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GIPERTONIK SHAKLDAGI SURUNKALI GLOMERULONEFRIT BILAN OG'RIGAN BEMORLARDA YURAK ICHKI GEMODINAMIKA BUZILISHLARI

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Dolzarbli: Nefrogen arterial gipertenziya surunkali buyrak yetishmovchiligi gida yurak-qon tomir asoratlarning asosiy sababidir. Uning patogenezi natriyning ushlanib qolishi, suyuqlik hajmining ortishi va yurak chiqarish hajmining oshishi muhim rol o'ynaydi. Nazoratsiz gipertenziya buyrak faoliyatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatadi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi: Gipertonik shakldagi surunkali glomerulonefrit bilan og'rigan bemorlarda yurak ichki gemodinamika o'zgarishlarini aniqlash va ularning diastolik disfunktsiya bilan bog'liqligini baholash.

Material va usullar: Tadqiqot davomida Viloyat ko'p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazining, nefrologiya bo'limida statsionar davolangan, gipertonik shakldagi surunkali glomerulonefrit tashxisi qo'yilgan 60 nafar bemor o'rganildi. Bemorlarning o'rtacha yoshi $32,1 \pm 1,5$ yil, kasallik davomiyligi esa $7,7 \pm 0,7$ yilni tashkil etdi. Tadqiqot doirasida umumiy klinik va biokimyoviy tahlillar, elektrokardiografiya (EKG), V-rejimdagi exokardiyografiya hamda EXOKG o'tkazildi.

Natijalar: Tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, chap qorincha (ChQ) normal geometriyasi faqat 5 (6,5%) bemorda qayd etildi, 41 (68,8%) bemorda konsentrik gipertrofiya, 6 (5,2%) bemorda esa konsentrik qayta shakllanish kuzatildi. 8 (19,5%) bemorda eksentrik gipertrofiya aniqlangan. EXOKG natijalariga ko'ra, 40 (77,5%) bemorda ChQ ning diastolik disfunktsiyasi aniqlangan bo'lib, $E - 0,66 \pm 0,02$ m/s, $E/A - 0,82 \pm 0,05$, $DT - 231,7 \pm 12,5$ ms, $IVRT - 101,0 \pm 4,6$ ms tashkil etdi. Shuningdek, 26 (47,0%) bemorda o'ng qorincha (OQ) ning diastolik disfunktsiyasi qayd etilgan: $E - 0,55 \pm 0,02$ m/s, $E/A - 0,97 \pm 0,05$, $DT - 229,8 \pm 22,7$ ms, $IVRT - 91,0 \pm 3,8$ ms. ChQ va OQ ning diastolik funksional buzilishlari asosan sekinlashgan relaksatsiya turi bo'yicha namoyon bo'ldi.

Xulosa: Gipertonik shakldagi surunkali glomerulonefrit bilan og'rigan bemorlarda yurak ichki gemodinamikasi buzilishlari aniqlanib, ular ChQ miokardining qayta shakllanishi va yurak qorinchalari diastolik disfunktsiyasi bilan tavsiflandi.

YURAK ISHEMIK KASALLIGI VA SEMIZLIK MAVJUD BEMORLARDA SURUNKALI BUYRAK KASALLIGINING UCHRASHI

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Dolzarbli. Yurak ishemik kasalligi (YuIK) va semizlik hozirgi kunda bemorlar orasida keng tarqalgan va dolzarb muammolar sifatida saqlanib qolmoqda. Surunkali buyrak kasalligining ularga qo'shilishi, o'z navbatida, bemorning holatini og'irlashtirib, davolash jarayonini qiyinlashtiradi, shuningdek, asoratlarning xavfini oshiradi. Surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK) jamoat salomatligi uchun katta xavf tug'diradi, chunki

uning uchrash chastotasi ortib bormoqda va natijada bemorlarning mehnat qobiliyatini yo'qotishiga, nogironlikka va o'limga olib keladi, shuningdek, buyrak almashtirish amaliyoti juda yuqori xarajatlar bilan bog'liq. SBK qandli diabet, gipertenziya, insult va yurak kasalliklari bilan kasallangan bemorlarda noxush natijalar xavfini sezilarli darajada oshiradi. Bu kasalliklar ko'pincha uzoq davom etib, bemorni uzoq

