



Article

## **Bollarda ko'krak qafasi qo'shma jarohatlarini davolash va tashxislashni tanlash mezonlari**

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Xulosa:

**Maqsad.** Ko'krak qafasi jarohatida Algover shok indeksini qo'llagan holda VTS qo'llash imkoniyatini bashoratlash

**MATERIALLAR VA USULLAR.** Samarqand Davlat tibbiyot universiteti qoshidagi bolalar xirurgiya markazida 2012–2023 yillarda 63 nafar bolalarda ko’krak qafasining har xil og’irlilikdagi jarohatlari va lokalizatsiyasi tahlil qilindi. Ko’krak qafasining aralash jarohatlari bilan 39 nafar bemor ro’yxatga olingan. 8 nafar bemorga torakotomiya, 22 nafariga esa videotorakoskopik operativ aralashuv o’tkazilgan. Bemorlarning yoshi 3 – 15 yoshni tashkil qildi. 39 ta aralash jarohatlari bemorlarning retrospektiv tahlili o’tkazildi.

**Natijalar.** Bemorlar shok holatining Algover klassifikasiyasiga ko'ra 4 ta guruhga bo'lindi. Xirurgik kirish bemorning og'irlik darajasi va Algover shok indeksining tahliliga asoslangan holda amalga oshirildi, va VTS orqali davolanish imkoniyati ob'ektiv bashorat qilindi. BOLLARDA ko'krak qafasi jarohatlaridan keyingi yashab qolish holati BBTRISS shkalasi orqali shok darajasi va bemordagi jarohatlar korrelyatsiyasi asosida baholandi.

**Xulosa.** Bolalarda ko'krak qafasining aralash jarohatlarida Algover shok indeksidan foydalanish VTS amaliyotini o'tkazish imkoniyatini aniq bashoratlashga yordam beradi va BBTRISS bo'yicha tirik qolish ehtimolini bemordagi shok darajasi va jarohat holati bilan bevosita bog'laydi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** ko'krak qafasi aralash jarohatlari, torakotomiya, shok indeksi, bolalarda xirurgiyasi.

## **Criteria for the choice of treatment and diagnosis of combined chest injuries in children**

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### **Abstract:**

**Background.** To predict the feasibility of applying video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) in children with chest trauma using the Allgower shock index

**Materials and methods.** From 2012 to 2023, 63 children with chest injuries of varying severity and localization were treated at the Pediatric Surgery Center of Samarkand State Medical University. Of these, 39 children had combined chest trauma. Thoracotomy was performed on 8 patients, and video-assisted thoracoscopic procedures on 22. The patients were aged 3 to 15 years.

**Results.** The patients were classified into four groups based on the Allgower shock index. Surgical decisions were made considering the severity of the patient's condition and the shock index. The feasibility of using VATS was evaluated accordingly. Survival after chest trauma was assessed using the BBTRISS scale, which correlated with the degree of shock and trauma severity.

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**Conclusion.** The retrospective analysis demonstrates that the Allgower shock index is a reliable predictor for the use of VATS in pediatric patients with combined chest trauma. It directly correlates with survival rates assessed by BBTRISS.

**Keywords:** video-assisted thoracoscopy, combined chest trauma, shock index, pediatric surgery, children.

### Kirish

Bugungi kunda bolalarda ko'krak qafasining aralash jarohatlarini tashxislash va davolash shoshilinch pediatrik xirurgiyada dolzARB muammolardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda (Davlyatov S.B. va hammalliflар, 2008). Ko'plab holatlarda ko'krak qafasi a'zolarining shikastlanish darajasini to'g'ri baholash mushkul bo'ladi. Qon yo'qotish hajmi, jarohatning lokalizatsiyasi davolash taktikasi va yordam ko'rsatish ketma-ketligini tanlashda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. To'plangan videotorakoskopiya amaliyotlariga qaramasdan, ko'krak qafasi jarohatlarida bemorning holati VTS (videotorakoskopik jarrohlik) uchun yaroqlimi yoki yo'qligini aniqlash dolzARB masala bo'lib qolmoqda. Bu jarayonda eng muhim omil — bemorning gemodinamik holatidir (Isakov Yu.F., Beyker S.P., Boyd C.R.).

