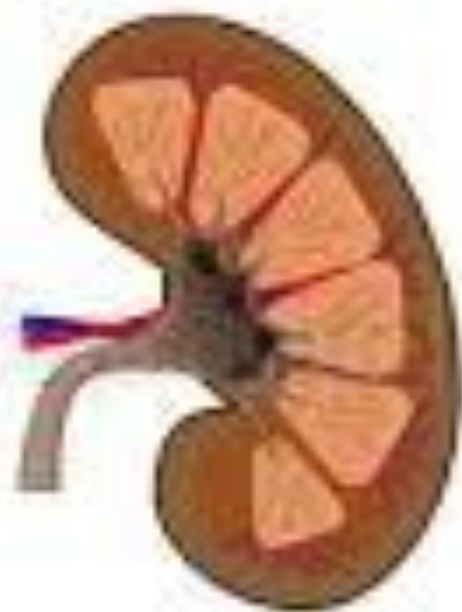
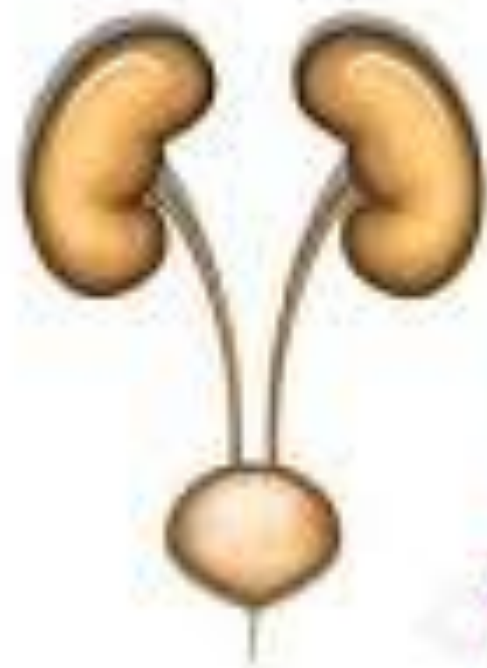


212- b GURUH TALABASI
USMONOV ILHOMJON

Glomerulonefrit,
Endokardit, Kolit

UROLOGY

GLOMERULONEPHRITIS

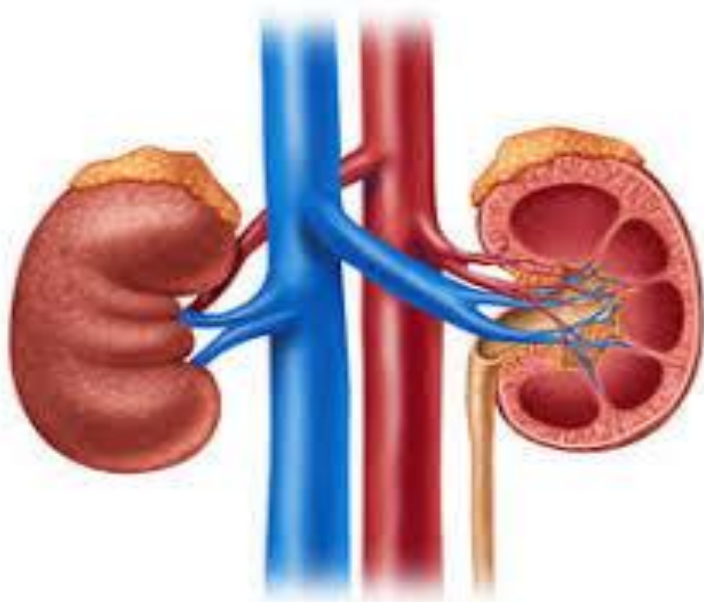
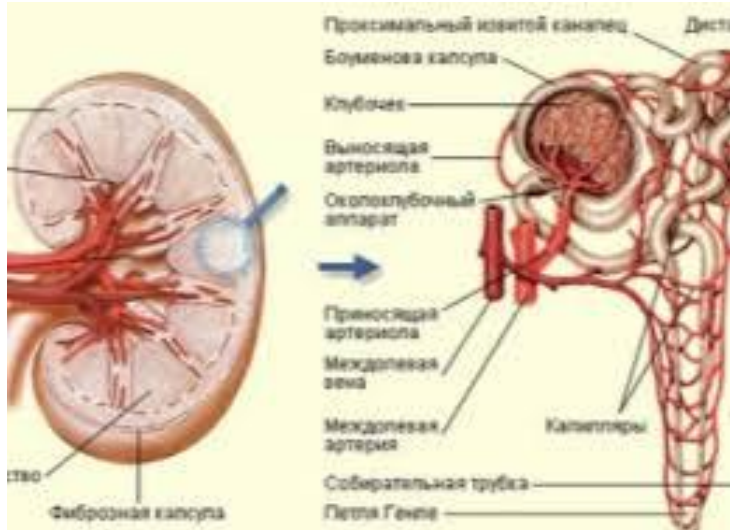


healthy kidney



glomerulonephritis

Glomerulonefrit



Glomerulonefrit

- Glomerulonefrit (yun. glomerulo — buyrak koptokchasi, nephritis — buyrak yallig‘lanishi) — buyrak kalavachalarining infeksiyon-allergik yallig‘lanishi. Yuqumli kasallikdan so‘ng rivojlanadi. Kasallik patogenezida immun birikmalar yetakchi rol o‘ynaydi. Glomerulonefritda bemorning qon bosimi ko‘tariladi, siydikda qon yoki oqsil paydo bo‘ladi. Siydik kam ajralib, badan shishishi ham mumkin (yana q. Nefrit)

