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## BOLALARDA IRSIY NEFRITNING KLINIK-GENETIK VA REGIONAL XUSUSIYATLARI

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### ANNOTATSIYA

Farg'ona vodiysidagi bolalarda irsiy nefritlar kechishining klinik-genetik xususiyatlarini aniqlash maqsadida 2017-2021 yillar davomida ADTI ko'p tarmoqli bolalar klinikasida glomerulonefrit (o'tkir-130 va surunkali-38) kasalligi bilan statsionar davolangan 1 yoshdan 14 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalarning 168 ta kasallik tarixi ma'lumotlarini tahlil qildik. Aniqlanishicha, Farg'ona vodiysi sharoitida siydik yo'llari infeksiyalari va oilaviy kelib chiqadigan dismetabolik nefropatiyalar bilan kasallanganlar sonining ko'payishi tendentsiyasi kuzatilmoqda. Irsiy nefrit bilan kasallanish ko'rsatkichi surunkali glomerulonefrit bilan og'rigan bemorlarda o'tkir glomerulonefrit va pielonefritga qaraganda yuqori. Bolalarda irsiy nefritni erta tashxislash algoritmlari bo'lib eshitish va ko'rish organlarining birgalikda shikastlanishi, bir nechta oila a'zolari yoki qarindoshlari orasida buyrak kasalliklari mavjudligi hisoblanadi. Tibbiyotning birlamchi zvenosida bolalar o'rtasida irsiy nefritlari erta tashxislash uchun o'tkir va surunkali buyrak kasalliklarida regional xususiyatlarni e'tiborga olish va irsiyatni o'rganishning genealogik usulini kiritish tavsiya etiladi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** irsiy nefrit, klinika, genetika, glomerulonefrit.

### ABSTRACT

In order to identify the clinical and genetic features of the course of hereditary nephritis in children in the Ferghana Valley, we analyzed the data of 168 case histories of children aged 1 to 14 years with a diagnosis of glomerulonephritis (acute-130 and chronic-38) for 2017-2021, who received inpatient treatment in the children's multidisciplinary clinic of ASMI. It was found that in the conditions of the Ferghana Valley there is a

tendency to increase the number of patients with urinary tract infections and dysmetabolic nephropathies of family origin. The incidence of hereditary nephritis is higher among patients with chronic glomerulonephritis than with acute glomerulonephritis and pyelonephritis. Algorithms for early diagnosis of hereditary nephritis in children include combined damage to the organs of hearing and vision, kidney diseases in several family members or among relatives. For early diagnosis of hereditary nephritis in children at the primary level of medical care, it is recommended to consider regional features in acute and chronic kidney diseases and to include a geneological method of studying heredity.

**Keywords:** hereditary nephrit, clinic, genetics, glomerulonephritis.

## KIRISH

Hozirgi vaqtda irsiy moyillik bilan rivojlanayotgan nefropatiyalar muammosi murakkabdir [1,2,3,4,8,9]. Respublikamizda Irsiy nefritlar tarqalishi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Sog‘liqni saqlash vazirligi ma‘lumotlariga ko‘ra, buyrak patologiyasi bilan og‘rigan bemorlar umumiy sonining 6-8 foizini tashkil qiladi. Farg‘ona vodiysida irsiy va tug‘ma nefritlarning kelib chiqish sabablaridan biri qarindoshlik nikohlari, ota-onalar, qarindoshlar, onalarning irsiy kasalliklari, shuningdek, homiladorlikning birinchi uch oyida turli dori vositalarining teratogen ta’siri hisoblanadi. Olimlarning klinik kuzatishlari shuni tasdiqlaydiki, siydik tizimining bir qator tug‘ma yoki irsiy kasalliklari nafaqat tashqi, somatik, balki kasalliklarning irsiy uzatilishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lgan siydik tizimi organlarining biriktiruvchi to‘qima disembriogenez stigmalari bilan tavsiflanadi, yoki “organdan organga” deb ataladigan holat xisoblanadi [4,5,6,7]. Shu munosabat bilan keyingi yillarda bolalarda klinik jihatdan nefropatiyalar bilan namoyon bo‘ladigan irsiy nefritlarining genetik asoslarini o‘rganish dolzarbdir.