### Tadqiqot maqsadi

Ko'krak qafasi jarohatlarida Algover shok indeksidan foydalangan holda VTS jarrohlik amaliyotini qo'llash imkoniyatini bashorat qilish.

### Materiallar va usullar

Tadqiqot Samarqand bolalar xirurgiyasi ilmiy markazida 2012–2023 yillar davomida olib borilgan bo'lib, 63 nafar bolada yakkalangan va qo'shma ko'krak qafasi jarohatlari retrospektiv tahlil qilindi. Jarrohlik usullari sifatida plevra bo'shlig'i diagnostik punksiyasi, VTS va torakotomiya qo'llanildi. Barcha bemorlar 3 dan 16 yoshgacha bo'lган.

Jarohat sabablari bo'yicha: 29 bemor (46%) — yo'l-transport hodisasi; 21 bemor (33,3%) — balandlikdan yiqilish; 13 bemor (20,7%) — sanchilgan yoki kesilgan jarohat

Shuningdek, 39 bemorda aralash ko'rinishdagi jarohatlar kuzatilgan ([4-jadval](#)).

**Table 1.** Distribution of patients through mixed injury type

**Jadval 1.** Bemorlarni aralash jarohat turi orqali taqsimlanishi

Aralash jarohat turi	Soni	Foiz (%)
Ko'krak qafasi + bosh miya jarohati (BMJ)	12	30.8
Ko'krak qafasi + qo'l, oyoq jarohatlari	14	35.9
Ko'krak qafasi + BMJ + qo'l-oyoq + umurtqa pog'onasi	6	15.4
Ko'krak qafasi + BMJ + qo'l-oyoq + umurtqa + qorin bo'shlig'i	3	7.7
Ko'krak qafasi + oyoq-qo'l + umurtqa pog'onasi	1	2.6
Ko'krak qafasi + qorin bo'shlig'i + oyoq-qo'l	3	7.7
<b>Jami</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>100%</b>

39 nafar aralash jarohatli bemordan 21 nafarida bosh miya jarohati (53.8%) aniqlangan. 24 bemorda (61.5%) esa qo'shma jarohatlar oyoq-qo'l va qorin bo'shlig'i organlarini ham qamrab olgan. 33 bemorda (84,6%) faqat plevra bo'shlig'i punksiyasi bilan cheklangan bo'lsa, qolgan 47,6% holatlarda interplevral davomiy qon ketishi aniqlanib, 8 bemorda torakotomiya, 22 bemorda esa VTS amaliyoti bajarilgan ([2-jadval](#)).

**Table 2.** Intra-thoracic injuries diagnosed during toracotomy**Jadval 2.** Torakotomiya paytida aniqlangan ko'krak ichi jarohatlari

Ko'krak ichi jarohatlari	Bemorlar soni	Ulush (%)
O'pka jarohati (sanchilgan – kesilgan)	2	25.0
Qovurg'alar aro arteriya jarohati	2	25.0
Suyak bo'laklari bilan o'pkani jarohati	1	12.5
O'pka pastki qismini jarohati	1	12.5
O'pka parinxemasini yirtilishi	2	25.0

Ko'krak qafasini qo'shma jarohatlarida VTS amaliyotini bajarish ko'krak qafasi bilan jarohatlangan bemorlarni gemodinamik ko'rsatgichlarini retrospektiv taxlili asosida 39 (61%) bemorda amalga oshirildi.

Bemorlarning ahvolini baxolashda bizlar ISS anatomik kriteriyasidan, RTS fiziologik kriteriyasidan [8], TRISS fiziologik ko'rsatkichidan [9], BBTRISS yashab qolish imkoniyatini bashoratlash koefitsentidan foydalangan xolda VTS ga potentsial moyillik borligi aniqlandi. SIA – Algovera shok indeksi - koefisienti, yurak qisqarish chastotasini sistolik bosimga bo'lish orqali aniqlandi.

