

TREATMENT OF IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA ASSOCIATED WITH HELICOBACTER PYLORI IN WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE.

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 optimize the treatment of iron deficiency anemia associated with Helicobacter pylori in women of childbearing age.*

Materials and methods: *We studied the main group of patients with Helicobacter pylori infection in our study, divided into two groups based on the treatments performed.*

Results: The average hemoglobin content in erythrocytes in the main group receiving eradication therapy against Helicobacter pylori increased from 25.8 ± 1.2 pkg to 33.6 ± 1.2 pkg after treatment, with a significant difference ($P < 0.05$). In the control group, it was 26.8 ± 0.9 pkg before treatment and 30.0 ± 1.1 pkg after treatment, with no significant difference ($P > 0.05$). No reliable changes were found when comparing the mean hemoglobin content in erythrocytes after treatment in both groups.

The average hemoglobin concentration in erythrocytes in the main group increased significantly from 314.5 ± 7.3 g/l to 365.4 ± 7.1 g/l after treatment ($P < 0.001$). In the control group, it was 313.3 ± 6.8 g/l before treatment and 330.5 ± 7.5 g/l after treatment, and a significant ($P < 0.05$) difference was detected. Differences were not reliable when the mean hemoglobin concentration in post-treatment erythrocytes was compared between the groups.

Conclusion: The results obtained confirm the high efficacy of antianemic therapy after antibacterial therapy in women of childbearing age with iron deficiency. In contrast, although positive changes were observed in the group receiving only iron preparations for anemia, the differences were not highly

significant. When comparing the two groups, it was noted that the control group had a higher reliability than the control group. This confirms that women of childbearing age with *Helicobacter pylori* infection and anemia should first undergo eradication therapy, and then recommend antianemic treatments.

LIST OF USED LITERATURE:

1. Анемия: краткое руководство для практикующих врачей всей специальностей / Е.В. Крюков, В.Т. Сахин, О.А. Рукавицын и [др.]; под общей редакцией О.А. Рукавицына. – 2-е изд., перераб. И доп. – Москва: Гэотар-Медиа, 2021. – 144-226 с.

2. Афанасенкова Т.Е., Голованова Е.Д., Дубская Е.Е. Хронический *Helicobacter pylori*-индуцированный гастрит с эрозивным поражением слизистой оболочки желудка у пожилых. Эксперим. и клин. гастроэнтерол. 2019;(10):33–38. doi:10.31146/1682-8658-ecg-170-10-33-38

3. Ахмедов Вадим Адильевич, Гаус Ольга Владимировна Влияние *helicobacter pylori* на течение беременности // Трудный пациент. 2016. №8-9. URL: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/vliyanie-helicobacter-pylori-na-techenie-beremennosti>

4. Балашова Е.А., Мазур Л.И., Тезиков Ю.В., Липатов И.С. Влияние коррекции железодефицитных состояний у беременных на течение перинатального периода и формирование здоровья детей Российский вестник перинатологии и педиатрии. 2020;65(1):51–58. DOI: 10.21508/1027-4065-2020-65-1-51-58