**Tadqiqotning maqsadi.** Farg'ona vodiysi sharoitida bolalarda irsiy nefritlar kechishining klinik-genetik va regional xususiyatlarini o'rganish.

## MATERIAL VA TADQIQOT USULLARI

2017-2021 yillar davomida ADTI ko‘p tarmoqli bolalar klinikasida statsionar davolangan 1 yoshdan 14 yoshgacha bo‘lgan glomerulonefrit (GN) (o‘tkir-O‘GN-130 va surunkali- SGN-38) tashxisi bilan og‘rigan bolalarning 168 ta kasallik tarixi ma‘lumotlarini tahlil qildik. Ulardan: O‘GN ning nefritik varianti - 84 (61,8%), nefrotik variant - 22 (16,2%) va 30 bolada (22,1%) - gematuriya va gipertenziya bilan nefrotik sindrom. SGN- ning nefrotik shakli 31 (65,6%), aralash shakli - 7 (21,4%), gematurik shakli - 4

(11,5%). Irsiy nefritli (IN) bolalar (doimiy gematuriya, eshitish qobiliyatini yo'qotish, ko'zning shikastlanishi, kamida bitta oila a'zosida buyrak funksiyasi buzilgan) O`GN bilan og'rigan bolalar (8 ta holatda) va 4 bolada SGNda aniqlandi (1-jadval).

1-jadval

**Glomerulonefrit turli shakllarining strukturaviy xususiyatlari**

O'tkir glomerulonefrit						Surunkali glomerulonefrit					
nefrotik sindrom		nefritik sindrom		Gematuriya va gipertenziya bilan nefrotik sindrom		Nefrotik shakl		Gematurik shakl		Aralash shakl	
abs	%	abs	%	abs	%	abs	%	abs	%	abs	%
32	25	84	65	14	10	27	71	4	10,5	7	18,5

Irsiy nefrit bilan og'rigan bolalarning umumiy soni O`GNning barcha holatlari uchun 6,2% va ushbu kasallikning surunkali shakllari uchun 12,5% ni tashkil etdi, ya'ni irsiy nefrit surunkali buyrak kasalliklari orasida, asosan SGN bemorlarda keng tarqalgan.

Ma'lumotlardan ko'rinib turibdiki, tekshirilayotgan bolalar orasida o'g'il bolalar ustunlik qildi (75,0%), bu hol qizlarning ulushidan (3:1) sezilarli darajada oshadi (25%,  $p < 0,01$ ) va bu hol INning retsessiv turi bilan jinsiy X xromosomasi bog'liqligini ko'rsatadi. Bemorlar yosh bo'yicha eng ko'pi 6-10 yoshga to'g'ri keladi - (50%) va 11-14 yosh (41,7%), 5 yoshgacha (8,3%) bolgan bolalar ozchilikni tashkil etdi. Nazorat guruhi sifatida irsiy nefritsiz buyrak kasalliklari bo'lgan 1-14 yoshli 30 nafar bola olindi.

Bemor bolalarning oila a'zolarini o'rganishda biz integratsiyalashgan yondashuvdan, ya'ni klinik, anamnestik, laboratoriya (biokimyoviy) va genealogik tadqiqotlardan foydalandik. Shuningdek, eshitish chegarasining havo va suyak audiometriyasi mahalliy audiometr yordamida amalga oshirildi. Disembriogenez stigmalarini aniqlash qo'shimcha diagnostika usuli bo'ldi. Umumiy klinik-laboratoriya usullaridan qon, siydik va najas umumiy tahlili qilindi. Siydik tahlilida gematuriya variantlari West C.C. (1976), Bragon J. (1977), Ya.Yu Illek (2000), mezonlari yordamida aniqlandi. Yurak-qon tomir tizimi holatini baholash qon bosimini o'lchash, yurak indeksini va EKGni hisoblash orqali amalga oshirildi. Raqamli ma'lumotlarning ishonchliligi Student mezoni bo'yicha hisoblab o'zgaruvchanlik statistikasi usuli bilan qayta ishlandi.

