

Irsiy trombositopatiyalarning klinik-laborator xususiyatlari

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Annotatsiya: Trombositopatiyalar - bu trombositlar soni normal bo'lganda ularning sifat jihatidan pastligi natijasida yuzaga keladigan gemostazning irsiy va orttirilgan kasalliklari guruhi. Bolalardagi trombositopatiyalar mayda shikastlanishlar, turli darajadagi qon ketish (burun, oshqozon-ichak, bachadon), anemiya bilan petekhiya va gematomalarning shakllanishiga moyillik bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Bugungi kunda ITP diagnostikasi uchun odatiy usul - bu ma'lum bir trombosit nuqsonini tekshirishga imkon bermaydigan optik agregometriya (OA). T.Quiroga (Gematologiya, 2012) ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, OA, trombositlarni morfologik o'rganish va koagulogrammani qo'llashda qon ketishining sababi mikrosirkulyatsiya turidagi gemorragik sindromli bemorlarning 49-71 foizida aniqlanmaydi. Bu esa boshqa diagnostika usullaridan foydalanish zarurligini taqozo etadi.

Kalit so'zlar: irsiy trombositopatiyalar, gemorragik sindrom, Glansman Trombasteniyasi, trombositlar morfologiyasi, optik agregometriya, Bernard - Soulie trombositodistrofiyasi, Marfan sindromi, Elers-Danlos, Wiskott-Oldrich sindromi

Clinical and laboratory characteristics of hereditary thrombocytopathies

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Abstract: Thrombocytopathies are a group of hereditary and acquired diseases of hemostasis that occur as a result of their low quality when the number of platelets is normal. Thrombocytopathies in children are manifested by small injuries, various degrees of bleeding (nasal, gastrointestinal, uterine), petechiae with anemia, and a tendency to the formation of hematomas. Today, the usual method for the diagnosis of ITP is optical aggregometry (OA), which does not allow the examination of a specific platelet defect. According to T. Quiroga (Hematology, 2012), the cause of bleeding in 49-71% of patients with hemorrhagic syndrome of the microcirculatory type is not

determined when using OA, morphological study of platelets and coagulogram. This requires the use of other diagnostic methods.

Keywords: hereditary thrombocytopathies, hemorrhagic syndrome, Glansman Thrombasthenia, platelet morphology, optical aggregometry, Bernard-Soulie thrombocytodystrophy, Marfan syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos, Wiskott-Aldrich syndrome

KIRISH. Irsiy trombositopatiyalar (ITP) trombositlar tuzilmalarining etishmovchiligi yoki disfunktsiyasi bilan tavsiflangan kam uchraydigan kontenital koagulyatsion kasalliklar guruhidir. ITP ning klinik ko‘rinishlari o‘ziga xos emas va mikrosirkulyatsiya tipidagi gemorragik sindrom bilan tavsiflanadi.

Trombositopatiyalar gemorragik diatezlar guruxida bo‘lib, gemostazning asosiy trombositlar komponentining buzilishi natijasida rivojlanadi. Trombositopatiyalarning populyatsiya chastotasi 5-10% ni tashkil etadi. Irsiy trombositopatiyalar bolalarda kelib chiqishi noma‘lum qon ketishining eng keng tarqalgan sababidir; ularning ulushi 39 dan 67% gacha. Trombositopatiyalar pediatriya va bolalar gematologiyasi uchun dolzarb muammolardan biri bo‘lib hisoblanadi, chunki ularning tarqalishi ko‘pincha etarli darajada baholanmaydi va gemorragik sindromli ko‘plab bolalar ixtisoslashgan mutaxassislar - bolalar otorinolaringologlari, pediatrik ginekologlar, pediatrik stomatologlar, pediatrik gastroenterologlar tomonidan uzoq vaqt va muvaffaqiyatsiz davolanadi.

Trombositopatiyalarning sababi trombositlar - qon tomir gemostazini ta‘minlashda ishtirok etadigan ba‘zi omillarni kodlovchi genlardagi nuqsonlardir. Tug‘ma trombositopatiyalar autosomal dominant yoki autosomal retsessiv tarzda nasldan-naslga berilishi mumkin.

