Mazkur to‘plamda Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasining “Klinik laborator diagnostikada innovatsion texnologiyalardan foydalanish, muammolar va yechimlar” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari kiritilgan.

To‘plamga kiritilgan materiallarning mazmuni va sifatiga muallif(lar) javobgar hisoblanadi.

Toshkent – 2023

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NORMATIVE INDICATORS OF URINE ANALYSIS

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Renal stone disease is a chronic disease in which stones appear in the renal calyx system as a result of impaired urinary excretion (concentration) activity and changes in the quantity and quality of urine. These changes are also related to the violation of general metabolism in the body. Urinary stone disease recurs in 25-32% of cases, with a more complex clinical picture. The rate of growth of stones is extremely individual. Some stones do not increase in size for several years and do not bother the patient, coral stones can fill the entire part of the calyx and kidney cups within 6-12 months.

A general urinalysis is a standard laboratory test in the diagnosis of almost any disease. This analysis is very useful to the doctor in diagnosing the disease. Urine contains most of the known toxic substances, salts, organic substances, etc. As a result of studying the concentration of these elements, it will be possible to determine the patient's condition.

General urinalysis - normative indicators

	Indicators	**Normative indicators**
	Color	Yellow straw color
	Transparency	Transparent
	Smell	Specific, is not strong
	Urinary reaction or pH	5 - 6.5
	Density	1008 – 1025
	Protein	0- 0.33 g/l
	Glucose	Is absent
	Ketone bodies	Is absent
	Bilirubin	Is absent
	Urobilinogen	5-10 mg/l
	Hemoglobin	Is absent

Erythrocytes in the urine - 0-2 in the field of observation in women and 0-1 in the field of observation in men.

Leukosits in urine - 0-6 [spots] in the field of observation in women and 0-3 in the field of observation in men.

Epithelial cells in the urine - up to 10 in the field of observation.

There are no salts, bacteria, fungi, parasites in the urine

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PESHOB TUZLARINING LABORATOR DIAGNOSTIKASI

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Umumiy peshob tahlili - deyarli har qanday kasallik tashxisida standart laboratoriya tekshiruvidir. Ushbu tahlil shifokorga kasallikni tashxislashda juda foydali bo’ladi. Peshobda ma’lum bo’lgan toksik moddalarning aksariyati , tuzlar, organik moddalar va boshqalar bo’ladi. Ushbu elementlarning kontsentratsiyasini o’rganish natijasida buyraklar, yurak-qon tomir tizimi va immunitet tizimining holatini aniqlash mumkin bo’ladi.

Sog’lom peshobda deyarli tuzlar bo’lmaydi. Ularning mavjudligi degidratatsiya, ovqatlanishning keskin o’zgarishi, jismoniy faollikning oshishi, shuningdek podagra, o’tkir va surunkali nefrit, buyrak-tosh kasalligi, o’tkir buyrak yetishmovchiligi haqida gapiradi.

Urat tuzlari. Peshobda urat tuzlarining ko‘payish sabablari: tananing suvsizlanishi, go’sht, baliq, dukkaklilar, kakao, achchiq choy, qo’ziqorin mahsulotlarini ko‘p iste’mol qilish, peshob muhitining nordonligi, podagra, peshob diatezi, surunkali buyrak yetishmovchiligi, o’tkir va surunkali nefrit, yangi tug’ilgan chaqaloqlik davri.

Peshobda urat tuzlarini kamaytirish yo‘llari: iste’mol qilingan suyuqlik miqdorini oshirish, tuxum, dukkallilar va ko’p purinli birikmalar mavjud bo’lgan boshqa mahsulotlarni ratsiondan olib tashlash, ratsionni A va B vitaminlariga boy mahsulotlar bilan boyitish.

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