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YANGI TUG‘ILGAN, EKSTREMAL KAM VAZNLI CHAQALOQLARDA ERTA TUG‘ILISH VA O‘LIM SABABLARINI TAHLIL QILISH NATIJALARI

Yuldashev Baxrom Sobirjonovich – t.f.d., dotsent
Ma’mun universiteti (Xiva, O‘zbekiston)
Sobirov Feruz Muratovich – assistent
Ruzmetov Ulug‘bek Avazmetovich – t.f.n., dotsent
Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi Urganch filiali (Urganch, O‘zbekiston)

Annotatsiya. *Nihoyatda kam tana vaznli yangi tug‘ilgan chaqaloqlarni reabilitatsiya qilish zamonaviy neonatologiyaning dolzarb muammolaridan biridir. Jahon sog‘liqni saqlash tashkiloti tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan va tavsiya etilgan yashovchanlik va o‘lim holatini baholash mezonlari amaliyotga tatbiq etilgan bo‘lib, bu tana vazni 500 dan 999 grammgacha bo‘lgan yangi tug‘ilgan chaqaloqlar sonining oshishiga olib keldi. Ularning umumiy yangi tug‘ilganlar sonidagi ulushi nisbatan kam bo‘lishiga qaramay (0,2–2%), nihoyatda kam vaznli chaqaloqlar bolalar o‘limining 45–55 foizini va erta neonatal o‘lim holatlarining 60–70 foizini tashkil etadi.*

Kalit so‘zlar: *ekstremal kam tana vazni, o‘lik tug‘ilish, yetilmaganlik.*

РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ АНАЛИЗА ПРЕЖДЕВРЕМЕННЫХ РОДОВ И ПРИЧИН СМЕРТНОСТИ У НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ С ЭКСТРЕМАЛЬНО НИЗКОЙ МАССОЙ ТЕЛА

Юлдашев Бахром Собиржонович – д.м.н., доцент
Университет Маъмун (Хива, Узбекистан)
Собиров Феруз Муратович – ассистент
Рузметов Улуғбек Авазметович – к.м.н., доцент
Ургенчский филиал Ташкентской медицинской академии (Ургенч, Узбекистан)

Аннотация. *Реабилитация новорождённых с экстремально низкой массой тела является одной из актуальных проблем современной неонатологии. Разработанные и рекомендованные Всемирной организатsией здравоохранения критерии оценки выживаемости и смертности были внедрены в практику, что привело к увеличению числа новорождённых с массой тела от 500 до 999 граммов. Несмотря на то что их доля среди общего числа новорождённых относительно мала (0,2–2%), младенцы с экстремально низкой массой тела составляют 45–55% случаев младенческой смертности и 60–70% случаев ранней неонатальной смертности.*

Ключевые слова: *экстремально низкая масса тела, мертворождение, незрелость.*

RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE BIRTH AND CAUSES OF DEATH OF EXTREMELY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT NEWBORN INFANTS

Yuldashev Bakhrom Sobirjonovich - D.M.Sc., associate professor
Mamun University (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)
Sabirov Feruz Muratovich - assistant
Ruzmetov Ulugbek Avazmetovich - C.M.Sc., associate professor
Urgench Branch of the Tashkent Medical Academy (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

Annotation. *Rehabilitation of newborns with very low birth weight is one of the pressing issues in modern neonatology. The criteria for assessing survival and mortality developed and recommended by the World Health Organization have been implemented in practice, leading to an increase in the number of newborns with a body weight of 500 to 999 grams. Although their proportion among the total number of newborns is relatively small (0.2-2%), infants with very low birth weight account for 45-55% of infant mortality cases and 60-70% of early neonatal mortality cases.*

Key words: *extremely low body weight, stillbirth, immaturity.*

Relevance of the topic. The problem of very low body weight in newborns is one of the most serious problems in perinatology and child health. Children with a body weight of 500 to 1000 grams are a vulnerable group with a high risk of complications and death. According to the World Health Organization, premature birth and low body weight are associated with more than half of all deaths of children. [1,2,5].

One of the main aspects of the health of low-birth-weight newborns is the development and functioning of the immune system. The thymus, as part of

the immune system, plays an important role in ensuring a normal immune response in children. On the other hand, the placenta is responsible for the metabolism and oxygenation between the mother and the fetus during pregnancy. Studying the morphological characteristics of the thymus and placenta in very low birth weight newborns is crucial to better understand the impact of this condition on their health and survival. [3,4,5].

Research in this area will help to clarify the mechanisms involved in the body's adaptation to extreme conditions, as well as develop more effective methods of treating and supporting this vulnerable category of newborns. [8,10 Successfully addressing the problems associated with extremely low body weight in children will improve their survival prognosis, as well as their quality of life in the future. [6,9].