Bolalarda trombositopatiyaning namoyon bo‘lish doirasi juda keng. Kontenital trombositopatiyaning klinik ko‘rinishi perinatal patologiya (atsidoz, gipoksiya), tug‘ilish jarohatlari, virusli yoki bakterial infeksiyalar, sepsis, gipovitaminoz, insolatsiya, fizioterapevtik muolajalar (UHF), massaj, emlash va boshqalar bilan bog‘liq bo‘lishi mumkin.

Trombositopatiyaning turli shakllarining etakchi klinik ko‘rinishi takroriy gemorragik sindrom bo‘lib, uning rivojlanishi engil qon ketishdan og‘ir qon ketishgacha o‘zgarishi mumkin. Yangi tug‘ilgan chaqaloqlarda trombositopatiya namoyon bo‘lishi mumkin kefalohematomalar, intrakranial qonashlar, qon ketishi va kindik yarasining sekin shifo topishi. Mikrosirkulyar turdagi qon ketishi petexiyalar, engil jarohatlar yoki tananing kiyim bilan ishqalanishi bilan yuzaga keladigan ekimozlar bilan tavsiflanadi. Gemofiliyadan farqli o‘laroq, trombositopatiya gemartroz va mushaklararo gematomalar bilan tavsiflanmaydi.

Trombositopatiya bilan, tishlash paytida qon ketishi, takroriy burun qon ketishi, tish go‘shining qon ketishining ko‘payishi va kichik jarohatlarning uzoq davom

etishi kuzatiladi. O'smir qizlar ko'pincha "oilaviy" tendentsiyaga ega menorragiya, balog'atga etmagan disfunktsiyali bachadon qon ketishi. Trombotsitopatiya bilan og'rigan bemorlarda hatto kichik jarrohlik aralashuvlar ham (tish chiqarish, tonzillektomiya va boshqalar) og'ir va uzoq davom etadigan qon ketish bilan birga keladi. Trombotsitopatiyalar klinikasida kamroq tarqalgan belgilar - oshqozon-ichakdan qon ketish, gematuriya va sklerada qon ketish.

Qon yo'qotishning ko'payishi tufayli trombotsitopatiyalari bolalarda kamqonlik sindromi rivojlanadi, bu umumiy zaiflik, terining rangi oqarib, bosh aylanishi, nafas qisilishi, taxikardiya, arterial gipotenziya va hushidan ketish tendentsiyasi bilan tavsiflanadi.

Trombotsitopatiya bolalarda biriktiruvchi to'qima displaziyasi bilan birlashganda, postural buzilishlar, yassi oyoqlar, nefroptoz, mitral qopqoq prolapsasi va boshqa rivojlanish anomaliyalari aniqlanadi.

Bolada trombotsitopatiyani o'z vaqtida aniqlash va etarli profilaktika terapiyasini o'tkazish og'ir qon yo'qotishining oldini oladi va hayot sifatini yaxshilaydi. Trombotsitopatiyaning ayrim shakllariga hamroh bo'lgan massiv intrakranial qon ketishlar bilan hayot uchun xavfli hisoblanadi.

Trombotsitopatiyalarning oldini olish chora-tadbirlari irsiy gemorragik sindromli oilalarga tibbiy-genetik maslahat berish va dori vositalarini nazoratsiz ishlatishdan bosh tortishni o'z ichiga oladi. Belgilangan trombotsitopatiya tashxisi bo'lgan bolalar pediater, pediatrik gematolog, pediatrik oftalmolog, LOR mutaxassisi yoki stomatolog tomonidan kuzatilishi kerak; Muntazam ravishda to'liq laboratoriya tekshiruvidan o'ting, profilaktik davolanishni oling va travmatik sport turlari bilan shug'ullanmang. Bolalarni profilaktik emlash masalasi individual ravishda hal qilinadi.

Trombotsitopatiyalar irsiy (tug'ma) va orttirilgan (simptomatik) bo'linadigan kasalliklarning geterogen guruhini o'z ichiga oladi.

1. Irsiy trombotsitopatiyalar:

- trombotsitlar agregatsiyasi funksiyasi buzilgan holda - disaggregatsiya trombotsitopatiya (muhim 1-toifa atrombiya, Glanzmann trombasteniyasi, Pearson - Stob anomaliyasi, Mey-Hegglin anomaliyasi va boshqalar).

