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MODERN LABORATORY TECHNOLOGIES

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This article about the patient is allowed to make the correct diagnosis and choose the right treatment method, determine the prognosis of the disease, we offer more than 400 types of research that will help monitor the effectiveness of therapy and develop appropriate preventive measures.

Key words: medicine, rapid analysis is always relevant, laboratory

Modern medicine cannot be imagined without a laboratory diagnosis. 80% of information on the state of human health is provided through laboratory tests, therefore, qualitative and rapid analysis is always relevant for both the doctor and the patient. The Medical-As laboratory is equipped with the most modern equipment produced by the world's leading companies in the field of laboratory equipment and analytical technologies, under the supervision of a special laboratory information system (LIS), high-precision equipment of the latest generation allows automatic research, which reduces the likelihood of errors.

We the patient is allowed to make the correct diagnosis and choose the right treatment method, determine the prognosis of the disease, we offer more than 400 types of research that will help monitor the effectiveness of therapy and develop appropriate preventive measures. The technological process for carrying out laboratory tests is automated, ranging from marking tubes, sending test material and obtaining results from the analyzer in Lis, ending with the transfer of results to the patient, and for convenience, the results can be obtained by Telegram or nutrition without leaving the house mail.

The disposable closed vacuum system ensures the safety of patients and medical personnel, which allows the vessels to draw blood in several tubes using a single puncture. With LIS, you can be sure that your analyzes will be very accurate and confidential. Many years of experience, qualified specialists and the constant introduction of innovative solutions make Medical-your health a reliable partner.

In accordance with the general technical regulation "on electromagnetic compatibility of technical means" in our republic, an assessment of the electromagnetic compatibility of products of electrical machines, electrical equipment, computing equipment, automotive tools, radio-electronic equipment, medical equipment is established.

The agency "uzstandart "in this regard, in cooperation with the Czech company" EXPORTA", a testing laboratory was created.

"Center for Electromagnetic Compatibility" operating in the Republic of Uzbekistan in this area and "UNICON.UZ " a meeting was held in the building of a new laboratory with the participation of employees of the science and Research Center.

The adoption and implementation of international standards mastered by the laboratory, determination of laboratory capabilities and further accreditation of the laboratory at the international level and other issues were discussed.

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LABORATORY METHODS OF BLOOD TESTING

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A blood test is a laboratory blood test that is one of the main methods for determining the general condition of the body and helps in the diagnosis of a huge number of diseases. Since almost all processes in the body (both physiological and pathological) affect the composition of blood in their own way, its careful laboratory analysis can give a very accurate idea of the passage of these very processes.

Currently, several types of blood tests are performed. Blood for general analysis is taken from the finger, less often-from a vein, in the morning on an empty stomach. It is forbidden to consume food and water 6 hours before taking a blood sample.

A general blood test is used to assess the level of white blood cells, platelets, red blood cells, hemoglobin and other blood parameters. The main indicators of the analysis are hemoglobin, erythrocytes, thrombocytes, leukocytes and ets.

Hemoglobin is an iron— containing blood transport protein found in red blood cells and is responsible for carrying oxygen from the lungs to tissues and organs, and carbon dioxide back to the lungs. The amount of hemoglobin is measured in grams/liter (g / l). The norm of hemoglobin depending on gender and age: up to 2 weeks 134-198 g / l, from 2 to 4.3 weeks 107-171 g/l, from 4.3 to 8.6 weeks 94-130 g / l, from 8.6 weeks to 4 months 103-141 g/l, from 4 to 6 months 111-141 g/l, from 6 to 9 months 114-140 g/l, from 9 to 1 years 113-141 g/l, from 1 year to 5 years 100-140 g/l, from 5 years to 10 years 115-145 g/l, from 10 to 12 years old 120-150 g/l, from 12 to 15 years old in women 115-150 g/l, in men 120-160 g/l, 15-18 years old in women 117-153 g/l, in men 117-166 g/l, from 18 to 45 years old in women 120-150 g/l, in men 132-173 g/l, 45-65 years old 117-160 g/l, in men 131-172 g/l, after 65 years old in women 120-161 g/l, in men 126-174 g/l.