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Research Article

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ORGANIZATION OF MEDICAL CARE FOR PREGNANT WOMEN IN HIGH-RISK GROUPS

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Abstract

The health of women and children is one of the key indicators of a country's socio-economic development and overall societal well-being. The course of pregnancy and its impact on both the mother and the newborn largely depend on the woman's age, especially when giving birth for the first time. Properly organized perinatal care based on modern medical technologies is one of the most important conditions for ensuring safe motherhood and favorable outcomes for both mother and child.

Identifying medical and social risk factors that may negatively affect reproductive health plays a crucial role in planning adequate medical care for pregnant women at the regional level. Moreover, recognizing these factors allows for individual assessment of women's reproductive health and the prevention of potential complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

The main goal of this study is to investigate perinatal risk factors in women giving birth for the first time at an advanced reproductive age and to develop an effective system of medical care for this group. The research employed historical, sociological, and statistical methods, along with expert evaluation techniques.

A thorough analysis was conducted on the health status, medical activity, and the quality of medical care provided to women giving birth for the first time at a later reproductive age. The findings indicate that this group of women tends to have a lower level of somatic and gynecological health, and pregnancy and childbirth are often accompanied by various complications. Additionally, health problems are frequently observed among the newborns of both older and younger mothers.

Therefore, women giving birth at an advanced age should be classified as a high perinatal risk group, requiring dispensary monitoring and a specialized approach during labor and delivery.

Keywords: pregnancy, childbirth, reproductive health, young first-time mothers, older first-time mothers, organization of medical care.

YUQORI XAVF GURUHLARIGA MANSUB HOMILADOR AYOLLARGA TIBBIY YORDAM TASHKIL ETISH

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Annotatsiya. Ayollar va bolalar salomatligi mamlakatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti hamda jamiyat farovonligining asosiy ko'rsatkichlaridan biri hisoblanadi. Homiladorlikning kechishi va uning ona hamda yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqqa ta'siri ko'p jihaddan, ayniqsa, birinchi marotaba farzand ko'rayotgan ayolning yoshi bilan bog'liq bo'ladi. Tug'ruq jarayonining ona va bola uchun ijobiy yakunlanishini ta'minlashda zamonaviy tibbiy texnologiyalarga asoslangan holda perinatal yordamni to'g'ri yo'lgan qo'yish xavfsiz onalikning eng muhim shartlaridandir.

Reproduktiv salomatlikka salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin bo'lgan tibbiy hamda ijtimoiy xavf omillarini aniqlash – bu homilador ayollar uchun tibbiy yordamni hududiy darajada samarali rejalshtirishda muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Shu bilan birga, bu omillarni aniqlash ayollarning reproduktiv salomatligini individual tarzda baholash va homiladorlik hamda tug'ruq davrida yuzaga kelishi mumkin bo'lgan asoratlarning oldini olish imkonini beradi. Ushbu tadqiqotning asosiy maqsadi — kechki reproduktiv yoshda birinchi farzandini dunyoga keltirayotgan ayollarda uchraydigan perinatal xavf omillarini o'rganish va bu toifadagi ayollar uchun samarali tibbiy yordamni tashkil etishdan iboratdir. Tadqiqot davomida tarixiy, sotsiologik va

statistik usullar bilan birga ekspert baholari metodikasidan foydalanildi. Kech reproduktiv yoshdagagi birinchi tug‘uvchi ayollarning sog‘lig‘i, tibbiy faoliyatini va ko‘rsatilgan tibbiy yordam holati chuqur tahlil qilindi. Natijalar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, ushbu guruhdagi ayollarda somatik va ginekologik salomatlik darajasi past bo‘lib, homiladorlik va tug‘ruq ko‘pincha turli asoratlar bilan kechadi. Bu ayollarning chaqaloqlari, shuningdek, yosh onalarning yangi tug‘ilgan farzandlari orasida sog‘liq bilan bog‘liq muammolar tez-tez uchraydi. Shu sababli, kech tug‘uvchi ayollar yuqori perinatal xavf guruhiga kiritilib, ularga dispanser nazorati va tug‘ruq vaqtida alohida yondashuv zarur bo‘ladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: homiladorlik, tug‘ruq, reproduktiv salomatlik, yosh birinchi tug‘ayotgan ayollar, kech tug‘uvchi ayollar, tibbiy yordam tashkiloti.

