

UMUMIY VA SPINAL ANESTEZIYA OSTIDA HOMILADORLARDA O‘TKAZILGAN KESARCHA KESISH OPERATSIYALARIDA HOMILA VA CHAQALOQLAR HOLATINI QIYOSIY BAHOLASH

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Kalit so‘zlar: spinal anesteziya, umumiy anesteziya, kesarcha kesish, homila, chaqaloq, Apgar shkalasi, KTG, gemodinamika

Dolzarbli Akusherlik amaliyotida abdominal tug‘ruqlar davomida turli xil anesteziya usullari — umumiy va regionar (spinal) anesteziyalar keng qo‘llaniladi. Yangi anestetik moddalar va zamonaviy texnologiyalar fonida ushbu usullarning homila va chaqaloq holatiga ta’sirini o‘rganish dolzarb masalalardan biridir.

Maqsad Kesarcha kesish operatsiyalarida umumiy va spinal anesteziya ostida homila va chaqaloq holatini klinik jihatdan taqqoslab baholash.

Material va usullar Samarqand davlat tibbiyot universiteti ko‘p tarmoqli klinikasining tug‘ruq kompleksida 196 nafar (yoshi 20–37) homilador ayollarga (37–39 xafta) rejalashtirilgan ba shoshilinch kesarcha kesish operatsiyalari o‘tkazildi.

- **1-guruh** (152 nafar): spinal anesteziya (longokain-xevi 0,5%, 2,5–3,0 ml)
- **2-guruh** (44 nafar): umumiy anesteziya (ketamin yoki tiopental natriy, ditilin, O‘SV)

Gemodinamika, saturatsiya va chaqaloq holati Mindray MEC-15 monitori orqali nazorat qilindi. Chaqaloqlar 1- ba 5-daqiqalarda Apgar shkalasi bo‘yicha baholandi.

Natijalar Har ikki guruhda KTG bo‘yicha 5-daqiqada statistik farq kuzatilmadi. Spinal anesteziya ostida 10-daqiqada KTG ballari yuqori bo‘ldi. Har ikki guruhda chaqaloqlar vazni va tug‘ilish vaqti o‘xshash bo‘ldi. Apgar shkalasi bo‘yicha spinal anesteziya ostida baholangan chaqaloqlarda 1–2 ball yuqoriligi kuzatildi (ishonchli farq bilan).

Xulosa Spinal anesteziya ostida bajarilgan kesarcha kesishda chaqaloq holati klinik jihatdan yaxshiroq baholandi. Farmakologik yuklama kam, fetoplatsentar qon aylanish yaxshi saqlanadi, narkoz depressiyasi belgilarisiz o‘tadi, bu esa yangi tug‘ilgan chaqaloqlarning moslashuv bosqichini silliq o‘tishini ta’minlaydi.

Comparative Assessment of Fetal and Neonatal Condition During Cesarean Sections Performed Under General and Spinal Anesthesia

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Keywords: spinal anesthesia, general anesthesia, cesarean section, fetus, neonate, Apgar score, cardiotocography, hemodynamics

Abstract:

In obstetric practice, both general and spinal anesthesia are used during cesarean section procedures. This study aimed to evaluate fetal and neonatal condition under these two anesthesia modalities. A total of 196 pregnant women (aged 20–37, at 37–39 weeks gestation) underwent planned and emergency cesarean sections at the obstetric unit of Samarkand State Medical University. The first group (n=152) received spinal anesthesia using 0.5% heavy longocaine (2.5–3.0 ml). The second group (n=44) underwent general anesthesia using ketamine or thiopental sodium, followed by muscle relaxation and tracheal intubation. Hemodynamic indicators and cardiotocography (CTG) were monitored intraoperatively, and neonatal Apgar scores were assessed at 1 and 5 minutes. The CTG scores improved significantly by the 10th minute in the spinal group. Neonatal Apgar scores were also significantly higher in the spinal anesthesia group. Overall, spinal anesthesia ensured more stable fetal and neonatal outcomes compared to general anesthesia, reducing pharmacological stress and improving fetoplacental circulation and neonatal adaptation.

BOLALARDA OBSTRUKTIV UROPATIYALARNI XIRURGIY KORREKSIYA QILISHDA NUTRITIV QUVVATLASH

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Kalit so‘zlar: obstruktiv uropatiya, bolalar, rekonstruktiv-plastik jarrohlik, nutritiv qo‘llab-quvvatlash, oqsil almashinuvi, somatometrik va biokimyoviy ko‘rsatkichlar

Dolzarbli Urodinamik buzilishlar surunkali obstruktiv piyelonefrit rivojlanishiga olib kelib, 23–27% hollarda bolalarda surunkali buyrak yetishmovchiligini keltirib chiqaradi. Nutritiv yetishmovchilik organizmning himoya imkoniyatlarini pasaytirib, piyelonefrit xurujlarining ko‘payishiga, operatsiyadan keyingi yara bitishining sekinlashishiga va buyrak faoliyatining sekin tiklanishiga olib keladi.

Maqsad Surunkali obstruktiv uropatiyalari bolalarda operatsiya oldi va keyingi erta davrlarda nutritiv statusni baholash hamda olingan o‘zgarishlarni korreksiya qiluvchi usullarni ishlab chiqish.

Material va usullar Tadqiqot ob‘ekti — 2010–2024 yillarda Samarqand viloyat ko‘p tarmoqli tibbiyot markazining urologiya bo‘limida surunkali obstruktiv uropatiyalar (qovuqsiydik nayi refluksi, gidronefroz, megaureter va boshqalar) bilan davolangan 116 nafar bola. Nutritiv holat baholanishida somatometrik (elka aylasi, triceps usti teri-yog‘ qatlami, mushak aylasi) va biokimyoviy (qon