Endokardit

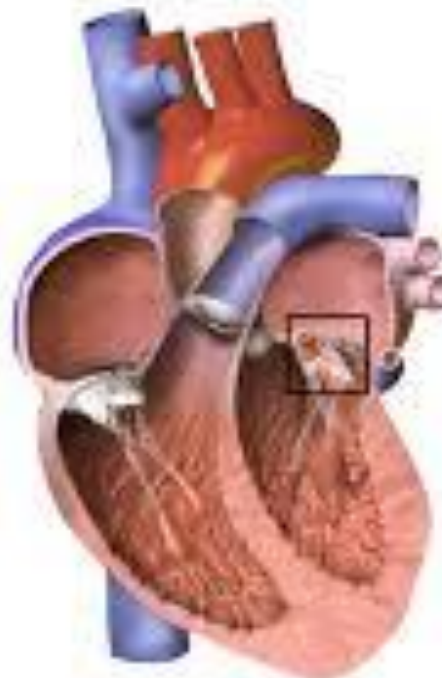


Bacterial Endocarditis



Mitral valve

Aortic valve

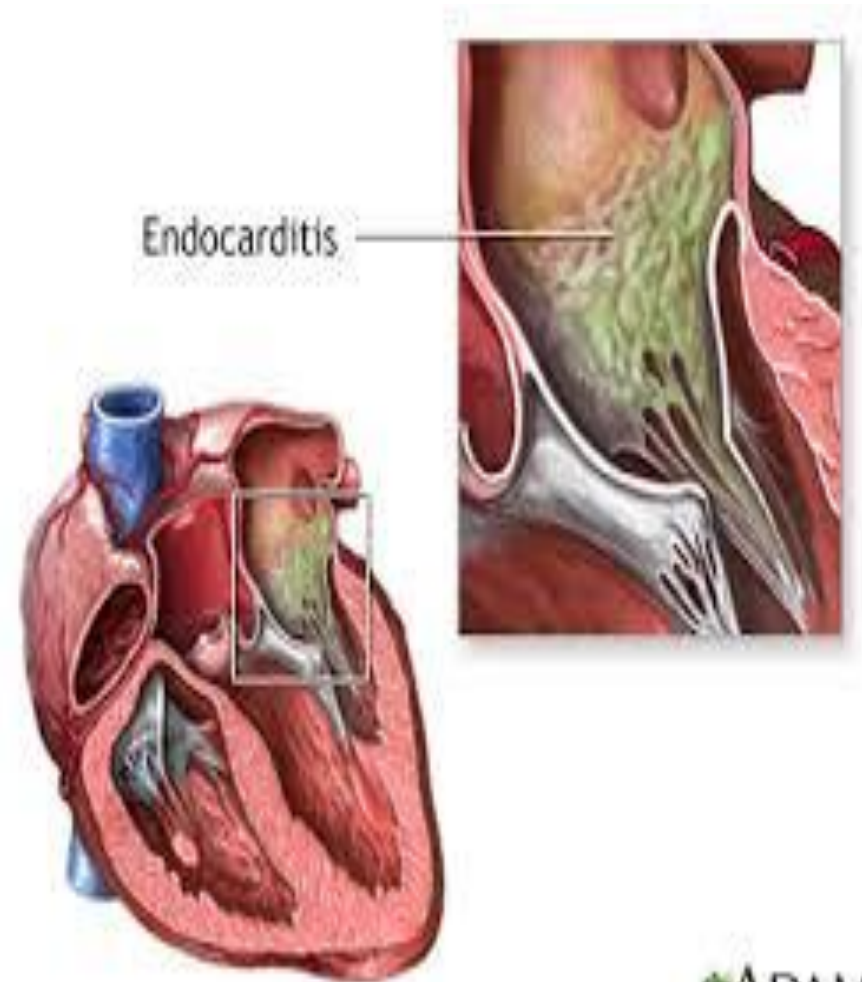


Endokardit

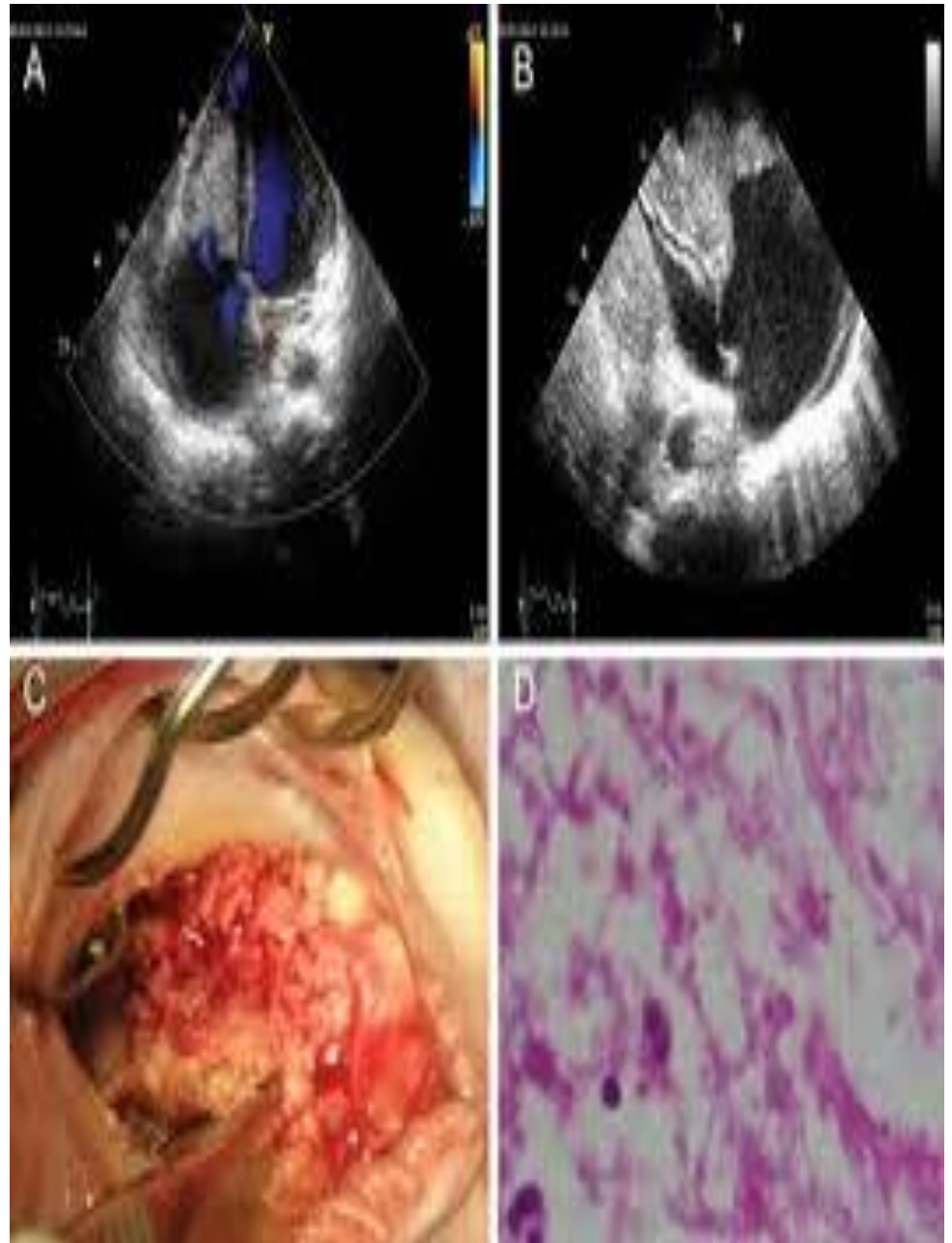
- Endokardit— endokardshtt yallig‘lanishi. Odatda, miokardning yallig‘lanishi (endomiokardit) bilan birga kechadi. Kelib chiqishiga ko‘ra, revmatizm (revmatik Endokardit.) va sepsis (septik Endokardit.), shuningdek, zaxm, sil va shikastlanish oqibatida rivojlanadigan



