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ASSESSMENT OF THE PERIPHERAL BLOOD PATTERN TO CREATE AN ALGORITHM FOR DIAGNOSING ANEMIA OF CHRONIC DISEASES

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Anemia is a pathological condition characterized by a decrease in the number of red blood cells and/or hemoglobin per unit of blood volume. The problem of anemia in young children is of great social importance, since anemia at this age can lead to disorders of physical development and iron metabolism. Chronic disease anaemia (CVD) is most common among vulnerable populations such as young children and pregnant women. Globally, on average, 43% of children aged 0 to 4 years suffer from CVD. At the same time, children in the first year of life are a special age group in which a fairly high risk of developing ACD is due to a number of reasons, such as ante- and intra-, and postnatal. Epidemiological studies conducted in various regions of the Republic have shown that the detection of manifest iron deficiency (AJ) in the form of ACD among the most vulnerable risk groups is impressive. At the same time, ACD is significantly widespread in risk groups in the regions of the Southern Aral Sea region, which is a zone of environmental disadvantage.

If we take into account that in all epidemiological studies the analysis of the content of hemoglobin (Hb) in the blood is used as a screening method for the detection of JI, which makes it possible to identify only manifest (obvious) JI, it can be assumed that a large mass of the population suffering from latent (hidden) forms of J remains outside the field of view of researchers. For 15 years, the prevalence of children with



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diseases of the crop, crop organs and immune disorders, iron deficiency anemia remained very high, exceeding the average republican indicators by 2 times.

Thus, in connection with the developing economic disadvantage of the region, there is an increase in the total number of anemia among children in the Aral Sea region, which exceeds the average republican indicators.

Objective. Assessment of the peripheral blood pattern to create an algorithm for diagnosing anemia of chronic diseases.

Material and methods

The study included 50 children with ACD aged 5 months to 17 years, including: under 1 year - 16 children (19.0%), 1-3 years - 64 children (66.1%), 4-12 years - 4 people (3.3%) and over 12 years - 10 adolescents (11.6%), in the hematology department of the Multidisciplinary Children's Medical Center of the Khorezm region and the Laboratory Department of the Multidisciplinary Medical Center of the Khorezm region, where, taking into account international recommendations, the diagnosis of anemia is clinically and laboratory-verified.

The methods of clinical examination included: questioning of children and their mothers, general examination of sick children by organs and systems according to the traditional scheme with a detailed description of hematological complaints. Hematological parameters of peripheral blood were determined using the hematological automatic analyzer "SYSMEX. GLOBAL IMPEX, Japan", using reagents from the company "HUMAN" (Germany). Statistical analysis of the results was carried out using the package of statistical programs "Microsoft Office Exel" and "Biostatistics 4.03".

Outcomes

Studies indicate that ACD in young children is due to a complex of causes, including both an unfavorable course of pregnancy and childbirth, a burdened obstetric-gynecological and social history, and an alimentary factor, and an increased need for iron in the child during periods of intensive growth. Analysis of the clinical manifestations of ACD showed that children have a variety of anemic and



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sideropenic symptoms, the frequency and severity of which depend on the age of the patients, the severity and duration of anemia tissues with oxygen.

Conclusion

Thus, the detection of anemia in a child determines the need for mandatory clarification of the causes of this pathological condition. Timely verification of the etiology of anemia makes it possible to start adequate therapy without delay, which determines its effectiveness and improves the quality of life of the child. To date, markers of chronic disease anemia (ACD) in patients have not been developed to assess the contribution of chronic disease to the progression of chronic diseases and the development of its complications, which determines the need to improve methods for early diagnosis and treatment of chronic diseases.