**Table 3.** Intra-thoracic injuries detected in diagnostic videotoracoscopy:**Jadval 3.** Diagnostik videotorakoskopiyada aniqlangan ko'krak ichi jarohatlari:

Ko'krak ichi jarohatlari	Bemorlar soni	Ulush (%)
O'pka jarohati (sanchilgan – kesilgan)	4	20.0%
Pnevmatoraks (visseral plevra yirtilgan, o'pka parinxemasi butun)	6	30.0%
Plevra bo'shlig'i va o'pka parinxemasida yot jism	1	5.0%
Qovurg'alar aro arteriya jarohati	2	10.0%
O'pka venasini jarohati	1	5.0%
O'pka tubining yorilishi	1	5.0%
O'pkaning lat eyilishi (intraparenximatoz qon quylishi)	2	10.0%
O'pka parinxemasining yirtilishi	2	15.0%

### Natijalar

SIA indeksini inobatga olgan xolda araplash jarohat olgan bemorlar shokning og'irligi bo'yicha bo'lindi (4-jadval).

**Table 4.** Division of the chest by mixed injuries according to the SIA index:**Jadval 4.** SIA indeksi bo'yicha ko'krak qafasining aralash jarohatlar bilan bo'linishi:

SIA darajasi	O'rtacha SIA ± SD	Bemorlar soni (%)	ISS ± SD	RTS ± SD	Qon miqdori (ml)	Jarohatgacha vaqt (soat)	BBTRISS ± SD
< 1,0	0,74±0,06	22 (73,5%)	8,77±1,85	7,834±0,02	255±185	2,35±1,35	0,961±0,018
1,0–1,5	1,08±0,06	4 (13,3%)	11,71±2,23	7,787±0,14	387±186	1,45±1,25	0,921±0,019
1,5–2,0	1,67±0,06	2 (6,6%)	14,81±3,05	6,757±0,42	586±258	1,35±0,45	0,746±0,013
> 2,0	3,12±11,2	2 (6,6%)	25,9±5,11	5,975±0,48	1078±325	1,38±0,55	0,452±0,012

Jadvaldan ko'rinish turibdiki 4 indens SIA< 1,0 (shokning engil darajasi) aralash jarohatlar bilan 22 bemorda (73,5%) kuzatilgan. SIA ko'rsatgichlarining keyinchalik o'sib borishi ISS indeksini o'sib borishi va RTS indeksini kamayib borishi bilan bog'liqligi, bemorlarning anatomik jarohatlarini og'irligi fiziologik buzilishlar bilan kuchaya boradi.

Plevral bo'shliqdagi qonning o'rta xajmdan proporsional ravishda o'sib borishi jarohatning og'irlanishini ko'rsatadi. Aralash jarohatlarda og'irlilik daraja va jarohatlar soni (ISS, RTS) SIA indeksi va BBTRISS tirik qolish imkoniyati Informatik ko'inishga egadir. Agarda shok indeksi SIA< 1,0 BBTRISS= 0,961±0,018, unda tirik qoldish imkoniyati 96,1±1,8% ga teng bo'ladi, SIA>2,0

$BBTRISS = 0,452 \pm 0,012$  esa tirik qolish imkoniyati keskin kamayadi va  $45,2 \pm 1,2\%$  teng bo'lib qoladi. Bu ushbu toifadagi bemorlarda letal xolat yuqori darajada ekanligidan dalolat beradiki.

SIA ko'rsatgichini solishtirish maqsadida jarohatni og'irligi, organ va lokalizasiyaga bog'liqligi quyidagi jadvalda berilgan ([5-jadval](#)).

**Table 5.** Distribution of organs and areas related to the SIA index in the structure of the mixed injury of the chest:

**Jadval 5.** Ko'krak qafasining aralash jarohati strukturasida SIA indeksiga bog'liq organ va sohalar taqsimoti:

SIA darajasi	Bemorlar soni (%)	O'pka parinxemasi	Magistral qon tomirlari	Qovurg'alararo qon tomirlari	Tayanch-harakat tizimi	Qorin bo'shlig'i	Bosh miya	Boshqa jarohatlar
<1,0	22(73,5%)	11	0	2	9	1	8	4
1,0-1,5	4 (13,3%)	9	0	3	10	3	9	3
1,5-2,0	2 (6,6%)	0	2	0	1	1	1	0
> 2,0	2 (6,6%)	0	1	0	1	1	1	0

Jadvaldan ko'rinish turibdiki  $SIA < 1,0$  ko'pincha o'pka parenxima jarohatida -11 ta xolat, 2 qovurg'alar aro tomirlar jarohati kuzatilgan, 9-ta xolatda esa tayanch –xarakat tizimi jarohatlar va 8- ta xolat bom miya jarohati bilan. Ya'ni keskin intensiv qon ketish xarktenga ega bo'lgan jarohat yo'q. Intensiv qon yo'qotiyatgan bemorlar shoshilinch ravishda davolash muassasalariga zudlig bilan etqazilib va ularda og'ir gummoragik shok xolatlari kuzatilmagan.

