AMALIY VA TIBBIYOT FANLARI
ILMIY JURNALI
ISSN: 2181-3469
Jild: 03 Nashr:03 2024 yil

SCIENCE BOX

IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC GASTRODUODENITIS OF HELICOBACTERIOUS ETIOLOGY

N. H. Khudayberganova
Tashkent Medical Academy

Abstract: *Helicobacter pylori infection is one of the most widespread infections on the globe. Helicobacter pylori infection is involved in the development of iron deficiency anemia (IDA) against the background of gastroduodenal diseases, which are more common in the pediatric population [1,5]. Currently, there are increasingly more studies studying the connection between Helicobacter pylori infection and the development of food allergies. Helicobacter pylori infection manifests itself in various unexpected symptoms of extragastric diseases, one of the most common is iron deficiency anemia [2,3].*

In childhood, in addition to gastroduodenal pathology, there is a possibility of developing iron deficiency and iron deficiency anemia, vitamin B12 deficiency, growth retardation in adolescents, skin diseases, chronic urticaria, atopic dermatitis, food allergies against the background of persistence of Helicobacter pylori [4].

One of the factors with which the characteristics of clinical forms of Helicobacter pylori-associated diseases are usually associated is the genetic characteristics of the microorganism, which determines its virulence.

Key words: *children, iron deficiency anemia, Helicobacter pylori, chronic gastroduodenitis.*

Purpose of the study: To study the peculiarities of the formation of iron deficiency anemia in chronic gastroduodenitis of Helicobacter pylori etiology.

Materials and methods of research.

Biochemical and laboratory analysis methods were carried out to determine iron and ferritin in blood serum. Iron deficiency anemia can occur in children aged 12 to 16 years during puberty. A number of studies were conducted among children aged 12 to 16 years, puberty, with iron deficiency anemia and extragastric manifestations of helicobacteriosis.

Research results: In 58 children (32 boys and 26 girls), hemoglobin, serum iron levels, serum ferritin and IgG antibodies to Helicobacter pylori were measured. Levels of hemoglobin, serum iron, and serum ferritin were measured in the group with and without Helicobacter pylori infection. The prevalence of anemia, iron deficiency, iron deficiency anemia, and Helicobacter pylori infection was 26.9%, 15.8%, 23.1%, and 27.3%, respectively. Positive rates of Helicobacter pylori in the anemia, hypoferritinemia, and iron deficiency group were 34.2%, 19.5%, and 35.3%, respectively, compared with 19.6% in the nonanemic group; 12.2% in the group without hypoferritinemia and 19.4% in the group with iron deficiency. The positive rate of Helicobacter pylori was 44.8% compared with 23.7% in the nonanemic group. Serum ferritin levels were significantly lower in the Helicobacter pylori - infected group ($p = 0.0002$).

The relationship between the manifestations of anemia and Helicobacter pylori infection was clear in the main group of girls.

Conclusion: As a result of research, it was revealed that IDA is associated with the fact that. Helicobacter pylori can affect the metabolism of iron absorption in the stomach and aggravate iron deficiency in adolescents; especially girls in adolescence are more vulnerable to iron deficiency.

References:

1. Khudayberganova N. Kh., Yuldosheva D. Sh., Abzalova D. A., Rashidova M. A. (2019). Study of the nutritional status of school-age children with overweight. Volume–II, 361
2. Khudayberganova N. Kh., Rakhmatullaeva G. K. (2023). To assess the incidence of iron deficiency anemia and Helicobacter Pylori infection among school-age children with chronic gastroduodenal pathology. European scientific and methodological journal 1(8), 10-18.
3. Khudayberganova N. Kh., Akhmedova I. M. (2023). Clinical and biochemical features of extragastric manifestations of helicobacter pylori associated gastroduodenal pathology in children.
4. Khudayberganova N. Kh., Akhmedova I. M. (2023). The course of chronic gastroduodenal pathology in children and helicobacter pylor infection. Academic research in educational sciences, (1), 196-205.
5. Akhmedova I. M., Khudayberganova N. Kh. (2022). Extragastric manifestations of chronic gastroduodenitis in children.
6. Salaeva M. S., Khudaiberganova N. Kh. (2015). The relationship between social factors and quality of life parameters in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. Bulletin of KSMA named after. IK Akhunbaeva, (3), 74-79.
7. Talipov R. M., Tulabaeva G. M., Sagatova Kh. M., Nurmetov Kh. T., Khudayberganova N. Kh. (2021). Features of comorbidity in elderly patients with myocardial infarction. Uzbek Medical Journal, 2(3).
8. Khudayberganova N. Kh., (May 2022). Clinical characteristics of Helicobacter pylori associated gastroduodenal pathology in children. Journal of new century innovations. Volume -4
9. Khudayberganova, N. Kh. (2023). Clinical effectiveness of the drug ferlatum for the treatment of iron deficiency anemia.
10. Khudayberganova, K. N., & Rahmatullayeva, G. K. (2023). To Assess the Frequency of Iron Deficiency Anemia and Helicobacter Pylori Infection Among School-Age Children with Chronic Gastroduodenal Pathology. European Science Methodical Journal, 1(8), 10-18.
11. Khudayberganova, N. Kh., Rakhmatullaeva, G. K., & Alikulov, I. T. (2023). Helicobacter pylori infection and principles of therapy in children. Best Intellectual Research, 9(3), 272-277.
12. Khudayberganova, N. Kh. (2023). To study helicobacter pylori infections in school-age children with chronic associated gastroduodenal pathology. Best Intellectual Research, 9(3), 282-289.
13. Khudayberganova, N. Kh., Rakhmatullaeva, G. K. (2023). Prevalence of helicobacter pylori infection in children with gastroduodenal pathology. Best Intellectual Research, 9(3), 278-281.
14. Khudayberganova, N. Kh., Azimova, M. M., & Talipov, R. M. (2023). Formation of Iron Deficiency Anemia in Children with Chronic Gastroduodenitis of Helicobacteriosis Etiology.
15. Khudayberganova, N. Kh., & Alikulov, I. T. (2023). Helicobacter Pylorosis in Children: Features of Diagnosis and Treatment. European Science Methodical Journal, 1(9), 23-28.