KEY INDICATORS OF IRON METABOLISM IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE WITH HELICOBACTER PYLORI INFECTION.

Kadirova M N
Bukhara State Medical Institute

Relevance: According to the World Health Organization (WHO), there are 1.62 billion anemic patients in the world, which is 24.8% of the population. Among them, about 50% are people suffering from iron deficiency anemia.This type of anemia is the most common and most common type of anemia in women of reproductive age. Women, especially pregnant women and women of childbearing age, are at increased risk for this disease. In such cases, the importance of Helicobacter pylori as an infectious agent increases. Timely detection and effective treatment of this bacterium not only helps to eliminate anemia, but also prevents its future complications.

Objective: To analyze the main indicators of iron metabolism in women of childbearing age with Helicobacter pylori infection

Materials and methods: The study was based on the determination of the main indicators of iron metabolism in women of childbearing age with Helicobacter pylori infection.

Results: The average hemoglobin level in patients with Helicobacter pylori infection was 102.4±2.4 g/l and in those without it was 110.5±1.7 g/l, and a significant difference was noted when comparing the results (p<0.05). The number of erythrocytes was 3.6±0.5*1012 in the first group and 4.1±0.3*1012 in the second group, and a significant difference was not detected when comparing them (p>0.05). The mean erythrocyte volume in patients with bacteria was 75.4±0.8 fl, and in those without it was 79.2±1.4 fl, with a significant difference (p<0.05). The mean hemoglobin content in erythrocytes in women with and without Helicobacter pylori was 26.4±1.1 pkg and 27.6±1.2 pkg, respectively, with no significant difference (p>0.05). The average concentration of hemoglobin in erythrocytes in both groups was 314.0±7.0 g/l and 332.0±8.4 g/l, respectively, and no reliable difference (r>0.05) was observed.

Discussion: The more pronounced manifestation of iron deficiency anemia in patients with Helicobacter pylori is confirmed by a significant decrease in hemoglobin levels and mean erythrocyte volume.

1. In women of childbearing age with Helicobacter pylori-associated iron deficiency anemia, the serum interleukin-6 level in the main group was 11.7±0.3 pg/ml before treatment and 8.4±0.2 pg/ml after treatment, which was a highly significant difference (P<0.001). The α-tumor necrosis factor index decreased from 15.0±0.3 pg/ml to 7.2±0.2 pg/ml with a highly

significant difference (P<0.001).When comparing the main group with the control group, highly significant differences were detected (P<0.001);

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