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LABORATORY METHODS OF BLOOD TESTING

[1]Yusupov B.N., [2]Abdiraimova A.N., [3]Turgunova S.A.
[1]Tashkent Medical Academy,[2]Tashkent state pedagogical university,
[3]Andijon State Medical institute

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 diagnosisof 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 oxygenfrom the lungsto tissues and organs, and carbon dioxideback 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 weeks94-130 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 yearsold 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 yearsold 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.

Deviations from the norm can be evidence of anemia, the presence of inflammation in the body, neoplasms, thrombosis, etc. Such an analysis is performed with the collection of venous blood.

Erythrocyte- are red blood cells. Red blood cells contain hemoglobin and their main function is to transport oxygen and deliver it to organs and tissues.

The rate of red blood cells depending on gender and age: newborns 3,9-5,5 x 10^{12}/l. The norm erythrocyte depending on age: From day 1 to day 3 4,0-6,6 x/l,In 1 week 3,9—6,3 x/l, in 2 weeks 3,6—6,2 x/l, in 1 month 3,0—5,4 x/l, in 2 month 2,7—4,9 x/l, from 3 to 6 months 3,1-4,5 x/l, from 6 months to 2 years 3,7-5,3 x/l, from 2 to 6 years 3,9-5,3 x/l, from 6 to 12 years 4,0—5,2 x/l, boys aged 12-18years old 4,5—5,3 x/l, 12-18 years old girls 4,1-5,1 x/l, adult males 4,0—5,0 x/l, adult women 3,5—4,7 x/l.

Thrombocyte (*PLT-platelets*)"these are small nuclear-free blood plates. Platelets are responsible for blood clotting. The rate of platelets does not depend on gender and age and is the same for everyone: 180-320x10^{9} cells/l.

Leukocytes. They carry out immune control. A decrease or increase in the number of white blood cells is a sign of inflammatory processes occurring in the body.

The rate of white blood cells, depending on age:Up to 1 year 6,0-17,5 x10^{9}/l, from 1 year to 2 years 6,0-17,0 x10^{9}/l,from 2 to 4 years old 5,5-15,5 x10^{9}/l, from 4 to 6 years 5,0-14,5 x10^{9}/l, from 6 to 10 years 4,5-13,5 x10^{9}/l, from 10 to 16 years 4,5-13,0 x10^{9}/l, after 16 years and adults 4,0-9,0 x10^{9}/l.

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