

DIC SYNDROM and THROMBOTIC PATHOLOGIES DURING PREGNANCY AND THEIR HEMORRHAGIC INDICATIONS

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One of the most actual medical problems is the health of reproductive women and newborns. This issue is important not only in Uzbekistan, but on a global scale, and causes the increase in the death of mothers and children, disability.

Purpose of the study. Analysis and study of DIC syndrome, thrombocytopenias, thrombocytopathies and hemorrhagic indicators in pregnant women at different stages.

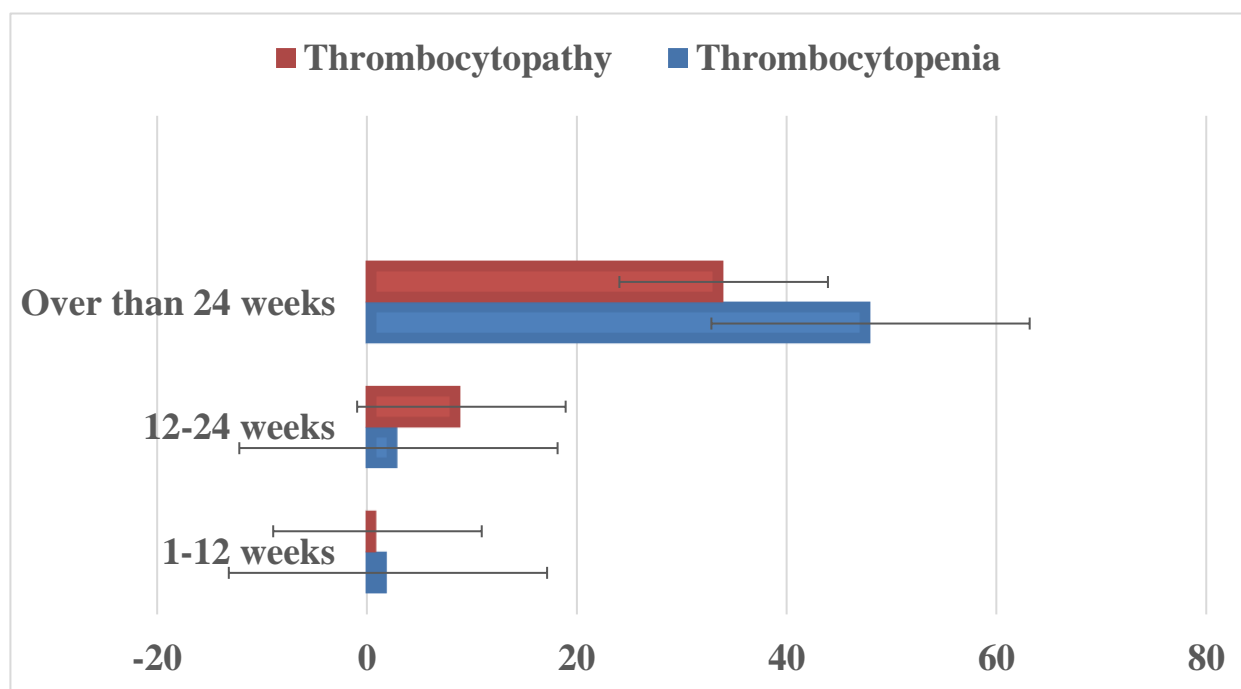
Materials and methods. Clinical studies were conducted in 2020-2022 from 97 pregnant women in different trimesters who were treated with thrombocytic pathologies at the multidisciplinary clinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy located in the city of Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan. All patients participated voluntarily. Patients aged 18-45 years (30.4 ± 5.6) were taken in the study. Thrombocyte pathologies are in the form of thrombocytopenia, thrombocytopathies, and the diagnosis was determined on the basis of complaints, life and disease anamnesis, clinical signs of the disease, and laboratory data. Patients were analyzed according to age, trimester of pregnancy and characteristics of hemorrhagic syndrome.

Results. 57 (58.8%) of 97 pregnant women had thrombocytopenia, 40 (41%) had thrombocytopathy. If we analyze patients by age into 4 groups, then the number of patients aged 18-25 years was 18 (18.56%), 26-30 years was 39 (40%), 31-35 years was 21 (21.6%), and patients older 36 years was 19 (19.67%).

Given that pregnancy is divided into 3 trimesters, we divided the patients into 3 groups (Fig. 1). The number of patients with a gestational age of 1-12 weeks

- 3 (3%), of which thrombocytopenia in 2, thrombocytopenia in 1, patients 12-24 weeks - 12 (12.4%), of which thrombocytopenia - in 3, thrombocytopeny - in 9, the number of patients older than 24 weeks was 82, 48 had thrombocytopenia, 34 had thrombocytopeny.

Figure 1. Distribution of pregnant women with platelet pathology by trimester depending on the type of pathology



During an objective examination, 78 of 97 patients had bleeding of varying degrees: 71 had nosebleed, 68 had bleeding gums, 56 had bruises, and 44 had uterine bleeding of varying degrees. Bleeding was not detected in 12 patients.

Conclusions . 1. When thrombocytic pathologies were studied by age distribution in pregnant women, 26-30-year-old patients made up 40%.

2. When we studied the distribution of patients according to the stages of pregnancy and the type of thrombocytic pathologies, it was found that in the 3rd trimester of pregnancy, the incidence of thrombocytopenia is higher than 60%.

3. In pregnant women with thrombocytopeny, 71% had nosebleeds, 62% had bleeding gums, 58% had uterine bleeding, and 41% had hemorrhagic rashes on the skin.

4. In pregnant women with thrombocytopenia, bleeding gums was 70%, hemorrhagic rash on the skin was 58%, nosebleeds were 52%, uterine bleeding was 32%.

As a result of bleeding from the uterus, 6 patients had a natural abortion in the early weeks, and 2 patients had premature birth occurred.