

STEATOZ BILAN KECHUVCHI SURUNKALI GEPATIT C NING KLINIK-LABORATORIYA VA INSTRUMENTAL XUSUSIYATLARI

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Mavzuning dolzarbligi. Metabolik disfunktsiya bilan bog'liq steatotik jigar kasalligi semirish epidemiyasi tufayli butun dunyo bo'ylab eng keng tarqalgan surunkali jigar kasalligiga aylandi [1-5]. So'nggi hisob kitoblarga ko'ra, asoslangan global aholining deyarli uchdan biriga ta'sir qiladi [6-8]. Gepatit C (HCV) - bu hepatotrop virus bo'lib, jigar metabolizmini buzadi va jigarning progressiv shikastlanishiga olib keladi [9-15]. C hepatitning steatoz bilan kechuvchi surunkali shakli - bu jigarning surunkali yallig'lanish jarayoni bo'lib, unda jigar hujayralarida yog' to'planishi (steatoz) yuz berishi mumkin [16-21]. Odamlarda hepatit C virusi (HCV) genotipi 3 ko'proq steatoz bilan bog'liq [22-27]. Steatoz bilan kechuvchi surunkali C hepatitida quyidagi klinik alomatlar kuzatilishi mumkin: bemorlar ko'pincha charchoq, tavsiflanmagan og'riq va qorin sohasida noqulaylik his qilishadi [28-32]. Ba'zi hollarda, ularning terisida sarg'ayish paydo bo'lishi mumkin.

Ishning maqsadi. steatoz fibrozning rivojlanishi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin va bu genotipga xos bo'lishi mumkinligini klinik-laboratoriya va instrumental tekshiruvlar orqali o'rganish.

Material va metodlar. Palpatsiya, qon testlari, laborator ko'rsatkichlar, ultratovush tekshiruvi, kompyuter tomografiyasi, magnit-rezonans tomografiyasi o'tkazish rejalashtirilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalar. Biz 40 ta kasallikka chalingan odamlarda quyidagi tekshiruvlar orqali qayd qilingan natijalar: Qon testlari: 40 ta bemorimizda ham hepatit viruslariga antitela-antigen kompleksi (masalan, anti-HCV, HBsAg) aniqlanishi orqali infeksiya darajasi aniqlanadi. Laborator ko'rsatkichlar: Transaminazlar (ALT va AST) — bu fermentlar jigar hujayralarining zararlanishini ko'rsatadi va steatoz bilan kechuvchi hepatit C da 20 ta bemorimizda o'zgarganini ko'rishimiz mumkin. Gammaglutamiltransferaza (GGT) — bu fermentning yuqori darajasi steatozda ham ko'payishi kuzatildi. Triglitseridlar — jigar yog'ining ko'payishi triglitseridlar miqdorining oshishiga olib kelishi mumkin. Shuningdek jigar kattalashuvi (gepatomegaliya), ba'zan splenomegaliya 22 ta (55%) bemorlarimizda aniqlandi. 40 ta bemorimizda ham UZI tekshiruvi o'tkazilganda yog' to'planishi aniqlandi.

Xulosa. Ko'plab javobsiz savollar mavjud va hepatit C bilan og'rigan bemorlarda ko'p o'lchovli tahlildan foydalangan holda, steatoz, fibroz va davolanishga javob berish

uchun chalkash omillarni hisobga olgan holda katta istiqbolli tadqiqotlarga ehtiyoj bor. Surunkali gepatit Sda steatoz, yallig'lanish va fibroz o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni o'rganish uchun bemorning individual ma'lumotlarining meta-tahlili davom etmoqda. Surunkali gepatit C ko'pincha jigar steatozi bilan birga uchraydi. Bu kasallikning kechishini og'irlashtiradi va virusga qarshi davolash samaradorligini pasaytirishi mumkin. Jigar steatozi gepatit C virusida gepatositlarda yog' to'planishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Bu yallig'lanish va fibroz rivojlanishiga olib kelishi mumkinligi tekshiruvlar orqali isbotlandi.

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