**Olingan natijalar va ularning muhokamasi.**

Tekshiruvimiz jarayonida bolalardagi buyrak kasalliklarining 2016-2018yy. tuzilishini o'rgandik (2-jadval).

2-jadval

**Buyrak kasalliklarining nozologik tuzilishi**  
(bemorlarning umumiy sonidan %)

№	Kasalliklar nomi	2015 yil		2016 yil		2017 yil		Jami	
		Aбс.	%	Aбс.	%	Aбс.	%	Aбс.	%
1.	O'tkir pielonefrit	95	20,9	117	20,9	159	27,2	371	23,2
2.	Surunkali pielonefrit	48	10,5	77	13,8	82	14,04	207	12,9
3.	O'tkir glomerulonefrit	146	32,1	159	28,4	102	17,3	407	25,47
4.	Surunkali glomerulonefrit	109	23,9	104	18,6	73	12,4	286	17,9
5.	Dismetabolik nefropatiya	39	8,57	64	11,45	99	17,47	202	12,64
6.	Siydik chiqarish yo'llari infeksiyalari - sistit.	9	1,98	17	3,04	45	7,70	71	4,44
7.	Tubulopatiyalar	1	0,22	2	0,36	1	0,17	4	0,25
8.	Tugma nefrotik sindrom	2	0,44	10	1,79	9	1,54	21	1,31
9.	Surunkali buyrak etishmovchiligi	2	0,44	4	0,72	6	1,03	12	0,75
10.	Irsiy nefritlar: Alport sindromi, Lou va Fankoni sindromi.	4	0,88	5	0,89	8	1,37	17	1,06
	Jami	455	100	559	100	584	100	1598	100

Ma'lumotlardan (2-jadval) ko'rinib turibdiki, nefrologik bemorlar orasida pielonefritning o'tkir va surunkali shakllari bilan og'rigan bolalar salmog'i yildan-yilga ortib bormoqda, kasallikning o'tkir shakllari 2015 yildagi 20,9 dan 2017 yilda 27,2 foizga oshgan. Shu bilan birga surunkali pielonefrit 10,5% dan 14,04% ortgan. Tadqiqot yillari davomida nefrologik kasalliklar tarkibida pielonefritning umumiy ulushi 36,1% ni tashkil etdi. Aksincha, nefrologik kasalliklar tarkibida glomerulonefritning ulushi kamaydi - o'tkir 32,1% dan 17,3% gacha va surunkali 23,9% dan 12,4% gacha. Ushbu yillar davomida glomerulonefritning umumiy ulushi 43,4% ni tashkil etdi, bu pielonefritning umumiy ulushidan oshadi (36,1%,  $p < 0,05$ ). Tadqiqotlarimiz shuni tasdiqladiki, buyrak kasalliklari nozologiyasining umumiy tuzilmasida siydik yo'llari infeksiyalari ulushi ham ortib bormoqda (2015 yildagi 1,98% dan 2017 yilda 7,7% gacha). Ma'lumotlar tahlili shuni ko'rsatdiki, nefrologik kasalliklar tarkibida dismetabolik nefropatiyalar ulushi ham 2015 yildagi 8,57% dan 2017 yilda



17,47% gacha, ya'ni deyarli ikki barobarga oshgan. Dismetabolik nefropatiyalar oila, atrof-muhit va irsiy omillarga bog'liq tarzda ortib brogan. Ota-onalar, aka-uka va opa-singillarda ham shunga o'xshash alomatlar qayd etilgan bolib, ular nefropatiyaning oilaviy shakllariga bog'liq bo'lishi mumkinligini tasdiqlaydi. Pielonefrit kasalligining ikkilamchi shakllari ko'pincha oilaviy dismetabolik nefropatiyalar sabab rivijlanishini inobatga olsak, Farg'ona vodiysi hududida o'tgan yillardagi barcha buyrak kasalliklarining 25,2 foizini oilaviy yoki irsiy nefropatiyalar tashkil qiladi.

