

PCR VA MIKROSKOPIK NATIJALARNING O'ZARO
NOMUTANOSIBLIGI

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Hozirgi vaqtda bakterial etiologiyaning yuqumli kasalliklarini tashxislashda mikroskopik tadqiqot usullari keng qo'llaniladi. Kundalik amaliyotda laboratoriyalar tez indikativ tashxis qo'yish uchun mikroskopik tekshiruvdan foydalanadilar. Ushbu usul eng tez va eng arzon deb hisoblanadi, uni ishlatish laboratoriyani tashkil qilish uchun minimal talablar bilan bog'liq. Ammo shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, yuqumli kasalliklarga tashxis qo'yish uchun mikroskopiyadan foydalanishning kamchiliklari mavjud: past sezuvchanlik; natijalarni baholashning subyektivligi; aniqlangan mikroorganizmlarning cheklangan doirasi; taxminiy miqdoriy aniqlash.

Kalit so'zlar: *past sezuvchanlik, bakterial kasalliklar, patogen, mikroskopik usul, PCR;*

Shunday qilib, trichomoniasisni tashxislashda mikroskopik usul eng past sezuvchanlikka ega - o'rtacha 30% (ayollar uchun - 50-60%, erkaklar uchun - 10-12%), PCR usuli esa 90-96% holatda patogenni ishonchli tarzda aniqlaydi.

Bunday mikroskopiya ko'rsatkichlari tashqi muhitga chiqarilgandan keyin mikroorganizmning xarakterli harakatchanligini yo'qotishiga bog'liq.

Bundan tashqari, yallig'lanish joyida trichomonas ko'pincha polimorfonukulyar leykotsitlarni eslatuvchi yumaloq shakllarda namoyon bo'ladi, bu mikroorganizmni etiologik aniqlashda qo'shimcha qiyinchiliklarni keltirib chiqaradi [1, 10]. Mikroskopik tadqiqot usullari va PCRning *N. gonorrhoeae* va *C. trachomatis* kabi mikroorganizmlarga nisbatan sezgirlikni taqqoslash shuni ko'rsatadiki, birinchi holatda (mikroskopiya) erkaklarda patogenni aniqlash darajasi 80-95% ni, ayollarda - 30-50%, ikkinchisida - 10-12% [3,5,7,9].

Ruxsat etilgan bo'yalgan preparatlarning engil immersion mikroskopiya bakteriyalarni morfologiyasining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari va tinktorial xususiyatlariga ko'ra ajratish imkonini beradi. Aslida, bu yondashuv katta taksonomik guruhlarni aniq identifikatsiya qilmasdan ajratish imkonini beradi, bu terapevtik rejimlarni tanlashda, ayniqsa disbiotik kasalliklarni tuzatish va davolash nuqtai nazaridan muhim ahamiyatga ega [13].

Shunday qilib, Gram bilan bo'yalganida, Bacteroides, Prevotella, Porphyromonas va Actinobacillus gramm-manfiy tayoqchalardir; Veillonella - gramm-manfiy kokklar; lakto-, bifido- va eubakteriyalar, shuningdek aktinomitsetalar va propionibakteriyalar - gramm-musbat pleomorf tayoqchalar; va peptokokklar va pepto streptokokklar gramm-musbat kokklar bo'lib, morfologik jihatdan stafilokokklar va streptokokklardan farq qilmaydi [1].

Masalan, Atopobium vaginae G. vaginalis va Mobiluncus spp. kabi o'ziga xos mikroskopik xususiyatlarga ega emas va mikroskop ostida oddiy korinobakter kabi ko'rinadi, odatda sog'lom ayollarda uchraydi [10,11,12].

Shu bilan birga, A. vaginae takroriy bakterial vaginoz va uning asoratlari rivojlanishining asosiy omillaridan biridir, shuning uchun uni bir ma'noda aniqlash terapiyani tayinlashda, ayniqsa tanlash nuqtai nazaridan juda muhimdir. 5-nitrodazol preparatlari va linkozamidlar o'rtasidagi tanlovning ko'inishi [2,7,8,9].

Bu holda PCR yordamida olingan natijalar juda o'ziga xos va sezgir, chunki ular ko'rish sohasidagi soni, tinktorial xususiyatlari va morfotip xususiyatlaridan qat'i nazar, ma'lum bir mikroorganizmning NKni aniqlash imkonini beradi.

Shu munosabat bilan, mikroskopik tekshiruvning ijobiy natijasi bilan PCR tahlilining salbiy natijasi ikki usul natijalari o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlikning eng keng tarqalgan variantidir.

PCR usulidan foydalanish nafaqat mikroorganizmlarni ularning turlariga yoki hatto shtamiga qarab aniqlashga, balki patologik jarayonni (aerob, anaerob yoki aralash kelib chiqishi) farqlash va eng samarali terapevtik yondashuvni aniqlash imkonini beradi [4,5,6].

Shu munosabat bilan, UPM sabab bo'lgan STI va UGT infeksiyalarini laboratoriya diagnostikasi tartibini tartibga soluvchi amaldagi me'yoriy-uslubiy hujjatlar PCR usulini asosiy diagnostika vositasi sifatida belgilaydi.

PCR va mikrobiologik tadqiqotlar natijalari o'rtasidagi nomuvofiqlik Mikrobiologik tadqiqotning asosi (madaniy usul) namunadagi tirik mikroorganizmlarni aniqlashdir. Usul selektiv vositalar yordamida bakteriyalarni aniqlash imkonini beradi; antibakterial preparatlarga sezgirlikni aniqlash; terapiyani kuzatish. Biroq, mikrobiologik tadqiqotlar juda muhim cheklovlarga ega: y uzoq o'stirish muddatlari - besh kundan ikki oygacha [1,2,3].

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