- Endokardit farqlanadi. Endokarditda ko‘pincha yurak klapanlari (miokard infarktida) zararlanib, funksiyasi o‘zgaradi, bu yurak poroklarita olib keladi.

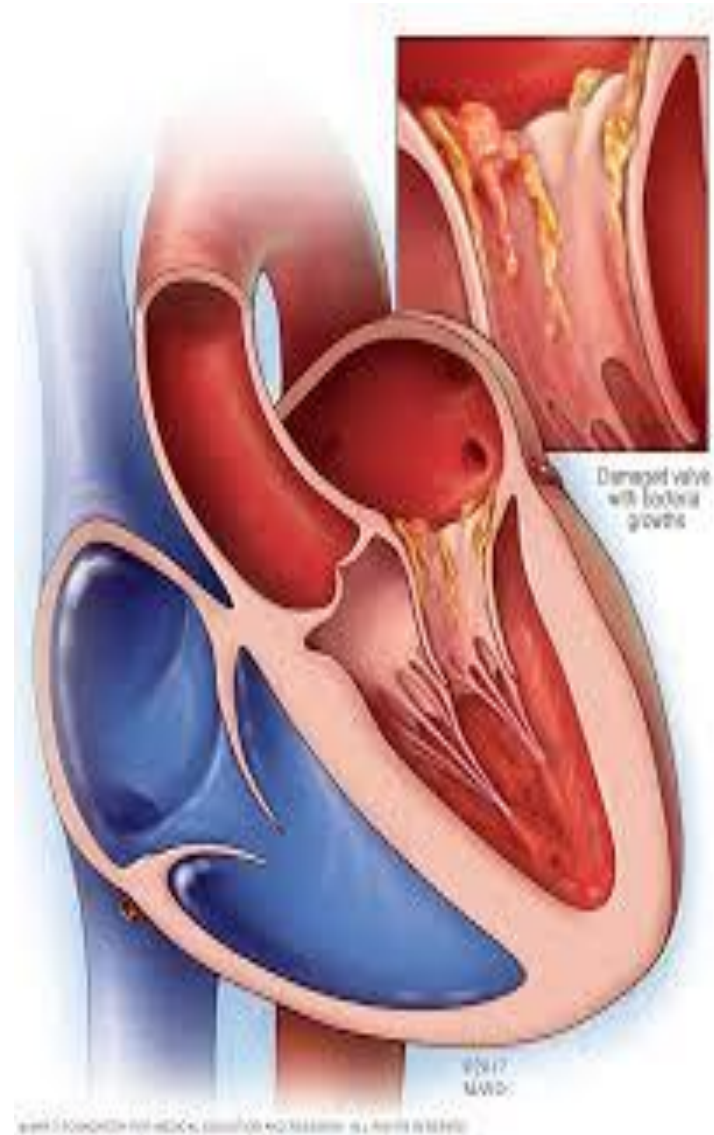


- Endokarditning turli shakllarida yurak klapanlari turlicha (mas, revmatik Endokarditda mitral klapan; septik va zaxm Endokarditida aortal klapan) zararlanadi. Endokardit o'tkir , ba'zan xavfli, o'r tacha o'tkir , surunkali kechadi.