Bemorlarga IN tashxisini qo'yishda doimiy gematuriya (makro yoki mikrogematuriya) bolaning ko'zlari, eshitish organlarining shikastlanishi, shuningdek, oila a'zolarida (ota-onalari, aka-ukalari) kamida bitta buyrak kasalligi aniqlanishiga e'tibor qaratdik.

Tadqiqot natijalaridan ko'rinib turibdiki, IN o'sish tendentsiyasiga ega (2015 yilda 4 ta holat va 2017 yilda 12 ta holat) va so'nggi 3 yil ichida 18 ta bolada tashxis qo'yilgan bo'lib, kasalxonaga yotqizilgan 1598 boladan 3,17% ni tashkil qiladi.

IN diagnostikasi glomerulonefrit bilan og'rigan bolalarda 8 ta holatda - 2 holatda o'tkir va birlamchi davolash bilan, 6 holatda surunkali; dismetabolik nefropatiya fonida pielonefrit bilan og'rigan bolalarda 4 ta holatda, ko'rish va eshitish muammolari bilan mutaxassislarga murojaat qilgan bemorlarda KFTning turli bosqichlarida kasalxonaga yotqizilgan 5 nafar bolada tashxis qo'yilgan. Ushbu hol IN ning kechikkan tashxisini, ularning nisbatan yashirin debyutini ko'rsatadi, bunday bemorlar uchun mumkin bo'lgan konservativ terapiya vaqtini qisqartiradi va nisbatan tez o'limga olib keladi.

O'tkir buyrak etishmovchiligi (O'BE) bo'lgan bolalarni tanlash bo'yicha tahlilimiz shuni ko'rsatdiki, ular asosan qishloq tumanlarida (Shaxrixon, Qo'rg'ontepa) - 11 ta, shahar (Andijon) - 7 tadan iborat. O'BE tashxisi bilan 8 ta holatda bemor bolalarning poliklinika, bolalar shifoxonalarida "glomerulonefrit", "nefrotik sindrom", "ikkilamchi pyelonefrit", "siydik yo'llari infeksiyalari" tashxisi bilan uzoq vaqt (6 yoshgacha) kuzatuvda bo'lgani va qo'shimcha (genetik, audiometrik) tadqiqot usullaridan foydalanmaganligi aniqlandi. IN bilan kasallangan bolalarning yoshi asosan 8 yoshgacha (58,3%), 12 yosh va undan katta (41,7%) bolib, a ular orasida o'gil bolalar (75%) qizlarga (25%) nisbatan ko'proq, hamda 3:1 nisbatni tashkil etdi.

Ma'lumotlardan (3-jadval) ko'rinib turibdiki, IN bilan kasallangan bolalar onalarining akusherlik anamnezida homiladorlik toksikozi, qon ketishlar aniqlangan. Ekstragenital kasalliklar orasida buyrak va siydik yo'llari patologiyasi ( $P<0,01$ ), yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari ( $P<0,01$ ), endokrin genez kasalliklari ( $P<0,01$ ) oshqozon-ichak trakti, gematologik va allergologik genezli kasalliklarga qaraganda ko'p aniqlangan. ( $P<0,05$ ). Onalarda tug'ruq ko'pincha muvofiqlashtirilmagan tug'ruq bolib ( $P<0,05$ ), tug'ruq

jarayonining zaifligi ( $P < 0,01$ ), platsenta ko'chishi ( $P < 0,01$ ), kindik o'ralishi ( $P < 0,05$ ), xomila gipoksiyasi ( $P < 0,05$ ) va neonatal asfiksiya ( $P < 0,01$ ) IN rivojlanishi uchun asos bo'ldi. IN bilan og'rigan bolalar orasida boshlang'ich kam vazn ( $\leq 2700$  gr) bilan tug'ilgan bolalar ko'rsatkichi ( $P < 0,01$ ) nazorat guruhidagi onalarning bolalariga qaraganda yuqori bo'ldi.