SIA = 1,0-1,5 jarohat xarakteri quyidagi klinik ko'rinishga ega. 9 – ta bemorda o'rta darajadagi shok xolati qovurg'alararo arteriya jarohatida kuzatilgan. sootvetstvenno.Bunday kategoriyadagi bemorlarda uch marotiba ko'proq qorin bo'shlig'i, bish miya, Tayans-xarakat tizimi jarohatlarilda 9-10 ta xolat kuzatildi.

SIA = 1,5-2,0 bemorlarda og'ir shok xolati katta qon tomirlarni jarohati, massiv qon yo'qotish og'ir bosh miya jarohatida kuzatildi.

SIA>2.0 (o'ta og'ir shok xolati) og'ir bosh miya jarohati, o'pka tubidagi magistral tomirlar jarohati, qorin bo'shliq organlarinig jarohati, bunday aralash jarohatlar bilan bemorlar to'liq letal xolat bilan kechadi. Davolash maqsadida VTS ni qo'llash mumkinligini bashoratlash uchun retrospektiv xirurgik kirishni ko'krak qafasini aralash jarohatlar bilan bolarda SIA indeksiga bog'liqligini ko'rib chiqdik ([6-jadval](#)).

**Table 6.** Retrospective evaluation of Halda jarrochlik's approach, relying on the SIA index.

**Jadval 6.** SIA indeksiga tayangan xolda jarroxlilik yondashuvini retrospektiv baxolash.

SIA indeksi	Bemorlar soni ABS.,(%)	Operativ usullar			
		Davolash		Torakotomiya	
		a	b	a	b
< 1,0	22 (73,5)	16	1	3	2
1,0-1,5	4 (13,3)	2	1	1	-
1,5-2,0	2 (6,6)	-	1*	1	-
>2,0	2 (6,6)	-	1*	1	-

-oqlangan, b-qlanmagan, \*- (konversiya)

Jadvaldan ko'rinish turibdiki SIA indeksiga tayangan xolda xirurgik yondashuvlar quyidagicha.  $SIA < 1,0$  bemorlarda retrospektiv taxlil 16 - ta xolatda VTS ko'rsatma bo'lib operasiya endoxirurgik yo'l bilan yakunlandi. Bita xolatda VTS sanasion xarakterga ega bo'lib boshqa muoloja bajarilmadi, bu xolatga ko'rsatma bo'lib pleval bo'shliqdagi qon drenaj trubka orqali chiqdi, yangi qon ketish manbai kuzatilmadi, bundan tashqari plevral yiringli infektsiya xolati kuzatilmadi.

5 bemordan 2 ta xolatda giperdiagnostika ustunlik qilib torakotomiya qilingan, vaxolanki ularga endoxirurgik davolash usulini o'tqazish mumkin bo'lgan. Jarohat og'ir xarakterga ega bo'lmagan.

Bemorlar uchun SIA= 1.0-1.5 bilan indeksi tekshiruv davomida VTS o'g'irlanishining 2-holatini retrospektiv tahlil qilish. 1-gemorroyni olib tashlash operatsiyasi, gemorroyni olib tashlash

operatsiyasi, gemorroyni olib tashlash operatsiyasi, bundai gemorroyni olib tashlash operatsiyasi, belgilangan torakotomiya.

SIA=1,5-2,0 bitt kasallanish indeksi diagnostik HTS quyoshi bilan plevra bo'shlig'i kengayadi va natijada arteriyalar har kvadrat dyuym uchun qiziydi. Gemorroy, gemitomalar va arteriyalarning osteoxondrozinini olib tashlash bo'yicha operatsiya natijasida asoratlar aniqlangan bo'lishi mumkin.

SIA > 2.0 bu shuni anglatadiki, zarba paytida bemorga VTS tashxisi qo'yiladi va Konventsiya yordamida ingl. Bundai VTS bosimi ostida savodsiz va torakotomiya vaqt cheklangan.

