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## **ANALYSIS OF CHANGES IN THE COMPOSITION OF ERYTHROCYTES IN THE BLOOD OF PATIENTS WITH HEMOLYTIC ANEMIA**

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Anemia is a clinical and hematological syndrome characterized by a decrease in the number of red blood cells and hemoglobin in the blood. Hemoglobin less than 120 g/l is considered anemia.

According to the World Health Organization, 24.8% of the world's population suffers from anemia, this disease is especially common in children of preschool age (47.4%) and pregnant women (41.8%). . Also, 30% of non-pregnant women suffer from complications of this disease (WHO, 2021).

Hemolytic anemia (Anemia hemolytica) is characterized by a decrease in the number of erythrocytes and the amount of hemoglobin in the blood due to increased hemolysis of erythrocytes, hemolytic jaundice, and in severe cases, hemoglobinuria.

Hemolytic anemia is hereditary and acquired, the main feature of which is severe intravascular and intracellular hemolysis of erythrocytes. Hemolysis of erythrocytes is caused by the direct influence of external factors (acquired hemolytic anemia) or their rapid death as a result of hereditary defects in erythrocytes (hereditary hemolytic anemia) (Burlakova A.A., Sivakova L.V., 2019).

In hemolytic anemia, the following changes occur in the peripheral blood: decrease of erythrocytes and hemoglobin, normochromia of erythrocytes, normocytosis, increase of reticulocytes. Only in thalassemia, hypochromia of erythrocytes is observed, in microspherocytosis, hyperchromia is observed, and the diameter of erythrocytes decreases. In congenital hemolytic anemias, the shape of erythrocytes changes: in microspherocytosis, small 5-6  $\mu\text{m}$ , hyperchromic erythrocytes appear, in ovalocytosis, oval-shaped erythrocytes, in acanthocytosis, star-shaped erythrocytes, in stomatocytosis, there are erythrocytes with a mouth-