INli bolalarda yondosh kasalliklar tarqalishini o'rganish shuni ko'rsatdiki, ular tez-tez kasal bo'luvchi bolalar guruhiga kiradi ( $P < 0,01$ ), asosan nafas olish tizimi takroriy infeksiyalari (yiliga 4-5 martagacha), oziq-ovqat va dori allergiyalari ( $P < 0,01$ ), erta bolalik davrida ichak infeksiyalari (salmonellyoz, ichak tayoqchasi infeksiyalari) bilan og'rigan, ularda virusli infeksiyalar - VGA, qizamiq, qizilcha va boshqalar yuqori bo'lgan. ( $P < 0,01$ ).

3-jadval

**Irsiy nefrit bilan kasallangan bolalar onalarining akusherlik tarixi (%)**

№	Nozologik birliklar ro'yxati	NN bo'lgan bolalarning onalarida, n= 18		Sog'lom bolalarning onalarida n= 30		P
		abs	%	abs	%	
1.	Homiladorlik kechishi:					
	- homiladorlik gestozi;	4	33,3	5	16,7	<0,01
	- homiladorlikning 1-yarmida qon ketishi;	2	16,5	1	3,33	<0,001
	- ekstragenital kasalliklar:					
	a) yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari;					
	b) oshqozon-ichak trakti kasalliklari;	5	41,7	3	10,0	<0,01
	v) endokrin kelib chiqadigan kasalliklar;	3	25,0	5	16,7	<0,05
d) buyrak va siydik yo'llari kasalliklari;	5	41,7	6	20,0	<0,01	
e) boshqa: allergologik, gematologik.	6	50,0	8	26,7	<0,01	
		4	33,3	7	23,3	<0,05

2.	Tug'ruq jarayoni:					
	- muvofiqlashtirilmagan tug'ruq;	3	25,0	5	16,7	<0,05
	- tug'ruq jarayonining zaifligi;	5	41,7	7	23,3	<0,01
	- platsenta ko`chishi;	4	33,3	8	26,7	<0,05
	- kindik o`ralishi;	3	25,0	4	13,3	<0,01
	- xomila gipoksiyasi;	6	50,0	10	33,3	<0,05
	- neonatal asfiksiyasi;	7	58,3	12	40,0	<0,05
	- tana vazni past bo'lgan bolalar tug'ilishi (<2700 gr)	5	41,7	6	20,0	<0,01

INning klinik belgilari asosan intoksikatsiya belgilari bo'lgan: rangparlik, pastozlik, ko'z ostidagi siyanoz, charchoq, bosh og'rig'i. IN bilan og'riqan bemorlarda qon bosimi darajasi SQB ( $90,0 \pm 5,6$  mm Hg), DQB ( $54,0 \pm 1,76$  mm Hg) va arterial gipotenziya tez-tez aniqlangan - nazorat guruhidagi bolalarga nisbatan 66,7% (23,3% va 56,7%) ( $P < 0,001$ ). Shish sindromi buyrak etishmovchiligi bo'lgan bolalarda SBE ning terminal bosqichida aniqlangan.

Peshob sindromi doimiy proteinuriya bilan namoyon bo'ldi -  $3,57 \pm 0,71\%$  va kunlik diurezda o'rtacha 1,65g ni tashkil etdi. Umumiy peshob tahlilida kundalik gematuriya bo'yicha o'zgarmagan eritrotsitlar 3-4; o'zgargan eritrotsitlar 6-8; leykotsituriya 7-8; siydigining solishtirma og'irligi o'rtacha  $1012 \pm 2,59$  ni tashkil etdi.

Shunday qilib, Farg'ona vodiysi hududida bolalardagi INda peshob sindromi va intoksikatsiyaga qaraganda gipotenziya, shish sindromlari ustunlik qiladi. INda gematurik sindrom ko'pincha glomerulyar o'tkazuvchanlikning buzilishidan kelib chiqadi. Biroq, pielonefrit bilan og'riqan bemorlarda IN holatlarini aniqlash (4 ta holat) dismetabolik nefropatiya fonida interstitsial nefritning rivojlanishini ko'rsatadi va oksaluriya, uraturiya tufayli gematuriya rivojlanish genezini istisno qilmaydi.

