

CLINICAL LABORATORY OF PATIENTS WITH APLASTIC ANEMIA  
INDICATORS

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Aplastic anemia is a hematological syndrome in which, as a result of qualitative and quantitative changes in the microenvironment of a small cell and its microenvironment, pancytopenia and fatty degeneration of red bone marrow tissue develop in the peripheral blood. Aplastic anemia is a rare disease, 2-3 cases per 1 million people per year. Aplastic anemia occurs in all age groups, but two peaks are noted - at the age of 10-25 years and at the age of 60 years and older, mostly in women. according to the complexity of treatment, this group of patients can be compared with the group of patients with acute leukemia. In the first 6 months without treatment, the death rate in severe forms of aplastic anemia can reach 80% or more.

### **Relevance**

Evaluation of clinical and laboratory indicators of patients suspected of aplastic anemia helps to diagnose the disease early, prolong the life expectancy of patients and prevent serious conditions.

The purpose of the study. Study of clinical and laboratory indicators of patients with aplastic anemia.

Materials and methods. Based on the data and medical history analysis of patients with aplastic anemia in the period of 2018-2022, biological materials (venous blood) taken from patients were used as research material in the hematology department of Khorezm VKTTM. 50 patients with aplastic anemia aged 10-60 years were organized as research subjects.

Research results and their discussion. Clinical and laboratory examination of patients with aplastic anemia revealed the following changes.

1. In the peripheral blood: pancytopenia (a sharp decrease in the amount of erythrocytes, platelets, leukocytes), normochromia and normocytosis of erythrocytes, relative lymphocytosis (the absolute amount of lymphocytes decreases, the relative amount in the leukoformula increases).

2. In the myelogram, all the cells of the bone marrow are sharply reduced, and the number of lymphocytes is relatively increased.

An example of a general blood test for aplastic anemia: hemoglobin - 42 g / l, erythrocytes  $1.3 \times 10^{12}$  / l, hematocrit - 18%, MCV - 110 fl, MCH 32.3 pg, platelets  $20 \times 10^9$  / l, leukocytes  $0.9 \times 10^9$  / l. Leukocyte formula: neutrophils 13%, lymphocytes 66%, monocytes 21%, EChT 70 mm/h.

### **Conclusion**



Early diagnosis of this disease and prolonging the life expectancy of the patients and reducing the number of cases are important by carrying out timely studies of clinical and laboratory indicators of patients suspected of aplastic anemia.