Kasallikning klinik belgilari

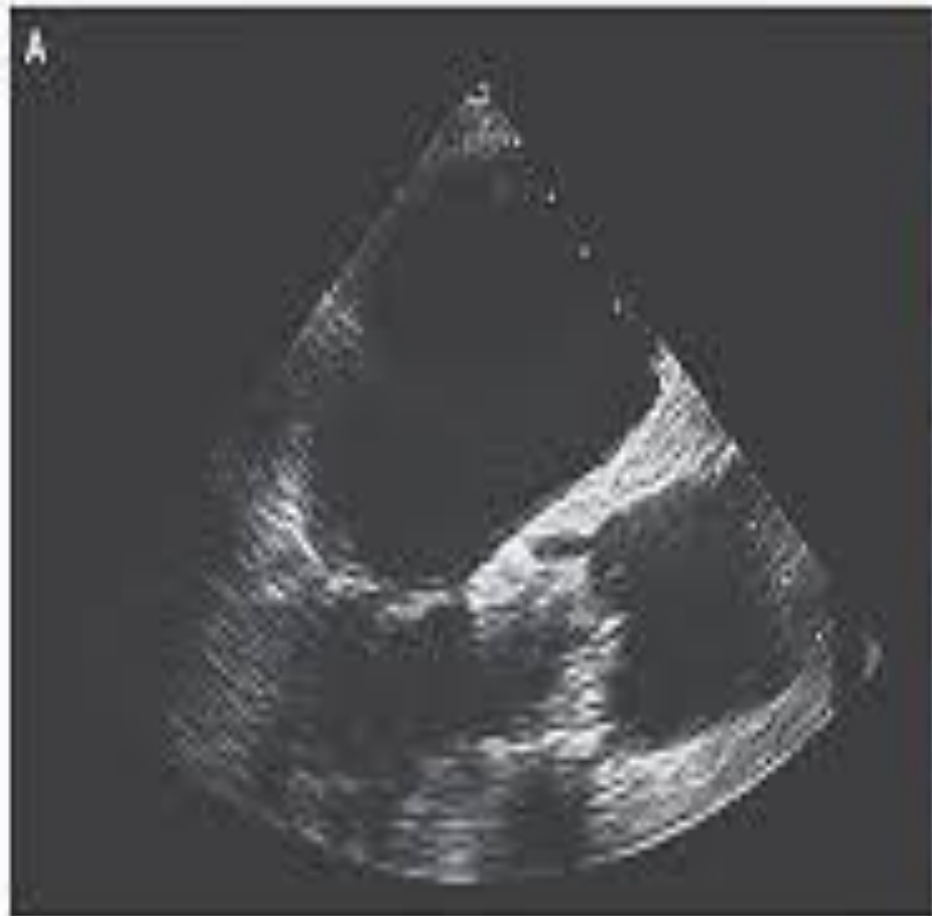
- Kasallikning klinik belgilari uning etiologiyasiga bog'liq. Revmatik Endokardit asta-sekin boshlanadi, lohaslik, toliqish, bir oz harorat ko'tarilishi, yurak urishining tezlashuvi va shu sohada noxush og'riq kuzatiladi; auskultatsiya chog'ida yurakda o'ziga xos shovqin eshitiladi, puls tezlashadi.



- Septik Endokarditda dastlab salgina harorat koʻtariladi, keyinchalik shamollash aralash qattiq isitma tutadi; teri rangsizlanadi, koʻp terlash, qamqonlik alomatlari kuzatiladi; eritrotsitlarning choʻkish tezligi ortadi, puls tezlashadi, yurak oʻlchamlari kengayadi, yurakda shovqin, aortal yetishmovchilik vujudga keladi

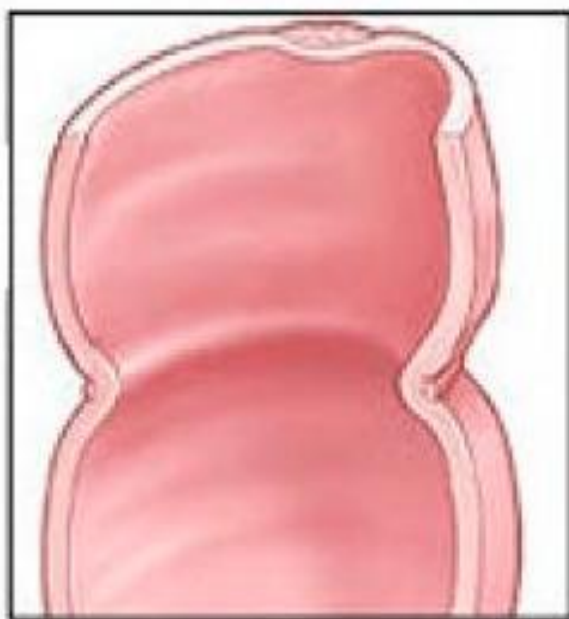


- Septik Endokarditda emboliya, buyrak, miya tomirlarining zararlanishi va boshqalar asoratlari rivojlanishi mumkin.

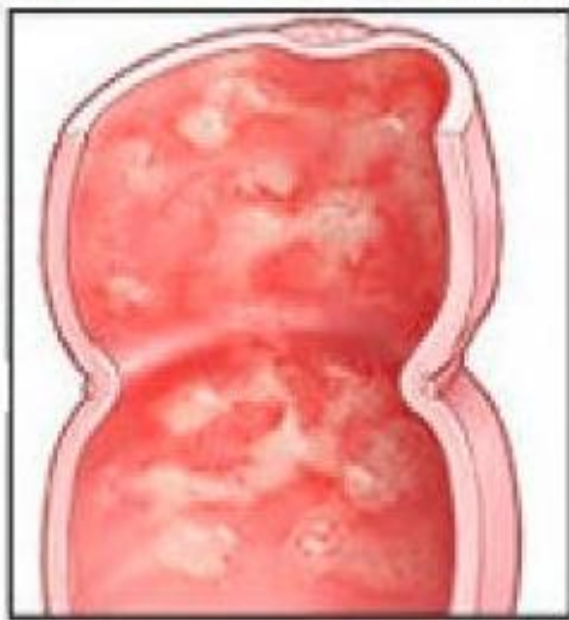


- Davo kasallikning shakli, kechishi va belgilariga qarab tayinlanadi.
- Oldini olish.
- Endokarditga sabab bo‘ladigan kasalliklar (revmatizm, angina va boshqalar)ni o‘z vaqtida davolashdan iborat

