

BOLALARDA QAYTALANUVCHI HIQILDOQ PAPILLAMATOZINI DAVOLASHNING ZAMONAVIY USULI (CO₂ LAZER YORDAMIDA)

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Annotatsiya. Bolalarda qaytalanuvchi hiqildoq papillamatozining O'zbekiston bo'ylab tarqalayotgani va bu 100.000 voyaga yetmagan bolaga 1,2 ga taxminan to'g'ri keladi. Kassalikning tarqalishi yoshga, davlatga va ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy holatga qarab o'zgaradi. QHP odatda 12 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalarda kuzatiladi va og'ir kechadi. Shu sababli QHP zamonaviy usul-lazer yordamida davolashning samarasini va fotoangiolitik lazer bilan taqqosladik.

Kalit so'zlar: qaytalanuvchi respirator papillamatoz, bolalar, lazer yordamida jarrohlik amaliyoti, papilloma virusi.

Qaytalanuvchi hiqildoq papillamatoz (QHP)- papilloma virusi keltirib chiqaradi. Bu kam uchraydigan kassalik bo'lib, asosan bolalarda uchraydi. Ushbu kasallikning zamonaviy yo'llaridan foydalanib davolash juda muhim, chunki bolalarda bu juda katta a'soratlarga olib kelishi mumkin. Papillomalar fonatsiyadagi o'zgarishlarga olib kelishi yoki nafas olish yo'llarini to'sib qo'yishi mumkin.

Usullar: 2023-2024 yillar oralig'ida Toshkent bolalar milliy tibbiyot markazida davolangan barcha bemorlarning sub'yektiv, ob'yektiv ko'rigi, kassalik tarixi, tahlillari va natijalari o'rganib chiqildi. Quyidagi parametrlar orqali guruhlariga bo'linib olindi: jinsi, yoshi, QHP turi, birinchi kassalik aniqlangandan

keyingi davo usuli, takrorlanish soni, jarrohlik yo'li bilan da'volangan bemorlarning soni. Diagnostika moslashuvchan endoskop orqali joylashuvini aniqlab, so'rov ostida birlamchi tashxis qo'yiladi. Yakuniy tashxisni gistologik material yordamida qo'yiladi.

Natijalar: 36 nafar bemorlar saralanib olindi. Ulardan 80% hiqildoqning pastki qismida joylashgan edi. Qaytalanuvchi turdagi bemorlar 85%, 26 nafar bemorlarga umumiy og'riqsizlantirish ostida CO₂ lazer yordamida jarrohlik amaliyoti o'tkazildi. Yordamchi terapiyalar (krioterapiya, immunoterapiya) 16 ta bemorda qo'llanildi. Davolanish jarayonida oxirgi kuzatuvda 4 (8,3%) yiringdan xoli edi va qolgan 2 (5,5%) qaytalanuvchi papilloma bilan qayd etildi.

Xulosa. QHQ-bu kasallik surunkali bo'lib, uning takrorlanishi va hattoki bolalarni hayoti havf ostiga bo'lish bilan birgalikda davolash juda qiyin bo'lgan kasalliklardan biri hisoblanadi. Papilloma virusi mahalliy immun tizimini buzilishlarga olib keladi, ayniqsa bolalarda juda og'ir kechadi. Hozirgi kunda zamonaviy davolash usullariga, mikrodebrider (katta hajmdagi papilloma uchun qo'llaniladi va lazer bilan birgalikda ishlanadi), fotoangiolitik (juda yaxshi gemostatik ta'siriga ega) va CO₂ lazer yordamida o'smalarni jarrohlik usulda olib tashlanadi. Shu qatorda yordamchi muolajalar, lekin afsuski ta'sir va haqiqiy samaradorligini baholashda klinik sinovlar mavjud emas. CO₂ lazeri juda yuqqa kesishi va koagulyatsion xususiyati tufayli keng tarqaldi. Ammo takroriy jarrohlik seanslari, fibroz, chandiq hosil bo'lishi, shilliq qavatining elastic xususiyatlari yo'qolishi va disfoniyaga asoratlariga olib kelishi mumkin.

Kasallikning takroriy rivojlanishi birinchi navbatda operatsiyalarning yuqori ko'rsatkichi bo'lib, vaqt o'tishi bilan operatsiya darajasining pasayishi kuzatildi. Eng muhimi virus turi va bolaning immunitet holatidir.

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