Xulosa Prednizolon bilan monoterapiya va boshqa immunosupressiv vositalar bilan birgalikdagi davolash usullarining buyrak faoliyatiga ta’siri o‘rtasida sezilarli farq kuzatilmadi. Bu holat bolalarda IgA nefropatiyani davolashda ilg‘or usullarni ishlab chiqish va kengroq tadqiqotlar o‘tkazish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi.

Effectiveness of Immunosuppressive Therapy in Children with IgA Nephropathy

Farangiz Bahrom qizi Mamatqulova[1], Komiljon Amirovich Khamzaev[2], Bahrom Bosimovich Mamatqulov[2]

[1]National Children’s Medical Center, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

[2]Tashkent Pediatric Medical Institute, Tashkent, Uzbekistan

Keywords: IgA nephropathy, children, immunosuppressive therapy, prednisolone, renal function

Abstract:

IgA nephropathy is more prevalent in Asian countries, with 30–60% of renal biopsy samples showing IgA deposits. However, treatment guidelines for immunosuppressive therapy in children remain ambiguous. This study analyzed the treatment outcomes of 77 pediatric patients (ages 5–17, average 11.6 years) treated for IgA nephropathy at the National Children’s Medical Center between 2021–2024. All patients underwent clinical, laboratory, and nephrobiopsy evaluations. Immunosuppressive therapy was administered as prednisolone monotherapy (2 mg/kg) or in combination with drugs like mycophenolate mofetil, tacrolimus, and cyclosporine A. In 26 patients with GFR below 50 ml/min/1.73 m² (by Schwartz formula), only prednisolone was used. The study found no significant difference in renal function outcomes between monotherapy and combination therapy groups, emphasizing the need for further research into optimized therapeutic strategies for pediatric IgA nephropathy.

BOLALAR RENTGEN DIAGNOSTIKASIDA RAQAMLASHTIRISH TIZIMINING AHAMIYATI VA AFZALLIKLARI

Oribjonov Otabek Erkinjon o‘g‘li, Oribjonova Hadisa Abdumutallib qizi

Farg‘ona jamoat salomatligi tibbiyot instituti, Farg‘ona shahri, O‘zbekiston

E-mail: otabekoribjonov033@gmail.com | Telefon: +998 93 989 89 98

Kalit so‘zlar: bolalar diagnostikasi, raqamli rentgen, nurlanish yuklamasi, sun’iy intellekt, xavfsizlik

Maqsad Bolalar rentgen diagnostikasida raqamlashtirish tizimining diagnostika sifatini oshirish, nurlanish yuklamasini kamaytirish va klinik axborotni avtomatlashtirilgan tarzda qayta ishlashdagi ahamiyati va samaradorligini baholash.
Dolzarbligi Bolalar tibbiyotida zamonaviy raqamli rentgen diagnostikasi usullarining joriy etilishi diagnostika aniqligini oshirish, nurlanish yuklamasini kamaytirish va shifokorlar uchun ma'lumotlarni avtomatlashtirilgan tarzda qayta ishlash imkoniyatini yaratadi. An'anaviy plyonkali usullarga nisabatan raqamli tizimlar samaraliroq va xavfsizdir.
Material va usullar Tadqiqot Farg'ona jamoat salomatligi tibbiyot institutida amalga oshirildi. Raqamli diagnostik uskunalar yordamida bolalar rentgen tekshiruvlari natijalari tahlil qilindi. Tasvir sifati, nurlanish miqdori va diagnostik aniqlik ko'rsatkichlari raqamli va an'anaviy tizimlar bo'yicha taqqoslandi. Sun'iy intellekt asosida avtomatik tahlil funksiyasining samarasi baholandi.
Natijalar Raqamlashtirish texnologiyasi tasvir sifati va diagnostika aniqligini oshirishga xizmat qildi. Bolalar organizmiga tushadigan nurlanish yuklamasi kamaydi. Diagnostika jarayonidagi xatoliklar sezilarli darajada pasaydi. Raqamli arxiv tizimi bemorlar haqidagi ma'lumotlarni uzoq muddat saqlash va tezkor foydalanish imkonini berdi.
Xulosa Bolalar rentgen diagnostikasida raqamlashtirish tizimining joriy etilishi tibbiy xizmat sifati va diagnostika jarayoni samaradorligini oshirishda muhim ahamiyatga ega. Bu texnologiya diagnostikani tezlashtiradi, xavfsizlikni ta'minlaydi hamda vrachlar uchun ishni yengillashtiradi.

The Importance and Advantages of Digitalization in Pediatric X-Ray Diagnostics

Oribjonov Otabek Erkinjon ogli, Oribjonova Hadisa Abdumutallib qizi
Fergana Institute of Public Health, Fergana, Uzbekistan
E-mail: otabekoribjonov033@gmail.com | Phone: +998 93 989 89 98

Keywords: pediatric diagnostics, digital radiography, radiation dose, artificial intelligence, safety

Abstract:
Implementation of modern digital X-ray diagnostic technologies in pediatric medicine improves accuracy, reduces radiation exposure, and enables automated data processing. Compared to traditional film methods, digital systems offer higher efficiency and safety. Enhanced image quality and AI-based automatic analysis accelerate the diagnostic process. The study revealed decreased radiation load and error rates, while the digital archive system allowed long-term data storage and fast retrieval. In conclusion, digitalization in pediatric radiography plays a crucial role in improving medical care quality, speeding up diagnostics, and ensuring safety.