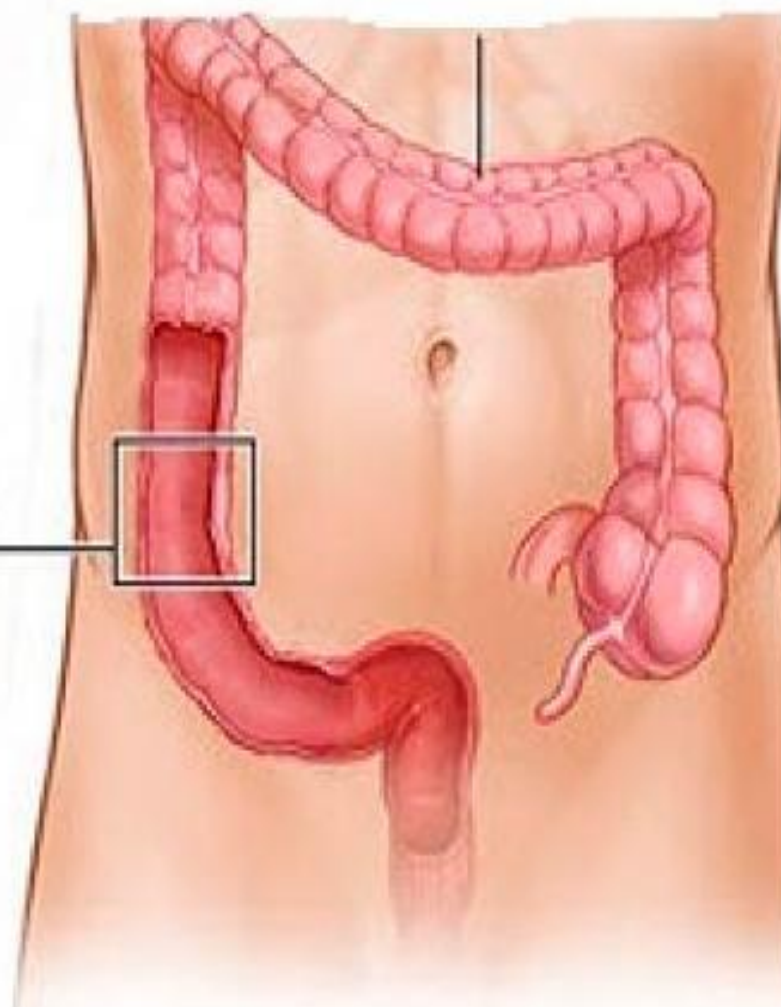
Норма



Колит

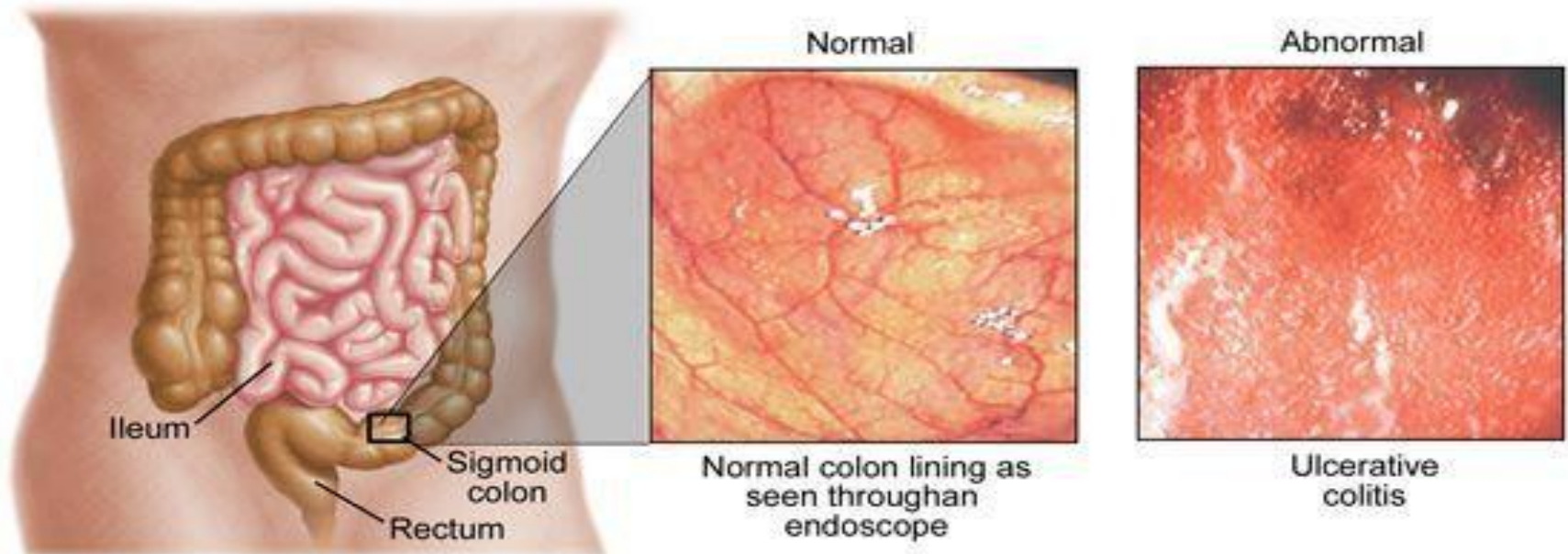


Толстая кишка



Kolit

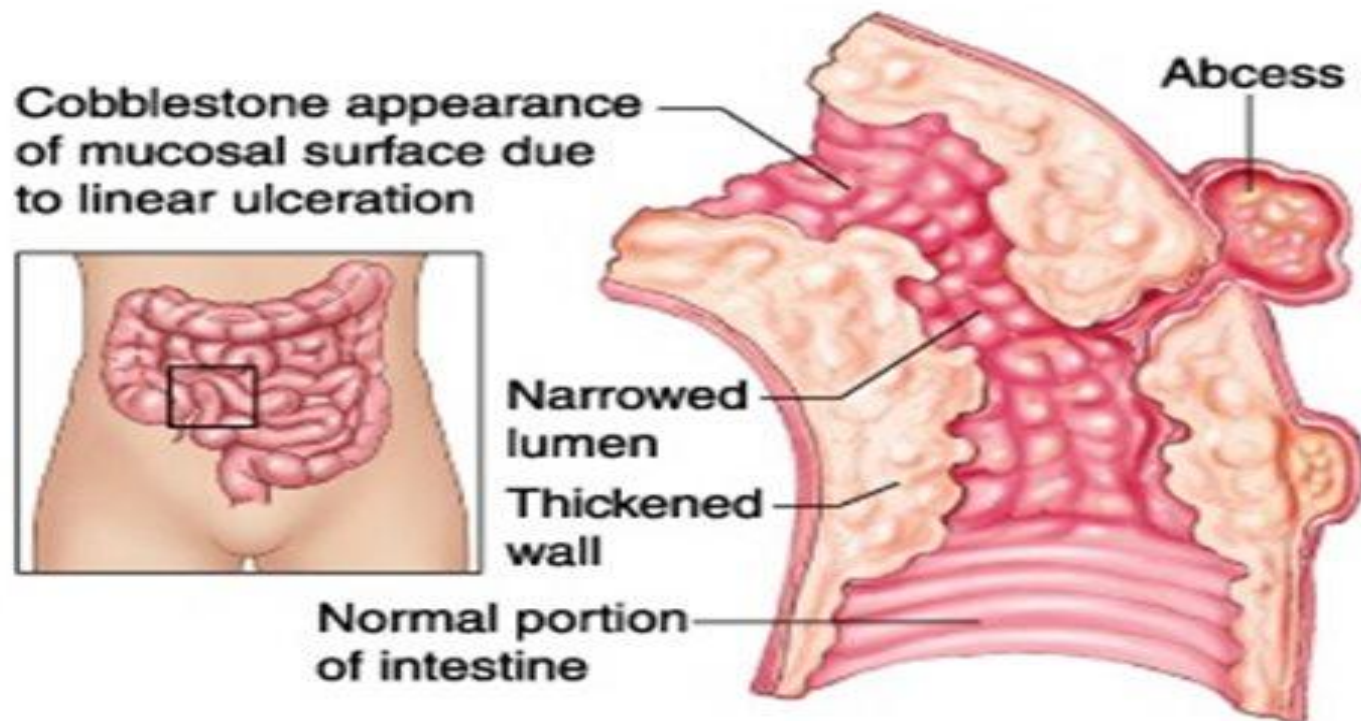
- Kolit(yun. kolon — yoʻgʻon ichak), qoʻlunj — yoʻgʻon ichakning yalligʻlanishi. Koʻpincha yuqumli kasalliklar (dizenteriya, paratif), shuningdek, ovqat mahsulotlaridan zaharlanganda, ichak faoliyatining nerv orqali boshqarilishi izdan chiqqanda, baʼzan gijjalar taʼsirida kelib chiqadi