### Munozara

Mualliflar natijalarini va ularning talqinini oldingi tadqiqotlar va ish gipotezasi kontekstida muhokama qilishlari kerak. Topilmalar va ularning oqibatlarini eng keng kontekstdagi muhokama qilish zarur. Shuningdek, kelajakdagi tadqiqotlar uchun yo'nalishlarni ajratish mumkin.

### Xulosa

Bolalarda ko'krak qafasini aralash jarohatlarida SIA shok indeksini qo'llash VTS amaliyotini o'tqazishda uni aniq bashoratlaydi va BBTRISS tirik qolish imkoniyatini shok darajalari bemordagi jarohatlarni korrelyasiyalaydi.

Davolash VTS amaliyotini SIA<1,0 bilan bemorlarga o'tqazish maqsadga muofiq.

Retrospektiv taxlilda bu guruxda konversii bo'lmadi.

SIA=1,0-1,5 25% xolatda davolash VTS asosiz va katta xavf endoxirurgik amaliyot natijasiz yoki bemor xayotiga zarar etqazadi Shuning uchun bunday bemorlarda VTS ga qiyinchilik bo'lsa konversiya o'tqazish zarur.

VTS ga SIA>1,5 qarshi ko'rsatma bo'ladi ko'krak qafasini keng va og'ir jarohatlari endoxirurgik operasiyalar natija bermaydi va bunday bemorlarga aktiv xirurgik yo'l bilan yondashish kerak.

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### Authors' contribution.

Conceptualization, A.T.; methodology, A.T.; software, A.T.; validation, A.T.; formal analysis, A.T.; investigation, A.T.; resources, A.T.; data curation, A.T.; writing—original draft preparation, A.T.; writing—review and editing, Z.S.; visualization, Z.S.; supervision, A.T.; project administration, A.T.; funding acquisition, not applicable. Author have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

### Moliyalashtirish

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### Ethics approval.

This study was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration and was approved by the local ethics committee. The inclusion criteria required written informed consent from patients for participation in the study. The exclusion criteria included the absence of written consent.

### **Nashrga xabardor qilingan rozilik.**

Tadqiqotning barcha ishtirokchilari tadqiqotda ishtirok etish va olingan ma'lumotlardan ilmiy nashrlarda foydalanish uchun yozma ravishda xabardor qilingan rozilikni taqdim etdilar.

### **Consent for publication.**

All study participants provided written informed consent for participation in the study and the use of the obtained data in scientific publications.

### **Ma'lumotlar mavjudligi to'g'risidagi bayonot**

Tadqiqotdan olingan ma'lumotlar tegishli mualliflarning asosli so'rovi orqali mavjud. Ma'lumotlarga kirish cheklvlari bemorlarning tibbiy ma'lumotlarining maxfiyligi bilan bog'liq bo'lishi mumkin.

### **Data Availability Statement**

The data obtained in this study are available upon reasonable request to the corresponding authors. Access restrictions may apply due to the confidentiality of patients' medical information.

### **Rahmatnomalar**

Mualliflar Samarqand tibbiyot universiteti bolalar xirurgiyasi markaziga taqdim etilgan resurslar va tadqiqotni qo'llab-quvvatlagani uchun minnatdorchilik bildiradilar. Shuningdek, mualliflar tadqiqotda ishtirok etgan barcha bemorlarga va klinik ma'lumotlarni yig'ishda yordam bergan tibbiyot xodimlariga minnatdorchilik bildiradilar.

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### **Conflict of interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest. The study was conducted independently and had no financial or other interests that could have influenced its results.

### **Qisqartmalar**

Algover SI	Algover shok indeksi
BBTRISS	Bolalar uchun bashoratlash tiriklik TRISS
BMJ	Bosh miya jarohati
ISS	Injury Severity Score (Jarohat og'irligi indeksi)
RTS	Revised Trauma Score (Qayta ko'rilgan travma ballari)
TRISS	Trauma and Injury Severity Score (Travma va jarohat og'irligi ballari)
SIA	Shok indeksi Algover
VTS	Videotorakoskopiya

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**Nashriyot javobgar emas/ eslatmasi:**

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