IN tashxisini tasdiqlash uchun disembriogenez stigmalarini aniqlash ayniqsa muhim edi. Bizning tadqiqotlarimizda disembriogenezning eng o'ziga xos stigmalarini ko'krak qafasi deformatsiyasi tufayli burun va ko'krak qafasining gipertelorizmi bo'ldi ( $P < 0,001$ ) (4-jadval).

Ma'lumki, IN ning xarakterli belgilaridan biri eshitish chegarasining pasayishi (Alport sindromi) bolib, bu ko'pincha eshitish nervining nevitlari bilan bog'liqdir.

Bizning tadqiqotlarimizda eshitish qobiliyatini yo'qotishning audiometrik tasdiqlanishi - I-II darajali eshitish qobiliyatining yo'qotilishi 6 ta holatda (30%), klinik eshitish halokati 7 holatda, klinik va instrumental eshitish halokati 72,0% ni tashkil etdi, bu adabiyot ma'lumotlariga mos keladi (50-60%). Shuni e'tiborga olish kerakki, kasallik simptomlarining

kuchayishi bilan, bemor yoshi ulgaygan sari eshitish qobiliyati zaif bo'lgan bemorlar sonining ortishi kuzatildi, shu jumladan, 3 ta holatda koxlear nevrıt tasdiqlandi. Shunisi qiziqki, disembriogenez stigmalarining chastotasi Alport sindromi va eshitish qobiliyatini yo'qotgan bolalarda ustunlik qildi.

4-jadval

**Irsiy nefritli bolalarda disembriogenez stigmasining chastotasi (%)**

№	stigmalar	IN bo'lgan bolalar, (n =12)		Nazorat guruhi, (n = 30)		P
		Aбс.	%	Aбс.	%	
<i>I. Bosh suyagi anomaliyalari</i>						
1	braxiya va dolihosefaliya	1	8,3	-	-	-
2.	Bosh orqasining yassilanishi	2	16,7	2	6,6	< 0,01
3.	Qosh usti yoyining yaqqolliqi	2	16,7	1	3,3	< 0,01
<i>II. Yuz anomaliyalari</i>						
1	Egar burun, tekislangan burun	1	8,3	3	10,0	< 0,05
2.	gipertelorizm	3	25,0	1	3,3	< 0,001
3.	Epikant	4	33,3	3	10,0	< 0,05
4.	Yuqori gotiksimon tanglay	2	16,7	1	3,3	< 0,05
5.	Quloq anomaliyalari	2	16,7	4	13,3	< 0,05
6.	Displastik o'sish	1	8,3	5	16,7	< 0,05
<i>III. Tana, oyoq-qo'llarning anomaliyalari</i>						
1.	1-2 qo'l va oyoq barmoqlari orasidagi sandal bo'shlig'i	2	16,7	1	3,3	< 0,01
2.	Ko'krak so'rgichi gipertelorizmi	3	15	2	6,6	< 0,001
3.	Ko'krak qafasining deformatsiyasi	4	33,3	1	3,3	< 0,001
4.	klinodaktiliya	2	16,7	3	10,0	< 0,05

**XULOSALAR**

1. Farg'ona vodiysi sharoitida siydik yo'llari infeksiyalari va oilaviy kelib chiqadigan dismetabolik nefropatiyalar bilan kasallanganlar sonining ko'payishi tendentsiyasi kuzatilmoqda. Irsiy nefrit bilan kasallanish ko'rsatkichi surunkali glomerulonefrit bilan og'rigan bemorlarda o'tkir glomerulonefrit va pielonefritga qaraganda yuqori.

2. Bolalarda irsiy nefritni erta tashxislash algoritmlari bo'lib eshitish va ko'rish organlarining birgalikda shikastlanishi, bir nechta oila a'zolari yoki qarindoshlari orasida buyrak kasalliklari mavjudligi hisoblanadi.

3. Tibbiyotning birlamchi zvenosida bolalar o'rtasida irsiy nefritlari erta tashxislash uchun o'tkir va surunkali buyrak



kasalliklarida regional xususiyatlarni e'tiborga olish va irsiyatni o'rganishning genealogik usulini kiritish tavsiya etiladi.

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