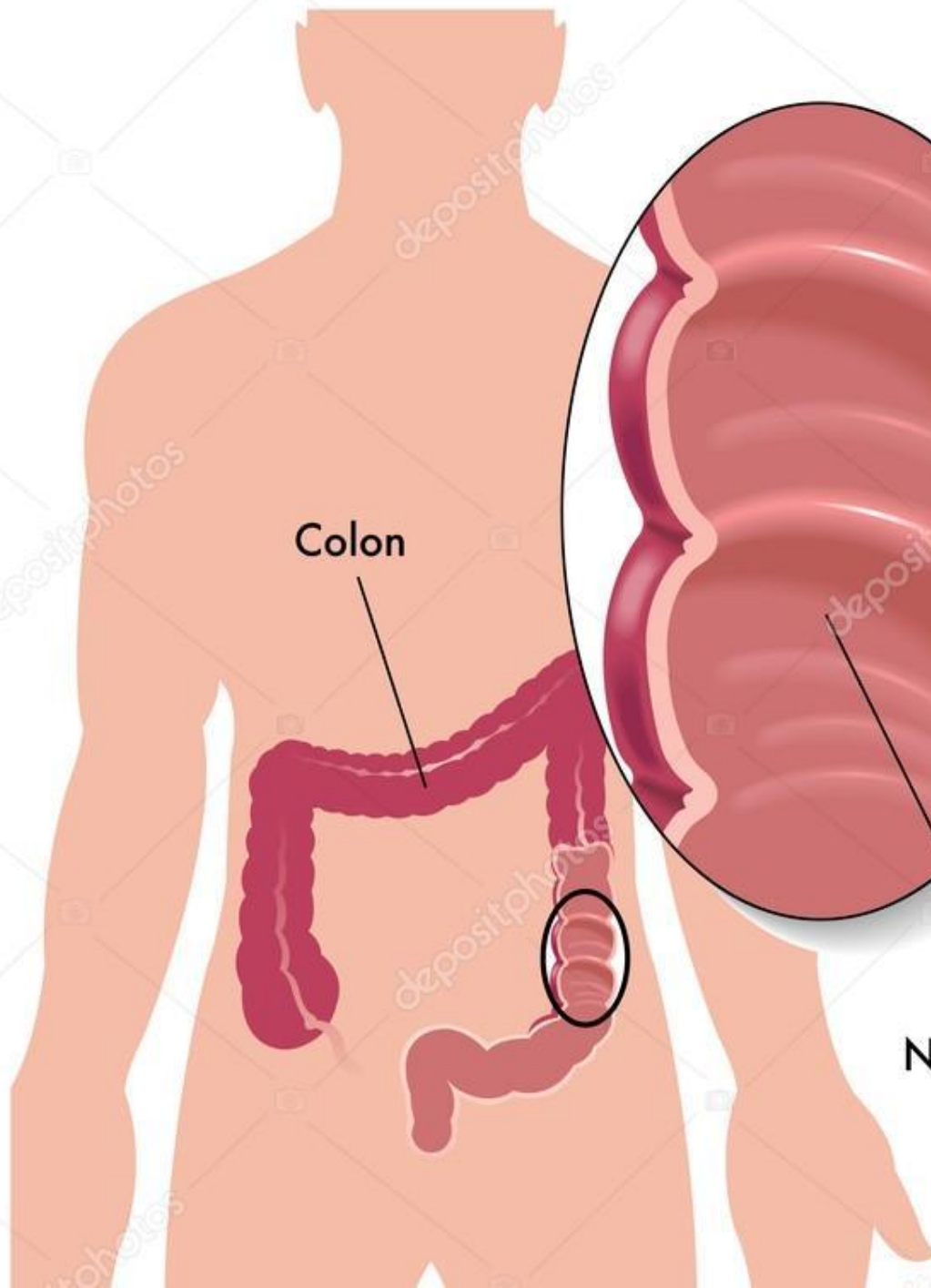
- Kolitga sanoatda ishlatiladigan zaharli moddalar (simob, margimush, sulema, organik moddalar), ba'zi kasalliklarda organizmda hosil bo'ladigan toksinlar (intoksikatsion Kolit) sabab bo'ladi. Antibiotiklar va boshqa dorilarni nazoratsiz qabul qilish oqibatida ham Kolit yuzaga keladi. O'tkir va surunkali kolit farq qilinadi.