The purpose of scientific work. To identify key changes in the structure and function of the thymus and placenta in extremely low birth weight infants and to study their impact on adaptive capacity**.**

Material and methods. Research work The Khorezm Regional Pathological Anatomical Examination Bureau of the Ministry of Health of the Republic analyzed from 117 babies born with extremely low birth weight during 2021-2023. Of these, 71 (61%) were stillborn, 31 (26%) survived to 1 week of age, and 15 (13%) survived to 3 weeks of age.

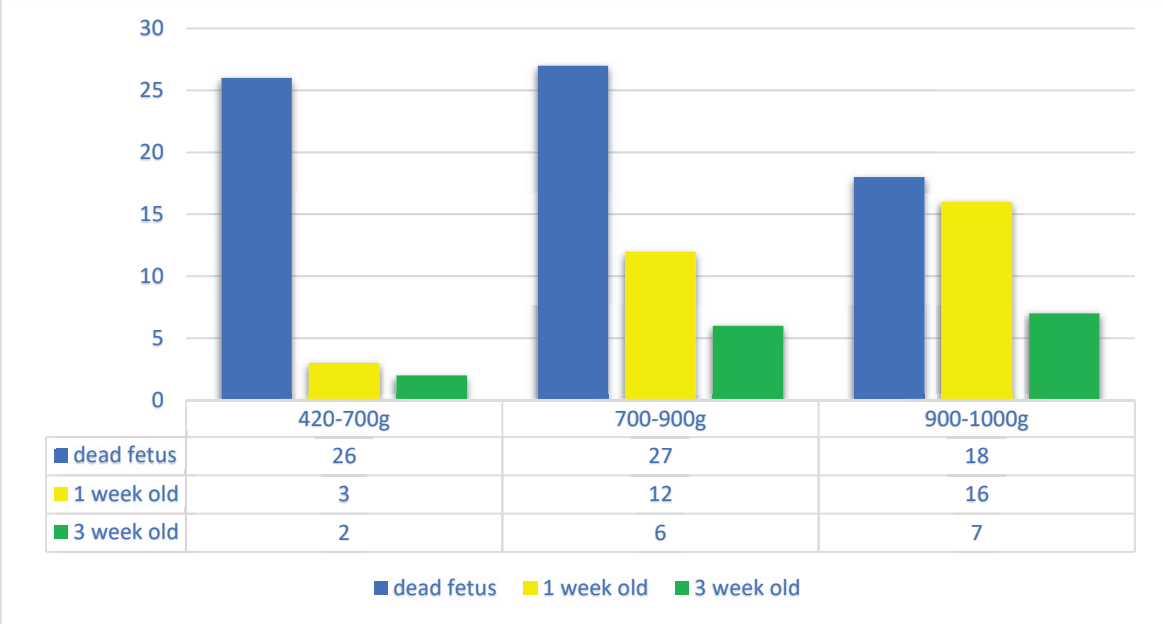


Figure-1. **Analysis of the data obtained during the research work on the age and body weight of the deer (n=117)**

Discussion of the results obtained during the study. The research was conducted at the Khorezm Regional Pathological Anatomy Examination Bureau of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan, analyzing 117 infants born with very low birth weight during 2021-2023.

The results obtained during the scientific research are reflected in the following diagrams.

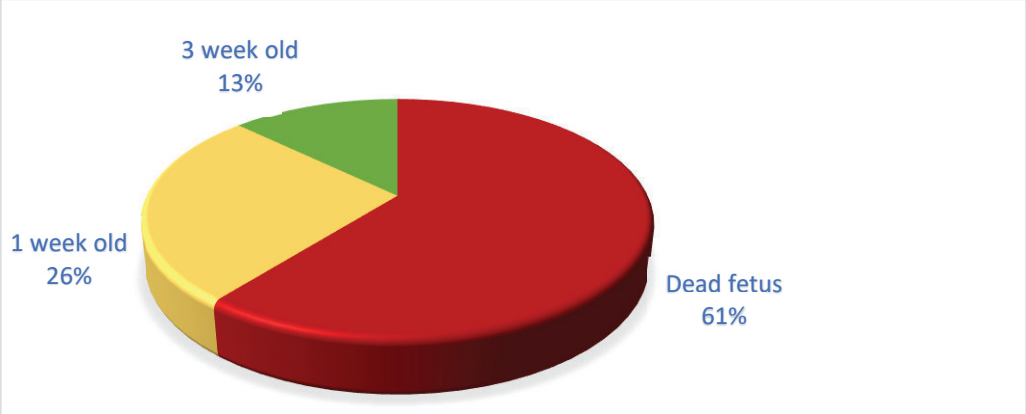


Figure-2. **Results of analytical comparison of data obtained during the study by age of infants in percentage terms (n=117)**

