sir ko'rsatmaganligidan dalolat beradi.

### Xulosa

Emlashdan keyingi davrda homiladorlikni uchinchi trimestrida emlangan aëllarda homiladorlikni ikkinchi trimestrida emlangan aëllarga nisbatan gemostaz tizimining ko'rsatkichlarini emlashdan keyingi davrni 1- sutkasiga nisbatan 1,2 baravar, 2- sutkasiga nisbatan 1,0 baravar va 3-sutkasiga nisbatan 1,5 baravarga ortganligi, trombotitlar miqdorining esa emlashdan keyin sutkalariga mos ravishda 1 baravarga kamayganligi aniqlandi. Biroq bu o'zgarishlar me'ër ko'rsatkichlar darajasidan ortmadi, bu emlashda qo'llanilgan Gam-Kovid-Vak vatsinasining gemostaz tizimiga nojo'ya ta'sir ko'rsatmaganligidan dalolat beradi.

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