

Limfoid va gemopoetik xavfli o'smalar bilan kasallanish

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Annotatsiya: Hozirgi vaqtda darajasini o'rganish, virusli pandemiya davrida qon tizimining o'smalari bilan kasallanishni o'rganish COVID-19 infeksiyalari (2020-2021) va bu holatning xavfli o'smalarini rivojlanish qon tizimlari darajasiga ta'sirini erta baxolashni va xavfli asoratlarning oldini olish imkonini beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: gematopoetik tizimlarning o'smalari, Xodjkin limfomasi, o'tkir limfoblastik leykemiya, ko'p sonli miyeloma kasalligi, immunoproliferativ o'smalar

Infection with lymphoid and hematopoietic malignant tumors

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Abstract: To study the current level, to study the incidence of tumors of the blood system during the viral pandemic of COVID-19 infections (2020-2021) and early assessment of the impact of the development of malignant tumors of this condition on the level of blood systems and dangerous complications allows prevention.

Keywords: tumors of hematopoietic systems, Hodgkin's lymphoma, acute lymphoblastic leukemia, multiple myeloma, immunoproliferative tumors

Kirish: Xavfli kasalliklar bilan kasallanish ko'rsatkichlarini tahlil qilish limfoid va gematopoetik tizimlarning o'smalari va tegishli to'qimalarni (bundan buyon matnda qon tizimining xavfli o'smalari QTXO' deb yuritiladi) tibbiy yordamni rejalashtirish, uni tashkil etishdagi kamchiliklar, uning sifatini aniqlash va baholash imkonini beradi.

Qon saratonining asosiy belgilari suyak iligi yoki limfa tizimida joylashgan ildiz hujayralarida mutatsiyalar mavjud bo'lganda paydo bo'ladi. Natijada, hujayralar nazoratsiz bo'linadi va g'ayritabiiy tuzilishga ega bo'lib, butun tanaga tarqalib, organlar va to'qimalarning faoliyatini buzadi.

Ushbu patologiyalar uchta katta guruhga bo'lingan:

Leykemiya - gematopoez va periferik qon hujayralarining tizimli buzilishi. Ularda o'sma o'chog'ining o'ziga xos lokalizatsiyasi yo'q.

Limfomalar - limfa tizimining kasalligi bo'lib, unda saraton limfotsit hujayralari topilgan bir yoki bir nechta patologik o'choqlar mavjud.

Paraproteinemik gemoblastozlar. Leykemiya suyak iligini o'z ichiga oladi, saraton kasalligida etuk bo'lmagan gematopoetik hujayralar - blast xujauralarini hosil qiladi. Limfomalar limfa tugunlari va ba'zi ichki organlarga ta'sir qiladi.

Uzoq vaqt davomida patologiya yashirin tarzda davom etishi mumkin va gemoblastoz belgilari bir-biriga o'xshashdir, shuning uchun diagnostikada hal qiluvchi rol sitogenetik tahlilga beriladi.

Surunkali limfoid leykemiya (SLL) qon limfotsitar o'smalarining bir shaklidir. Limfotsitlar qon hujayralari bo'lib, ularning vazifasi tanani patogenlardan himoya qilishdir. "Surunkali" so'zi bu kasallikning rivojlanishi o'tkir leykemiya holatiga qaraganda sekinroq ekanligini anglatadi.

CLL asosan keksa odamlarga uchraydigan kasallikdir. Tashxis vaqtida o'rtacha yoshi ~ 70 yil. 40 yoshgacha bo'lgan odamlar kamdan-kam hollarda kasal bo'lishadi.

CLL yuqumli kasallik emas va odamdan odamga yoki hayvondan odamga o'tmaydi.

Kasallikning belgilari yoki belgilari

CLL bilan og'rikan ko'plab bemorlarda klinik simptomlari qo'yidagicha:

Kattalashgan, ammo og'riqsiz limfa tugunlari

- Charchoq
- Ko'tarilgan harorat
- Kechasi terlash
- Tana vaznini kamayishi
- Tez-tez infeksiyon kasalliklarga chalinish

Sabablari

CLL sabablari noma'lum. Ma'lumki, hayot davomida gematopoetik hujayralarda gen mutatsiyalari sodir bo'ladi va buning natijasida g'ayritabiiy, "noto'g'ri" limfotsitlar hosil bo'ladi. CLL limfotsitlarining funksiyasi buzilganligidan tashqari, ular sog'lom hujayralarga qaraganda uzoqroq umr ko'rishadi. Ular tanada to'plana boshlaydi va normal gematopoezni siqib chiqaradi. Dunyo bo'ylab ko'plab laboratoriyalar CLL sabablarini aniqlash uchun faol ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib bormoqda.

Kasallikning paydo bo'lishiga qanday omillar ta'sir qilishi mumkin?

Yosh. Yoshi bilan kasallikning rivojlanish ehtimoli ortadi.

Jins. Erkaklar kasallikni rivojlanish ehtimoli ko'proq.

Irq. Oq irq vakillari ko'pincha kasallikdan aziyat chekishadi, bu osiyoliklar orasida kam uchraydi.

Oilaviy anamnez. Agar yaqin qarindoshlarda CLL yoki gematopoetik tizimning boshqa o'smasi tashxisi qo'yilgan bo'lsa, kasallikning rivojlanish ehtimoli yuqori.

Kimyoviy moddalar. Ba'zi o'simliklar va hasharotlarni yuq qiluvchi vositalar bilan ko'p ishlatish CLL rivojlanish xavfini oshirishi mumkin.

CLL holatida vaziyat quyidagi holatlar tufayli yanada murakkablashishi mumkin:

CLL bilan og'rikan kam sonli bemorlarda kasallik diffuz katta B hujayrali limfoma deb ataladigan yanada agressiv o'simtaga aylanishi mumkin. Bu o'zgarish Rixter sindromi deb ataladi.

Tez-tez uchraydigan infeksiyalar. CLL bilan og'rikan bemorlarda tez-tez infeksiyalar, ayniqsa keng tarqalgan respirator infeksiyalar (tomoq og'rig'i, bronxit, pnevmoniya) rivojlanishi mumkin. Ba'zida yanada og'ir infeksiyalar rivojlanadi.

Boshqa o'smalarning rivojlanishi. CLL bilan og'rikan bemorlarda boshqa saraton turlari (masalan, Kaposhi sarkomasi, melanoma, siydik pufagi, o'pka, oshqozon yoki tomoq saratoni) rivojlanishi ehtimoli ko'proq.

Tadqiqot maqsadi: Birlamchi kasallikni o'rganish. Samarsand viloyatida oxirgi 5 yil davomida qon tizimining xavfli o'smalari (QTXO') kasallanish darajasi tendensiyalarini aniqlash.

Materiallar va usullar: Samarqand viloyat ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazining gematologiya va terapiya bo'limlarida 2021-2023- yillarda davolangan qon tizimi xavfli o'smalari, yani o'tkir miyeloblastlileykoz, o'tkir limfoblastli leykoz, xodjkin kasalligi, miyelom kasalligi tashxisi bilan bemorlarni kasallik tarixlari o'rganildi.

Samarqand viloyati statistik kuzatuv malumotlari shuni ko'rsatdiki, 2016-2020 yillar uchun «Xavfli o'sma kasalliklar haqida ma'lumot". Statistik Olingan ma'lumotlarni qayta ishlash usuli yordamida amalga oshirildi

