

THE RELATIONSHIP OF ANEMIA IN LEUKEMIA PATIENTS WITH GENDER, PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND AGE

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Anemia is often found in patients with leukemia, the main complaints of patients are headaches, dizziness, tinnitus, shortness of breath, insomnia, tachycardia, heart pain, memory loss, fatigue, muscle weakness, decreased appetite. Anemic syndrome in patients with leukemia may be due to a shortening of the life span of red blood cells, as well as iron deficiency caused by hemorrhagic syndrome, increased blood viscosity.

Purpose. Study of anemic syndrome in primary leukemia patients before the start of polychemotherapy.

Material and methods. 50 patients with leukemia were taken as primary material, 25 of them women, 25 men. Of the 50 patients, 25 lived in the city, 25 in rural areas. The age of patients is from 21 to 71 years.

Results and discussion. The data obtained showed that the average hemoglobin level in women was significantly lower than in men and amounted to 88.21 ± 5.45 g/l and 109.23 ± 4.03 g/l, respectively. There was also a significant difference in hemoglobin indicators in urban and rural patients, anemia is more pronounced in rural residents than in urban 92.43 ± 3.11 g/l and 112.14 ± 4.78 g/l, respectively. The study of hemoglobin indicators in different age categories allowed us to establish that in elderly patients aged 51-71 years, hemoglobin indicators were significantly lower, and amounted to 93.47 ± 3.12 g/l. At the age of 21-50 years, hemoglobin was 104.47 ± 3.12 g/l. We have studied the timing of the manifestation of anemic syndrome before the diagnosis of leukemia. The results of the study showed that the anemia syndrome mainly begins to manifest 1-2 months before the diagnosis of leukemia. Despite this, 92% of patients do not attach serious importance to the anemia syndrome, they believe it is due to overwork, eating disorders. 25% of patients receive treatment in the polyclinic for anemia with iron preparations, multivitamins. In women, anemic syndrome manifests itself 2 times more often in terms of less than a month, compared with men. The manifestation of anemic

syndrome 2 months before the diagnosis of leukemia was noted by 68% of men and 24% of women. For periods of more than 3 months, 8% of women and 8% of men indicated.

Conclusions

1. Average hemoglobin levels are significantly lower in women, rural patients and at the age of 50-71 years.
2. In elderly patients aged 51-71 years, hemoglobin indices were significantly lower than at the age of 21-50 years, and amounted to 93.47 ± 3.12 g/l and 104.47 ± 3.12 g/l, respectively, there was no significant difference in the number of red blood cells, depending on gender and place of residence.
3. In 8% of men and 8% of women, anemic syndrome begins to manifest itself 3 months before the diagnosis of leukemia, but 92% of patients do not attach importance to this and do not turn to a hematologist.