When analyzing the cases of premature birth of 117 babies taken for analysis, the following results were obtained: 22-week-old babies 2 (1.7%), 23-week-old babies 13 (11.11%), 24-week babies 18 (15.3%), 25-week babies 22 (18.8%), 26-week babies 27 (23%), 27-week babies 10 (8.5%), 28-week babies 16 (13.67%), 29-week babies 4 (3.4%), 30-week babies 2 babies (1.7%), 31-week-old babies 1 (0.85%), 32-week-old babies 2 (1.7%) are presented in Figure-3.

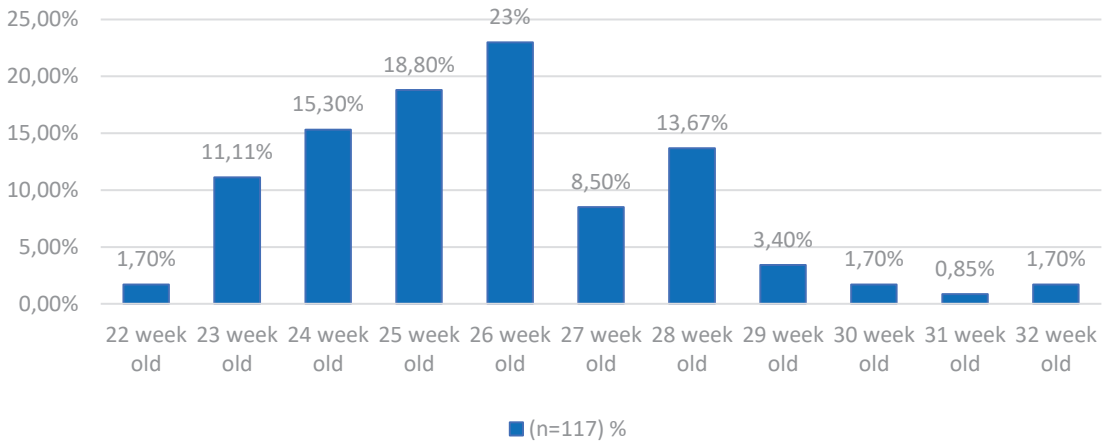


Figure-3. **Analysis of the results of premature babies (n=117)**

The causes of death of very low birth weight infants according to clinical diagnosis were: Antenatal fetal death – 4 cases (3.40%). Chronic impaired blood circulation between the uterus and the placenta – 12 cases (10.20%). Respiratory distress syndrome with pulmonary atelectasis – 45 cases (38.40%). Acute blood circulation disorder between uterus and placenta – 50 cases (42.73%). Dead fetus, immaturity (23-24 weeks) – 3 cases (2.56%). Respiratory disorder syndrome, massive hemorrhage in the lungs - 1 cases (0.85%). Intrauterine hypoxia caused by pregnancy pathology - 2 cases (1.70%). (Table-1)

Table-1.

Conclusions on mortality according to clinical presentation of very low birth weight infants (n=117)

№	Cause of death is clinical diagnosis	Number	Percentage
1.	Antenatal death of the fetus	4 cases	3,40%
2.	Chronic blood circulation disorders between the uterus and the placenta	12 cases	10,20%
3.	Respiratory distress syndrome pulmonary atelectasis	45 cases	38,40%
4.	Acute violation of blood circulation between the uterus and the placenta	50 cases	42,73%
5.	Dead fetus, immaturity (23-24 weeks)	3 cases	2,56%
6.	Respiratory distress syndrome is a massive hemorrhage into the lungs	1 cases	0,85%
7.	Fetal hypoxia caused by pregnancy pathology	2 cases	1,70%

In conclusion. The study aimed to identify important factors associated with premature birth in extremely low birth weight infants. Based on data from 117 infants, the highest incidence of premature births was observed in infants born at 26 weeks of gestation (23%). Also, the number of babies born at 7 months of gestation was 75, which is 64.1% of the total number. The most common clinical diagnosis was acute impaired blood circulation between the uterus and the placenta, which was reflected in 42.73% of cases.. It was also found that the infant mortality rate due to respiratory distress syndrome with pulmonary atelectasis was 38.40%. During the study, it was observed that special attention should be paid to the presence of impaired blood circulation between the uterus and the placenta and the presence of viral infections associated with respiratory distress syndrome.

The main goal of this study is to study and investigate the factors that lead to acute disruption of blood circulation between the uterus and the placenta. The results show that in the future we need to pay great attention to the development of research in this area and the development of preventive measures.

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