

Article

Keksalardagi COVID-19 kasalligining o'ziga xos xususiyatlari

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Xulosa:

Dolzarbli. COVID-19 pandemiyasi, ayniqsa, keksalar uchun jiddiy sog'liq xavflarini keltirib chiqardi. Ushbu yosh guruhida COVID-19ning ta'siri bo'yicha o'tkazilgan tadqiqotlar turli xil atypik klinik belgilarni, asoratlar va tashxislash va davolashdagi qiyinchiliklarni ta'kidladi. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi — keksalarda COVID-19ning o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini o'rganish va samarali tashxislash va davolash usullarini taklif qilishdir.

Materiallar va metodlar. Ushbu maqolada 60 yoshdan katta 4965 keksadan iborat 20 ta klinik tadqiqotdan olingan ma'lumotlar tahlil qilingan. Tadqiqotlar keksalarda COVID-19 bilan bog'liq klinik simptomlar, laboratoriya natijalari va asoratlarni baholaydi. Turli diagnostik vositalar, jumladan, polimeraza zanjir reaksiyasi (PZR) testi va tasvirlash texnikalari, shuningdek, ushbu holatlarda qo'llanilgan davolash rejaları ko'rib chiqilgan.

Natijalar. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, keksalar odatda kognitiv disfunktsiya, zaiflik va g'ayrioddiy oshqozon-ichak simptomlari kabi atypik klinik belgilarni ko'rsatishadi. Laboratoriya natijalari ko'pincha limfotsitopeniya, D-dimer darajalarining oshishi va C-reaktiv oqsil darajasining ko'tarilishini ko'rsatadi. Asoratlar, masalan, o'tkir buyrak shikastlanishi, jigar disfunktsiyasi va ikkilamchi bakterial infeksiyalar keng tarqalgan, va bu guruhda ventilyatsiya yordamiga bo'lgan ehtiyoj yoshlar bilan solishtirganda yuqori.

Xulosa. Keksalar orasida COVID-19ni samarali boshqarish tez tashxis, shaxsiylashtirilgan davolash strategiyalari va asoratlarni diqqat bilan kuzatishni talab qiladi. