

**GEPATIT C DA JIGAR SIRROZINI BAHOLASH USULLARI**

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Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Ko'pgina HCV bilan kasallangan bemorlarga tashxis qo'yilmagan va bir tadqiqotda HCV bilan kasallangan bemorlarning 50 foizi o'zlarining tashxisini bilishmagan [1-4]. Jigar fibrozini baholash uchun ishlatiladigan invaziv bo'lmagan testlar orasida vaqtinchalik elastografiya sirozni aniqlash uchun eng aniq usullardan biridir [5-8]. Magnit-rezonans elastografiya ham jigar fibrozini baholashda juda aniq ekanligi isbotlangan, ammo bu test kamroq tarqalgan [9-13]. Sirozni kompyuter tomografiyasi (KT), ultratovush yoki magnit-rezonans tomografiya (MRI) kabi rentgenologik tekshiruvlar yoki jigarning igna biopsiyasi orqali aniqlash mumkin [14-19]. Vaqtinchalik yoki magnit-rezonans elastografiyani (MRE) o'z ichiga olgan muayyan ko'rish testlari tavsiya etilishi mumkin[20-26]. Ushbu invaziv bo'lmagan ko'rish testlari jigarning qattiqlashishi yoki qotib qolishini ko'rib chiqadi[27-32].

Material va metodlar.Jigar funksiyasi testlari odatda:RNK testi (ribonuklein kislotasi) bo'lib, u qonda virusning genetik materialini mavjudligini tekshiradi.

alanin transaminaza (ALT),aspartat transaminaza (ACT)Gamma-glutamil transpeptidaza (GGT) testi.

Tekshirish natijalari.2022 yildan 2024 yilgacha hujjatlashtirilgan HCV bilan kasallangan va antiviral terapiya uchun rejalashtirilgan 40 bemor ushbu istiqbolli, kuzatuv tadqiqotiga kiritilgan. Bemorlar tibbiy sog'liqni saqlash markazining ambulatori sifatida yaratilgan. Yuqoridagi davrda HCV bilan davolangan qariyb 50 nafar bemordan 20 nafari faqat ishtirok etishga qiziqish bildirgan.Ushbu tadqiqotda ishtirok etgan barcha bemorlarni tanlash mezonlari HCV uchun ijobiy antikorlar va kamida 6 oy davomida tekshirilishi mumkin bo'lgan virus miqdori surunkali faol infeksiyaga dalil sifatida ko'rsatilgan. Bemorlar haqiqiy yoki ilgari antiviral HCV terapiyasidan mustaqil ravishda kiritilgan. Barcha bemorlar uchun HCV genotiplari



sinovdan o'tkazildi. Institutsional tekshiruv kengashi tadqiqotni ma'qulladi va bemorlarga o'rganish tartibi haqida ma'lumot berildi.

Xulosa. Jigar fibrozini baholash bemorlarni tabaqalashtirish va boshqaruv va kuzatuvni rejalashtirish uchun muhim ahamiyatga ega. Jigar biopsiyasi va gistologik baholash o'ziga xos cheklovlarga qaramay, fibrozni aniqlashda oltin standart bo'lib qolmoqda. Siroz - bu jigar ichidagi shikastlanishga sezilarli darajada saqlanib qolgan javobning patogen oqibati bo'lib, to'qimalarda progressiv fibrozning cho'kish va jigarning normal tuzilishining buzilishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Tasdiqlovchi test ko'pincha RNK testi (ribonuklein kislotasi) bo'lib, u qonda virusning genetik materiali mavjudligini tekshiradi.

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