



**ZAMONAVIY KLINIK
LABORATOR TASHXISI
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**
xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy
anjuman



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DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSTICS, SAMPLING AND DIAGNOSTIC ANALYSIS IN PATIENTS WITH SUSPECTED COVID-2019

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Differentiation of severe acute respiratory infection with or without COVID-2019 infection allows to determine the cases in a standard way. In this case, it is important to take samples and conduct diagnostic tests in the laboratory. It is important to carry out differential diagnosis quickly for all patients with acute respiratory infection. This allows us to determine what personal protective equipment to use and what diagnostic and treatment measures to take. The degree of co-infection is unknown, that is, other COVID-2019 infection complicated by infection. Thus, a positive diagnostic test for any infection does not negate the need for testing for COVID-2019. Differential diagnosis for all cases of severe acute respiratory infection includes nosocomial or nosocomial pathogens. taking bacterial, fungal and viral pathogens) and local epidemiological situation and bem should be carried out taking into account the characteristics of the disease. For laboratory diagnostics of the infection caused by COVID-2019 We use the PCR method.

Nasopharyngeal and pharyngeal swabs are the main types of samples for laboratory research. Samples are taken and checked by a medical staff trained in biosafety requirements and regulations. Samples are transported in accordance with the rules of transportation of biological materials. In cases of suspected 2019, it is important to isolate the patient, take samples, start supportive therapy, and start empiric treatment as soon as possible based on the general results of the differential diagnosis. Samples taken from the lower respiratory tract in certain situations from patients with a clinical diagnosis of lung diseases are: cough sputum, tracheal aspirate, bronchoalveolar lavage fluid. Tracheal aspirate can be taken from patients undergoing intubation. airborne transmission It is important to take preventive measures.

The advantages of this, compared to the samples taken from the upper respiratory tract, are against COVID-19, influenza virus, MERS-CoV and other new respiratory viruses. higher sensitivity. Allows analysis of bacterial, fungal and parasitic infections. Viral transport medium is used immediately with sampling for OT-PCR tests. This can prevent sample drying and bacterial and fungal growth. Although we if we need to send samples to the laboratory as soon as possible in a viral transport environment, it is important to store them properly before sending them to the laboratory during the delay.

Conclusion: differential diagnosis for patients suffering from OO'RI and pneumonia, sepsis includes pathogens outside the hospital and inside it (bacteria, fungi, viruses), it is based on the local epidemiological situation and the patient. should be carried out taking into account the characteristics. Respiratory viruses with the potential of pneumonia, such as COVID-2019, are suspected when the patient fits the suspected conditions of COVID 2019. Apply IPIN and standard treatment measures (empirical antimicrobial drugs) while waiting for the results of the diagnostic test it is necessary. We take samples from the upper respiratory tract for virus analysis by the OT-PCR method. Samples taken from the lower respiratory tract should be useful in more severe cases. It is important to provide.

Conducting differential diagnosis in patients with severe pneumonia. Identifying patients suspected of having COVID-2019 by laboratory tests. Understanding when and which samples to take for laboratory diagnosis. Exploring the optimal storage conditions for samples before transporting them to the laboratory. Considering other diagnostic samples and tests to rule out possible diagnoses other than COVID-2019.

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COVID-19 DA NAMUNALAR OLIISH VA DIAGNOSTIK TAHLILLAR O'TKAZISH

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Covid-19 infeksiyasi bilan o'tkir respirator infeksiyaning differensiyasini o'tkazishda laborator tahlillar ahamiyati kattadir. Bu jarayonda esa laboratoriyada namunalarni olish va diagnostik testlarni o'tkazish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Og'ir o'tkir respirator infeksiyaga chalingan barcha bemorlar uchun differensial diagnostikani tez o'tkazish muhimdur. Bu bizga qaysi turdagi shaxsiy himoya vositalardan foydalanish va qanday diagnostik va davolash choralarini qo'llashni aniqlashga imkon beradi.

Hjzirga hamroh infeksiya bilan birga kechadigan COVID-19 infeksiyasini tashxislash juda muhim. Biron bir infeksiyaga diagnostik testing musbat chiqishi COVID-19 ga tekshirish zaruriyatini inkor etmaydi. Og'ir o'tkir respirator infeksiyaning barcha holatlarida kasalxonadan tashqaridagi yoki kasalxona ichi patogenlarini, ya'ni bakterial, zamburug'li va virusli patogenlarni aniqlash lozim.

COVID-19 keltirib chiqaradigan infeksiyani laborator diagnostikasi uchun PZR usulidan foydalaniladi. Burun-halqum va dimog' surtmalari laboratoriya tadqiqotlari uchun asosiy namunalardur. Namunalarni olish va ularni tekshirish bioxavfsizlik talab va qoidalariga o'rgatilgan tibbiy hodim tomonidan amalga oshiriladi. Namunlar biologik materiallarni tashish qoidalariga muvofiq ravishda transportirovka qilinadi. COVID-19ga gumon qilingan hollarda bemorni ajratish, namunalar olish, asosiy terapiyani boshlash muhimdur.

COVID-19ga gumon qilinayotganda rentgenologik belgilarga ega bemorlarga quyi nafas yo'llari kasalliklari klinik tashxisi qo'yish uchun balg'am, traxeya aspirati, bronxoalveolyar lavaj suyuqligi tekshiriladi. Intubatsiya qilingan bemorlarda traxeyadan aspiratni olish mumkin. Bu jarayonda havo-tomchi yo'li orqali yuqtirish profilaktika choralarini ko'rish muhim ahamiyatga ega. Buning afzalliklari - yuqori nafas yo'llaridan olingan namunalar bilan taqqoslanganda, COVID-19, gripp virusi, MERS-CoV va boshqa yangi respirator viruslarni aniqlash imkoni yuqoriroqdir.

Virusni tashish muhiti OT-PZR testlari uchun namunalar olish bilan darhol ishlatiladi. Bu namuna qurib qolishi va bakteriya va zamburug'larni o'sishini oldini olishi mumkin. Garchi biz namunalarni laboratoriyaga virusni tashish muhitida imkon qadar tezroq jo'natishimiz lozim bo'lsa, kechikish paytida ularni laboratoriyaga jo'natishdan avval to'g'ri saqlash muhimdur.

Xulosa. Pnevmoniya, sepsisga chalingan be'morlarda o'tkir respirator bakterial, zamburug'li va virusli infektsiyalarni o'z vaqtida diagnostika qilish lozim. COVID-19 kabi pnevmoniyaga olib keluvchi respirator viruslarga gumon