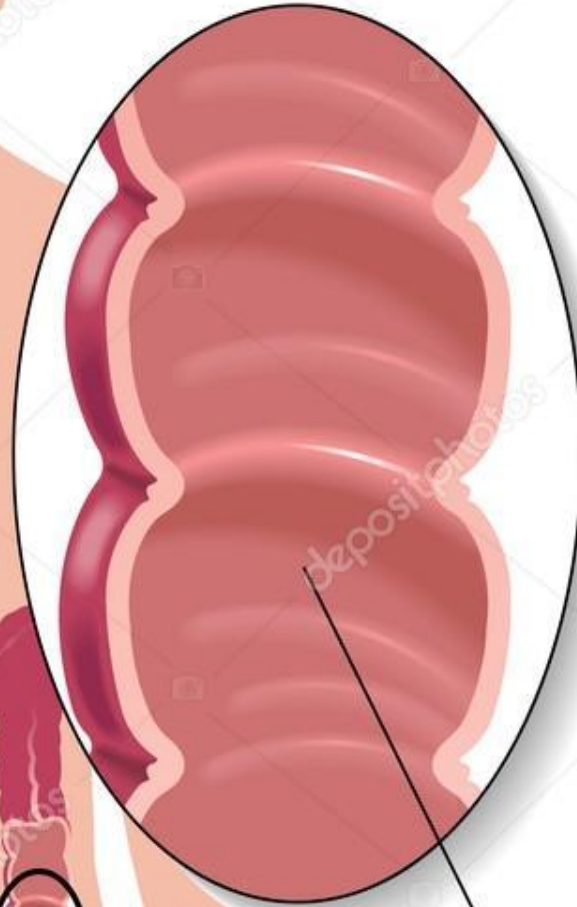
- O'tkir kolit to'satdan boshlanadi, qorin dam bo'ladi va to'tib tutib og'riydi, ich ketadi, u, ko'pincha, shilliq, yiring yoki qon aralash, achimsiq hidli bo'ladi. K.ning infeksiyon xilida bemor darmonsizlanadi, og'zi quriydi, ko'ngli ayniydi, harorati 39—40° gacha ko'tariladi. O'tkir K. o'z vaqtida qunt bilan davolatilmasa, surunkali K.ga aylanadi



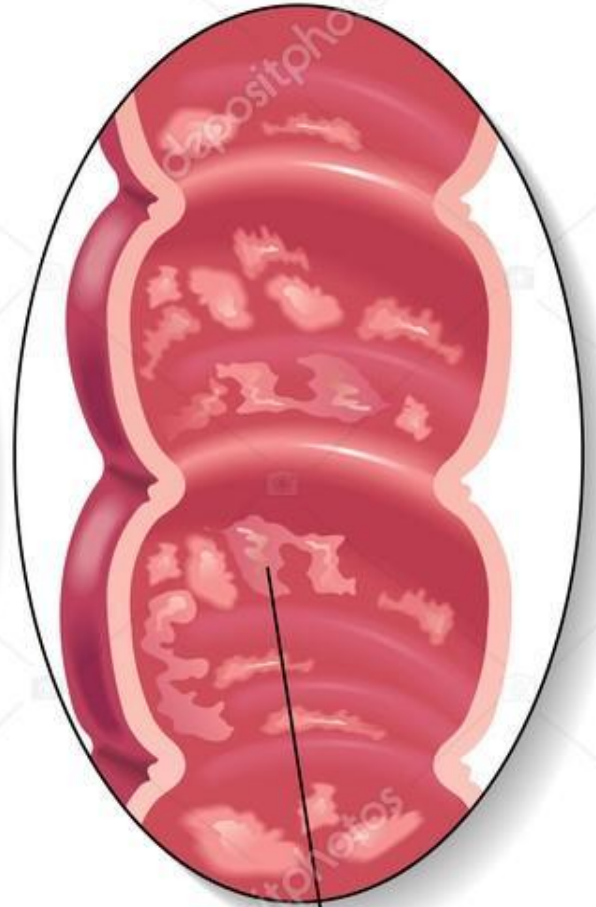
- Surunkali K.da kasallik dam zo‘rayib, dam pasayib turadi. Kasallikning zo‘rayishiga yo‘g‘on ichakka ta‘sir qiluvchi taomlar (to‘zlamalar , achchiq va nordon narsalar) iste‘mol qilish, jismoniy va ruhiy toliqish, hayajonlanish, quyosh tig‘ida turib qolish, badanning qizib ketishi, ovqat hazm qilish yo‘llari boshqa kasalliklarining avj olishi sabab bo‘ladi.



Colon

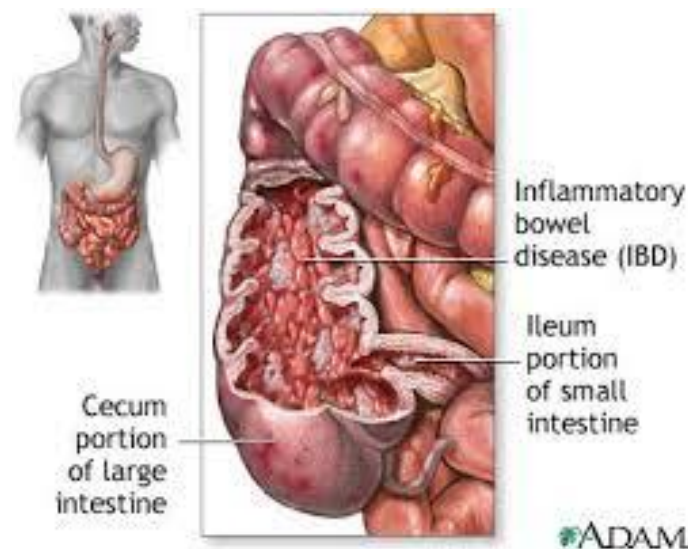
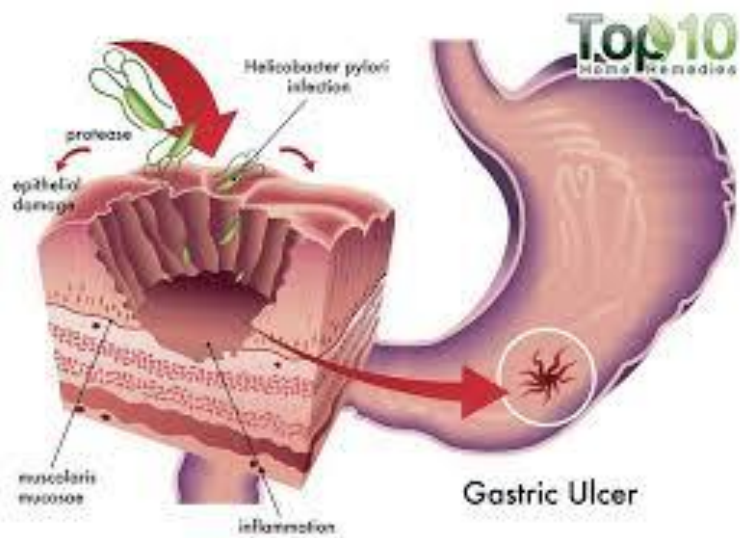