yillar davomida hech qanday alomatlar bezovta qilmaydi, lekin ba'zida kardiologik simptomlar sifatida namoyon bo'ladi. SBK bilan og'rigan bemorlar orasida YuIK va semizlik bilan kasallanganlar alohida guruhni tashkil etadi. Hozirgi vaqtda buyrak va yurak patologiyalarining birgalikda uchrash holatlari juda yuqori. Bundan tashqari, SBK va surunkali yurak ishemik kasalligining patogenezining umumiyliigi va rivojlanish omillarining o'xshashligiga hech qanday shubha yo'q. Surunkali buyrak kasalligi tushunchasi 2002 yilda AQShning Milliy Buyrak Fondi (National Kidney Foundation, NKF) mutaxassislari tomonidan buyrak patologiyalarini ularning sababidan qat'i nazar birlashtirish maqsadida ishlab chiqilgan va bugungi kunda dunyo tibbiyot hamjamiyati tomonidan tan olinmoqda. SBKning besh bosqichi buyrak glomerulyar filtratsiyasi tezligiga qarab ajratiladi. Surunkali buyrak kasalligi tushunchasining keng tibbiy amaliyotga joriy etilishi buyraklarning barcha patologiyalarini ularning sababidan qat'i nazar birlashtirish imkonini beradi va bemorlarni erta nefrolog va kardiolog mutaxassislari ko'rigiga yuborish imkonini yaratadi. Bu, o'z navbatida, kasallikni dastlabki bosqichlarida aniqlash, asoratlarning oldini olish va diyaliz yoki transplantatsiya uchun vaqtda yuborish imkoniyatini yaratadi. Yuqoridagi masalalarni baholash maqsadida bemorlarda surunkali buyrak kasalligiga oid tekshiruvlar o'tkazildi.

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi YuIK va semizlik mavjud bemorlar orasida surunkali buyrak kasalligining tarqalishini aniqlash shuningdek, surunkali buyrak kasalligi aniqlangan bemorlarda yurakning struktur va funksional o'zgarishlarini baholash.

Materiallar va metodlar. 2023-yil yanvardan 2025-yil yanvargacha bo'lgan davrda kardiologik bo'limlar bemorlarining 134 ta YuIK bilan hastalanganlari o'rganildi. Tadqiqotda quyidagi ko'rsatkichlar tanlandi: qonda kreatinin darajasi (ayollar va erkaklar uchun kreatinin darajasi 110 mkmol/l dan yuqori bo'lgan barcha holatlar hisobga olindi), koptokchalar filtratsiya tez-

ligi (koptokchalar filtratsiya tezligi 90 ml/min dan past bo'lgan barcha holatlar hisobga olindi). Exokardiyografiya ma'lumotlari tahlil qilindi. Natijalarni statistik qayta ishlash amalga oshirildi.

Tadqiqot natijalari. Ko'rik davrida 134 ta kardiologik profilda bemorlar o'rganilib tibbiy tahlillar qilindi va surunkali buyrak kasalligi (SBK) bo'lgan bemorlar guruhi ajratildi, bu esa 20,8% ni tashkil etdi. Barcha bemorlar ikki guruhga bo'lindi: YuIK mavjud va semizlik mavjud bo'lmagan bemorlar, va YuIK va semizlik bilan hastalangan bemorlar. SBK rejalashtirilgan bemorlar orasida 14,1% va 23,4% hollarda uchragan ($p > 0,05$). Kreatinin darajasining oshishi ikkala guruhdagi bemorlarda o'rtacha 3% holatda kuzatilgan. Bemorlar orasida kreatinin darajasining oshishining chastotasini solishtirganda, uning chastotasi 2 - guruh bemorlarda yuqoriroq bo'lib, 3,6% ni tashkil etgan, 1- guruhdagi bemorlarda esa 2% ($p < 0,05$). Tadqiqot ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, koptokchalar filtratsiya tezligining pasayishi o'rtacha 16,9% bemorlarda uchraydi. Koptokchalar filtratsiya tezligining pasayishi chastotasi har bir bemor guruhida statistik jihatdan farq qilmagan ($p > 0,05$). Klassifikatsiya asosida barcha bemorlarda surunkali buyrak kasalligining (NKF) bosqichlari aniqlangan. Olingan ma'lumotlar quyidagilarni ko'rsatadi: eng ko'p qayd etilgan 2-chi va 3-chi bosqich SBK bo'lib, ular guruhlar orasida farqlanmaydi; 5-chi bosqich SBK YuIK va semizligi bor bemorlar guruhida uchradi va bu bemorlar barcha bemorlarning umumiy sonining 0,37% ni tashkil etdi. Keyinchalik, SBK turli bosqichlarining tarqalishini yosh va kasallik turlariga qarab tahlil qilish o'tkazildi, ularning natijalari ham ko'rib chiqildi. YuIK mavjud semizlik aniqlanmagan bemorlar orasida SBK 1-chi va 2-chi bosqichlari bilan o'rta yosh 61 yoshni, SBK 3-chi va 4-chi bosqichlari bilan esa 70 yoshni tashkil etgan. YuIK va semizligi bor bemorlar orasida esa SBK 1-chi va 2-chi bosqichlari bilan o'rta yosh 56 yoshni, SBK 3-chi va 4-chi bosqichlari bilan esa 70 yoshni tashkil etgan. O'rtacha yosh jihatlar yuzasidan har ikkala guruhda aha-