Natijalar: 2020 yilda qon tizimining xavfli o'smalarining Samarqand viloyati regionida 23 ta yangi holati borligi aniqlandi (15 nafari erkaklar) (18 nafari ayollar). Ro'yxatda ayollarning ustunligi mehnatga layoqatli yoshdagi erkaklarning boshqa sabablarga ko'ra o'lim darajasining yuqoriligi bilan izohlanadi. QTXO' ulushi yangi tashxis qo'yilgan holatlarning umumiy sonida qon tizimlari 5 yil davomida Samarqand viloyati barcha xavfli o'smalarning tarqalishi 6,2%- saqlanib qoldi. Jinsi bo'yicha bemorlar (erkaklar 43,6%, ayollar 56,4%) va yoshi (o'rtacha yoshi 57,1 yil; Ayollar orasida o'rtacha yosh 59 -58,3 yoshgacha). Standartlashtirilgan kasallanish darajasi 2020 yilda 17,340/0000 ni tashkil etdi (2016 yilda - 19,70/0000, 2019 yilda - 21,350/0000). Erkaklar orasida kasallik bilan ayollar bilan kasallanish: 19,16/0000 16,260/0000kasallanish ko'proq edi. Bu tendensiya butun kuzatish davri davomida o'zgarishsiz qoldi. 2020 yilda qon tizimining xavfli o'smalari bilan kasallanish darajasi miyeloproliferativ o'smalardan ko'ra ko'proq limfoproliferativ o'smalar tomonidan ustunlik qildi. Ular orasida eng keng tarqalgan Hodjkin bo'lmagan

limfomalarga to'g'ri keladi. (standartlashtirilgan birlamchi kasallanish darajasi 5,94/0000), Xodjkin limfomasi (2,34/0000), o'tkir limfoblastik leykemiya (2,04/0000), ko'p miyeloma kasalligi va immunoproliferativ neoplazmalar (2,010/0000), surunkali limfotsitar leykemiya. O'tkir miyeloid bilan kasallanish leykemiya 1,44/0000, surunkali miyelogen leykemiya - 1230/0000. O'qish davrida kasallanishning ko'payishi faqat o'tkir limfoblastik leykemiyada aniqlanadi - 14,0% (1,79/0000 dan 2,040/0000 gacha). Standartlashtirilgan ko'rsatkichlar 2020 yilda qon tizimining boshqa xavfli neoplazmalari bilan kasallanish darajasi kamayganligini kshrsatdi: o'tkir miyeloid leykemiyada maksimal 24,6%, minimal - Xodjkin limfomasi uchun - 9,7%. Ushbu tendensiyaning barqarorligini va yo'qligini hukm qilish hali ham qiyin COVID-19 pandemiyasi unga ta'sir qildimi? Shunday qilib, yakuniy xulosalar chiqarish mumkin, 2021-2023 yillardagi kasallanish ma'lumotlari qachon ma'lum bo'ladi. Biroq, allaqachon pasaygan deb taxmin qilish mumkin tizimning xavfli neoplazmalari bilan kasallanishning standartlashtirilgan ko'rsatkichlari qon asosan qo'shimcha sabablarga ko'ra bo'lishi mumkin. Sog'liqni saqlash tizimining birlamchi sog'liqni saqlash tashkilotlariga murojaaaat qilishlar sonining kamayishi tufayli COVID-19 pandemiyasi, ixtisoslashtirilgan tibbiy yordamning mavjudligini kamaytirish, yangi aniqlangan QTXO' tizimlarini noto'g'ri hisobga olish qon, pasayish tufayli aniqlashning mumkin bo'lgan qisqarishi diagnostika sifatining yuqori darajada ekanligini ko'rsatdi.

Xulosalar:

1. Qon tizimining xavfli neoplazmalarining birlamchi tarqalishi 2020 yilda samarqand viloyati regionida 17,3% ni tashkil etdi.
2. Erkaklarning kasallanishi darajasi ayollarnikidan oshib ketdi.
3. Xodjkin bo'lmagan limfomalari maksimal darajada va minimal - surunkali miyeloid leykozlarda kasallanish holatlari aniqlangan.
4. Dinamikada 2019 yildan boshlab kasallanishning o'sishi faqat o'tkir limfoblastik leykemiya shaklda aniqlandi

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