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ПОМОЩИ БЕРЕМЕННЫМ ЖЕНЩИНАМ ИЗ ГРУПП ВЫСОКОГО РИСКА

Аннотация.

Здоровье женщин и детей является одним из ключевых показателей социально-экономического развития страны и благополучия общества. Течение беременности и её влияние на организм матери и новорождённого во многом зависит от возраста женщины, особенно если она рожает впервые. Для благополучного завершения родов как для матери, так и для ребёнка важнейшим условием безопасного материнства является правильно организованная перинатальная помощь на основе современных медицинских технологий.

Идентификация медицинских и социальных факторов риска, способных оказывать неблагоприятное воздействие на репродуктивное здоровье, имеет существенное значение для рациональной организации медицинской помощи беременным женщинам на уровне региона. Помимо этого, анализ указанных факторов способствует индивидуальной оценке состояния репродуктивной системы женщин и позволяет своевременно предупредить развитие осложнений в период гестации и родоразрешения.

Настоящее исследование направлено на изучение перинатальных факторов риска у женщин, впервые вступающих в роды в позднем репродуктивном возрасте, а также на формирование действенного подхода к оказанию медицинской помощи данной категории пациенток. В работе использовались историко-аналитический, социологический, статистический методы, а также экспертное заключение.

Был проведён углублённый анализ состояния здоровья, медицинской активности и характера оказываемой помощи женщинам, впервые рождающим в позднем репродуктивном возрасте. Полученные результаты показывают, что у данной группы женщин уровень соматического и гинекологического здоровья снижен, беременность и роды часто сопровождаются различными осложнениями. Также отмечается высокая частота проблем со здоровьем у новорождённых как у этих женщин, так и у молодых матерей.

В связи с вышеизложенным, женщины, вступающие в роды в зрелом репродуктивном возрасте, подлежат отнесению к категории с повышенным перинатальным риском, что обуславливает необходимость постоянного диспансерного контроля и индивидуализированного подхода при ведении родов.

Ключевые слова: беременность, роды, репродуктивное здоровье, молодые первородящие женщины, женщины, рождающие в позднем возрасте, организация медицинской помощи.

Kirish.

So‘nggi yigirma yil ichida dunyo miqyosida umumiy kasalliklar darajasining 44 foizga oshgani kuzatilmoxda. Bunday holatlarning yuzaga kelishi, asosan, yurak va qon-tomir tizimi kasalliklari, onkologik muammolar, qand kasalligi, shuningdek, giyohvandlik kabi sog‘liqqa salbiy ta’sir ko‘rsatadigan omillar bilan bevosita bog‘liqidir. Shu bilan birga, reproduktiv salomatlik borasida ham xavotirli holatlar mayjud. Tadqiqotlarga ko‘ra, 16–18 yoshdagagi qizlarning faqatgina 3–20 foizi to‘liq sog‘lom deb baholanadi, qolganlari esa reproduktiv salomatlikka ta’sir etuvchi turli xil kasalliklar bilan shug‘ullanmoqda yoki chekish, alkogol va narkotik vositalardan foydalanish muammosiga duch kelmoqda.

Yosh avlod salomatligi har qanday mamlakatning kelajagini belgilovchi asosiy omillardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu esa bevosita davlatning ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy barqarorligi va mudofaa salohiyatiga ta’sir qiladi. Yangi tug‘ilgan chaqaloqlarning o‘limi holatlarining taxminan uchdan ikki qismi perinatal davrga to‘g‘ri keladi; bu esa ko‘pincha ona sog‘ligi bilan bog‘liq muammolar va irsiy kasalliklar natijasidir. 2000–2007 yillar davomida kasal tug‘ilgan yoki tug‘ruqdan so‘ng kasallikka chalingan chaqaloqlar soni keskin oshdi, ya’ni bu davrda tug‘ilgan bolalarning 40 foizi sog‘liq muammolari bilan yuzlashdi. Afsuski, bu salbiy tendensiya hozirgi kunda ham davom etmoqda.