miyatga molik farqlar aniqlanmadi. Surunkali buyrak kasalligi aniqlangan bemorlarda yurak-qon tomir kasalliklarini nozologik shakllarining mavjudligi: yurak ishemik kasalligi: stabil zo'riqish stenokardiyasi (100%), arterial gipertenziya (33,9%), yurak ishemik kasalligi postinfarkt kardioskleroz (26,4%), yurak ishemik kasalligi bilan surunkali yurak yetishmovchiligi (3,7%).

Xulosa. Xulosa qilib aytganda YuIK mavjud bemorlarning har 3 dan birida su-

runkali buyrak kasalligi aniqlanishi mumkin, semizlik esa vaziyatni yanada og'irlashtiradi. Bu shuni ko'rsatadiki, YuIK va semizlik bilan hastalangan bemorlarda buyrak kasalliklariga shikoyat bo'lmagan holda ham ogohlikni yo'qotmaslik zarur. Kardiorenotektiv strategiyani asosiy terapevtik maqsadlaridan biri bu surunkali buyrak kasalligi kelib chiqishini oldini olish, rivojlantirishni susaytirish va tog'ri tanlangan davochalarini qo'llash.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE CYP17A1 GENE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BENIGN PROSTATIC HYPERPLASIA AND PROSTATE CANCER.

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Abstract. Androgens play an important role during the development of both normal prostate epithelium and prostate cancer and variants of genes involved in androgen metabolism may be related to an increased risk of prostate disease. Cytochrome P450 17 α -hydroxylase/17,20-lyase (CYP17A1) is a key regulatory enzyme in the steroidogenic pathway; it catalyzes both 17 α -hydroxylase and 17,20-lyase activities and is essential for the production of both androgens and glucocorticoids. In this review, we focus on the structure and enzymatic activity of CYP17A1 and the mechanism of modulation of CYP17A1 activities. We discuss the relationship between common genetic variations in CYP17A1 gene and prostate cancer risk and the main effects of these variations on the prediction of susceptibility and clinical outcomes of prostate cancer patients. The mechanism of action, the efficacy and the clinical potential of CYP17A1 inhibitors in prostate cancer are also summarized.

The aim of the study: Evaluation of the role of T-34C polymorphism in the CYP17A1 gene in the mechanism of development of benign prostatic hyperplasia and prostate cancer.

Materials and methods. The present study included 74 men who visited the clinic

for LUTS between January 2022 and December 2023. Patients' clinical symptoms were assessed using the International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) and quality of life (QoL) questionnaires. The prostate volumes of patients were measured by transrectal ultrasonography, and the serum prostate-specific antigen (PSA) level of each subject was determined. Peak urine flow velocity (Q_{max}) and mean urine flow velocity (Q_{avg}) were measured using a uroflowmetry system.

The blood analysis of associations of polymorphisms of the studied genes will be carried out using a case-control model (case-control, comparison of two samples). Genetic research and analysis of the obtained data will be carried out according to the GRIPS principles in order to increase transparency and the quality of risk prediction. PCR analysis will be carried out using thermal cyclers Applied Biosystems 2720 (USA) and CG1-96 (Corbett Research QUAGEN Germany) and Rotor GeneQ (QUAGEN Germany) in accordance with the amplification programs. When collecting blood from patients, standard vacuum tubes Vacutainer Becton Dickinson International (USA) with EDTA will be used.

Subjects were excluded from the study if they had prostate cancer, neurogenic