

CLINIC-LABORATORY INDICATORS OF PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC MYELOGENOUS LEUKEMIA

Sh.E.Yusupov

Urganch Branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) is a form of leukemia that is caused by damage to myeloid tissue. This disease is characterized by excessive proliferation and unregulated growth of mainly myeloid cells in the bone marrow and their accumulation in the blood. Chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) accounts for about 20% of all leukemias. Chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) occurs in all age groups, half of the patients are in the age group of 30-50 years.

Relevance. As the incidence of chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) is increasing among the population, clinical and laboratory evaluation of patients helps to make an early diagnosis of the disease, prolong the life expectancy of patients, and prevent deaths.

The purpose of the study. Study of clinic-laboratory indicators of patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML).

Materials and methods. Based on the data and analysis of medical history of patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) in the period of 2018-2022, biological samples (venous blood) taken from patients were used as research material. 50 chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) patients aged 30-50 years were studied as research subjects. Processing of clinical material was carried out using the statistical package of "STATISTIKA 10.0" application programs.

Research results and their discussion. When examining the clinical and laboratory parameters of patients with chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), leukocytosis is detected in the peripheral blood, a shift of the leukocyte formula to the left is observed. The most important thing during the study is the characteristic of the eosinophil-basophil association. An increase in the number of eosinophils and basophils, which are morphologically abnormal, is often observed.

When examining the clinical and laboratory parameters of the patients selected for the study, the presence of leukocytosis in the blood (usually more than $50 \cdot 10^9/l$) was found. Simultaneously with the increase in the number of leukocytes, characteristic changes in the leukocyte formula were noted: an increase in the content of granulocytes up to 85-95%, an increase in the number of immature granulocytes - myelocytes, metamyelocytes, promyelocytes (a shift of the leukocyte formula to the left) was observed. An increase in the number of basophils up to 5-10%, often an increase in the level of eosinophils up to 5-8% (Eosinophil-basophil association, (not found in other diseases)) and at the same time a decrease in the number of lymphocytes up to 5-10% were observed.

Conclusion. Conducting clinical and laboratory studies is important in diagnosing chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML) and prolonging the life of patients and preventing deaths.

REFERENCES:

1. V. _ G. _ Savchenko . Klinicheskie recommendation po diagnostics i Lecheniyu chronicheskogo myeloid leukemia / Abdulkadyrov K. _ M. , Turkina A. _ G. , Zaritsky A. _ Yu ., Lomaia E. _ G. , Chelysheva E. _ Yu ., Vinogradova O. _ Yu ., Gusarova G. _ A. , Shuvaev V. _ A. , Martynkevich I. _ S. , Domracheva E. _ V. , Lazareva O. _ V. , Shukhov O. _ A. , Kuznetsov S. _ V. _ - 2014
2. Vorobev A.I. Abdulkadyrov K.M., Khoroshko N.D./Diagnosis and therapy of chronic myeloid leukemia . - 2011, Moscow. 53 p
3. Vorobeva A. I. Rukovodstvo po hematologii : v 3 t. T. 1 / A. I. Vorobeva. — M. : Newdiamed ; 2002.