- granulalar va ularning tarkibiy qismlarining etarli darajada saqlanmasligi bilan (kulrang trombotsitlar sindromi, Gerzmanskiy-Pudlak sindromi)

- trombotsitlar adgeziyasining buzilishi bilan (Fon Willebrand kasalligi, makrositik Bernard - Soulie trombotsitodistrofiyasi)

- turli tug'ma nuqsonlar bilan birgalikda trombotsitopatiyalar (tug'ma yurak nuqsonlari, glikogenoz, Marfan sindromi, Elers-Danlos, Wiskott-Oldrich va boshqalar).

2. Hayot davomida boshqa kasalliklar fonida rivojlanadigan orttirilgan trombositopatiyalar.

Bolalikda, irsiy trombositopatiyalar orttirilganlarga qaraganda 3 marta tez-tez uchraydi.

Ishning maqsadi. Mikrotsirkulyator tipdagi gemorragik sindromli bemorlarni oqim usuli yordamida tekshirish trombositlar tuzilishidagi nuqsonlarni aniqlash uchun sitofluometriya (CFM).

Materiallar va usullar. Samarqand viloyat ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazi gematologiya va Samarqand ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazi bolalar gematologiya bo'limlarida 2022-2024- yillar mobaynida Irsiy trombositopatiyalar bilan davolangan 7-26 yoshdagi 13 nafar bolalar kuzatildi. Trombositlar funksiyasini baholash agregatsiya agonistlari (ADP, kollagen, ristomitsin, adrenalin) va trombositlar faollashuvi (CD42b, CD61, PAC1, mepakrin, CD62p, aneksin V) bilan OA usullari yordamida amalga oshirildi.

NATIJALAR VA MUXOKAMA. Bemorlarning 30% da normal OA natijalari olingan. Bundan tashqari, bu bemorlarda, CMF ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, 56,6% da zich granular disfunktsiyasi, 30% da fosfatidilserin (PhS) chiqarilishining buzilishi, 6,7% signal uzatilishining buzilishi, 6,7% da zich granularning kombinatsiyalangan patologiyasi va buzilishlar aniqlangan.

Tekshirilgan bemorlarning umumiy guruhida (13 kishi) ITP bilan og'riq bolalarlarning 33,75 foizida trombositlar patologiyasi mezenximal displaziyaning klinik ko'rinishlari bilan kombinatsiyalangan: 48,2% hollarda - zich granular disfunktsiyasi bo'lgan bemorlarda, 29,6% da - bilan. PS chiqarilishining buzilishi, bemorlarning 7,4 foizida - signal uzatilishining buzilishi, 3,7 foizida - zich granularning kombinatsiyalangan patologiyasi va PS chiqarilishining buzilishi, 3,7 foizida - sindromli bemorlarda Gemanskiy - Pudlak, 3,7% da - Bernard- Soulye sindromi bilan, 3,7% - zich va alfa granularining kombinatsiyalangan disfunktsiyasi bo'lgan bemorlarda. ITP bilan og'riq bemorlarning 66,25 foizida plazma va qon tomir gemostaz patologiyasiz trombositlar funksiyasining izolyatsiya qilingan buzilishi tasdiqlangan. Tadqiqot natijalari jadvalda keltirilgan T

ITP xarakterikasi

| Irsiy trombositopatiyalar | Bemorlar soni % | % | Mezenximal displaziya bilan | Normal agrometriya bilan |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Jami | 13 | 100 | | |
| Zich granular disfunktsiyasi | 7 | 50 | 4 | 3 |
| Glansman Trombasteniyasi | 3 | 25 | 2 | 1 |
| Fosfatidilserin chiqishi buzilishi | 8 | 53 | 3 | 5 |
| Kulrang trombositlar sindromi | 2 | 18 | 1 | 1 |
| Bernara-Sulye sindrom | 3 | 25 | 1 | 1 |
| Gemanskogo-Pudlak sindromi | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |

XULOSA: Mezenximal displaziysi bo'lgan bemorlarda gemorragik sindrom mavjud bo'lsa, trombositlar patologiyasini qo'shimcha o'rganish kerak bo'ladi. Mikrosirkulyatsiya turidagi gemorragik sindromli bemorlarda normal OA qiymatlarini olish ITP tashxisini istisno qilmaydi. CFM usulini ITP diagnostikasi uchun standart usullar bilan birgalikda qo'llash trombositlar tuzilishi patologiyasini aniqroq aniqlash imkonini beradi.

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