Normal colon



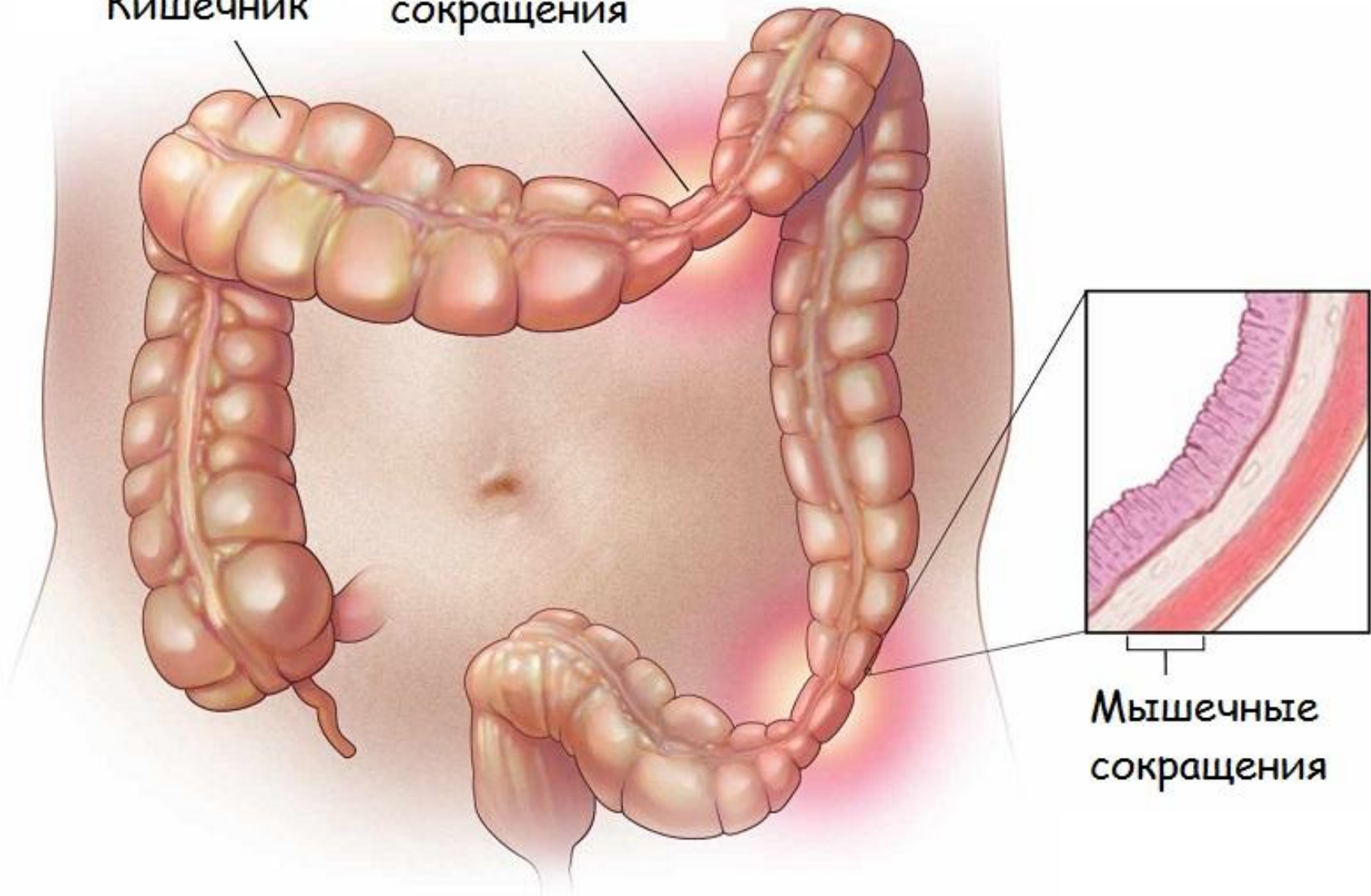
Colon with
ulcerative colitis

- Bunda suyuq ich ketishi qabziyat bilan almashinib turadi, axlat bilan ko'p miqdorda shilimshiq ajralib chiqadi. Bemorning ishtahasi yo'qoladi, holsizlanadi va salga toliqadi, ozib ketadi, vitamin yetishmovchiligi va boshqa holatlar kuzatiladi. Yo'g'on ichakda yuza-kataral yallig'lanishdan to yarali yallig'lanishgacha bo'lgan o'zgarishlar kuzatiladi.



Кишечник

Аномальные
сокращения



Мышечные
сокращения

- Kasallikning oldini olishda ichak infeksiyasini bartaraf etish, ovqatlanishni maromida olib borish, shuningdek, ichak kasalliklarini o vaqtida davolatish muhim. Me' da-ichak shillik qavatiga ta' sir etuvchi zaharli moddalar (mas, qo'rg'oshin) bilan ishlaganda xavfsizlik texnikasi qoidalariga to'la amal qilish va vaqt-vaqti bilan vrach nazoratidan o'tib turish kerak.

D a v o s i .

- Kasallikning turi va kechishiga qarab davo buyuriladi. Parxez taomlar , doridarmonlar , fizioterapiya, me' da-ichak kasalliklariga ixtisoslashgan davolanish maskanlaridan foydalanish tavsiya etiladi