Ayollar va bolalar salomatligini muhofaza qilish davlat siyosatining ustuvor yo‘nalishlaridan biri bo‘lib, bu ko‘rsatkichlar mamlakatda ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy taraqqiyot darajasini aks ettiradi. Ona va bola salomatligiga ijobjiy ta’sir ko‘rsatish uchun perinatal xizmatni to‘g‘ri tashkil qilish, zamonaviy tibbiy texnologiyalardan foydalanish muhim ahamiyat kasb etadi. Reproduktiv sog‘liqka tahdid soluvchi ijtimoiy va tibbiy xavf omillarini o‘rganish esa homilador ayollarga individual tarzda tibbiy yordam ko‘rsatish va ona-bola salomatligini mustahkamlashga xizmat qiladi [1–4].

Kech reproduktiv yoshda birinchi farzandini dunyoga keltirayotgan ayollar, tajribali mutaxassislar tomonidan yuqori perinatal xavf guruhiga kiritiladi. Sababi, bu guruhdagi ayollarda qo'shimcha xavf omillari mayjud bo'ladi. Biologik nuqtai nazardan qaralganda, ayol uchun eng maqbul tug'ruq yoshi 20–29 yosh oralig'idir. Ammo so'nggi yillarda ushbu mezon buzilib, ham yosh, ham kech tug'uvchilarning soni ortib bormoqda. Bugungi kunda 19 yoshgacha (shu jumladan 18 yoshdan kichik) bo'lgan onalar ulushi 10–14 foizni tashkil etsa, 35 yoshdan katta onalar ulushi 20–23 foizgacha yetmoqda.

Shuningdek, kech tug'uvchi ayollar soni ortib borayotganiga guvoh bo'lish mumkin: har 12-bola aynan 35 yoshdan katta ayollar tomonidan dunyoga keltirilmoqda. Kech tug'ruqlarning asosiy sabablari orasida jinsiy hayotning kech boshlanishi (23,4%), sun'iy (44,5%) yoki tabiiy (23,2%) abortlar tarixi, birinchi (17,7%) yoki ikkinchi (13,1%) bepushtlik holatlari, shuningdek, avval professional yoki moddiy farovonlikka erishgach, farzand ko'rishga bo'lgan qarorlar mavjud.

Kechki reproduktiv yoshdagagi ayollar orasida perinatal xavf omillari sezilarli darajada yuqori bo'ladi. Bunga yoshga bog'liq ekstragenital kasalliklar, homiladorlik va tug'ruq davomida yuzaga keladigan murakkabliklar, ko'p homilalik holatlari, sun'iy urug'lantirish orqali yuzaga kelgan homiladorlik hamda chaqaloqlarda tug'ma patologiyalar va perinatal o'lim holatlarining ortishi misol bo'la oladi. Yoshi kattaroq onalarda genetik kasalliklar xavfi ham ancha yuqori bo'ladi.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Tadqiqotning asosiy vazifasi — kechki reproduktiv davrda homiladorlikka duch kelgan ayollarning reproduktiv salomatligini tahlil qilish, perinatal xavf omillarini aniqlash hamda ushbu toifadagi ayollar uchun samarali tibbiy xizmat ko'rsatish tizimini shakllantirishdan iborat.

Tadqiqot materiallari va usullari. Kech reproduktiv yoshdagagi (35 yosh va undan katta) birinchi tug'ayotgan ayollarni tibbiy faoliyatini, ularning birinchi tug'ayotgan chaqaloqlarining salomatligini o'rganish, shuningdek, ushbu toifadagi ayollar uchun tibbiy yordamni tashkil etish borasida kompleks mediko-ijtimoiy tadqiqot o'tkazildi. Kech reproduktiv yoshdagagi homilador ayollarni yuqori perinatal xavf guruhiga kiritish uchun aniq bir yoshi belgilashda bir nechta fikrlar mavjud: 30, 35 yoki 40 yoshdan boshlanadi. Tadqiqot uchun 35 yosh va undan katta bo'lgan birinchi tug'ayotgan ayollar guruhini shakllantirishga qaror qilindi.

Maxsus ishlab chiqilgan anketalar yordamida Shahar №3 sonli tuqrug kompleksiga murojat qilgan kech reproduktiv yoshdagagi birinchi tug'ayotgan ayollar (35 yosh va undan katta) so'rovnomaiga jalb qilindi. Shuningdek, tahlil davomida birlamchi tibbiy hujjalalar — tug'ruq tarixi (forma № 096/Y) hamda homilador ayolning almashinish kartasi (forma № 113/Y) ma'lumotlari o'rganildi. Tadqiqot jarayonida tarixiy tahlil, sotsiologik yondashuv, statistik uslublar va mutaxassislar tomonidan berilgan ekspert baholaridan foydalanildi.

