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DETERMINATION OF ANEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

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Purpose of the Research

Despite the fact that many researches have been conducted on the disease of diabetes mellitus (DM), this pathology remains one of the global problems of medicine. Statistics show that patients with diabetes have a high rate of anemia. The purpose of our research is to determine changes in the hemoglobin index in general blood tests in patients with type 2 diabetes.

Materials and Research Methods

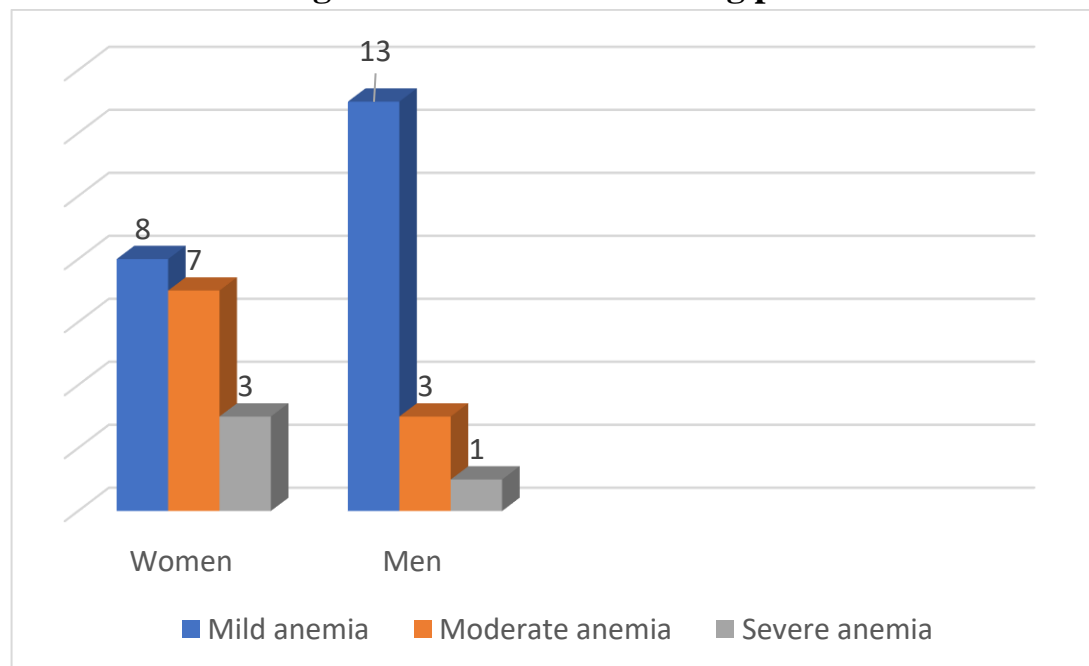
The research was conducted at the Samarkand Regional Branch of the Republican Specialized Endocrinology Medical Center named after Academician Y.Kh.Torakulov. Laboratory analyzes in the medical cards of 35 registered patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus were analyzed.

Research Results

Our research revealed that anemia is statistically significantly more common among women than men. 31 out of 35 patients with type 2 diabetes, 88.5% of those examined, had a decrease in hemoglobin level. Our research revealed that anemia is statistically significantly more common among women than men. In general blood analysis, the amount of hemoglobin was 103 g/l in 8 women, 90 g/l in 7 women, and 65 g/l in 3 women. Among men, hemoglobin level was 110 g/l in 13 patients, 94 g/l in 3 patients and 68 g/l in 1 patient.

As a result of the research, it was found that 60% of patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus had mild anemia, 28.5% had moderate anemia, and 11.4% had severe anemia (1- diagram).

1- diagram Anemia levels among patients



According to the color index, 75% were normochromic, 11.5% were hypochromic, and 2% were hyperchromic. According to the information in the medical card, 31 patients with type 2 diabetes had a decreased hemoglobin level, and only 28% of patients were prescribed treatment for anemia syndrome.

Conclusions

Anemia is common in patients with type 2 diabetes. The causes of anemia in patients with type 2 diabetes are poorly understood. In patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus, taking into account the decrease of the hemoglobin level from the normal indicators, it is recommended to carry out a differential diagnosis of anemia syndrome in order to prescribe etiological treatment.



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