Dispanser kuzatuvda, perinatal xavf omillarining mavjudligiga qarab, homilador ayollar uchta xavf darajasiga ajratiladi, bu esa ularga ko'rsatiladigan tibbiy yordamning turli darajalarini tanlashni belgilaydi.

Natijalar va ularning muhokamasi. Kech reproduktiv yoshdagagi homilador ayollar orasida 78,6 foizi onalik mas'uliyatini anglab, homiladorlikni ongli ravishda oldindan rejalaشتirgan. Qolgan 21,4 foizida esa homiladorlik rejalaشتirilmagan bo'lsa-da, istalgan va qabul qilingan holatda kuzatilgan. 35 yoshdan katta bo'lgan ayollar orasida beshtadan ortiq somatik va jinsiy tizimga oid kasalliklar mavjud bo'lib, ularning aksariyati ikki yoki uchta surunkali kasallikdan azyiat chekmoqda. Ular orasida semizlik, arterial gipertoniya, qandli diabet, qalqonsimon bez faoliyatining susayishi kabi kasalliklar keng tarqalgan. Ayollarning 52,1 foizida ekstragenital patologiyalar aniqlangan, shuningdek, 35 yoshdan keyin bachadon miomasi (bachadonda o'sma) 20 foiz hollarda uchragani kuzatilgan.

Homiladorlik asoratlari: Kech reproduktiv yoshdagagi ayollarda esa: homila tushish havfi (35 yoshgacha – 6,3%, gestatsion qandli diabet, gipertoniya, preeklampsiya, yoldoshning patologik joylashishi joylashuvi, siyidik tizimi kasalliklari (25,3%), ko'p suvlilik (14,1%) holatlari uchragan.

Tug'ruq asoratlari: Kech reproduktiv yoshdagagi ayollarda – 60% hollarda tug'ruq asoratlari: homila suvining erta ketishi – 31,2% va qoniqarsiz tugruq faoliyati kuzatilgan. Bu guruhdagi ayollarga kesarcha kesish 9 barobar ko'p bajarilgan. Tug'ruqdagi homila gipoksiyasi 7 barobar ko'p uchraydi. Bachadonda operatsiya, bepushtlik, ekstragenital kasalliklar sabab rejalaشتirilgan kesarcha kesishlar bo'lgan. 35+ yoshli ayollarda patologik qon ketishi 9,4% ni tashkil qilgan.

Yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlar holatini tahlil qilish shuni ko'rsatdiki, kech reproduktiv yoshdagagi onalardan tug'ilgan bolalar orasida kam vazn bilan tug'ilish holatlari yuqori. Muddatidan oldin tug'ilish holatlari ushbu guruhda 3 barobar ko'proq qayd etilgan. Gipotrofiya va infeksiyalarga chalinish ko'rsatkichlari esa 1,5 barobar oshgan. Perinatal davrga oid patologiyalar, xususan nafas olish tizimi bilan bog'liq muammolar hamda tug'ruq vaqtida yuzaga keladigan jarohatlar 4 barobarga ko'p uchraydi. Markaziy asab tizimining shikastlanishi holatlari 18 foizni tashkil etgan, neonatal davrdagi o'lim ko'rsatkichi esa 5,2 foiz darajasida bo'lgan.

Kechki reproduktiv yoshdagagi ayollarda 87,9% erta (12 haftagacha) shifokorga murojaat qilgan, atigi 3,2% davolanishdan bosh tortgan. 7,5% tug'ruqxonaga yetarlicha tekshirilmagan holda yotqizilgan.

Xulosa: Homiladorlik va tug'ruq jarayonlari ayolning yoshiga bog'liq. Kech reproduktiv yoshdagagi ayollar uchun bu davrlar ko'proq xavfga ega bolib hisoblanadi. Tug'ruq va homiladorlikda asoratlari ko'p uchrashi bilan ajralib turadi. Bu ayollar yuqori perinatal xavf guruhiga kiradi va maxsus tibbiy e'tibor talab etadi.

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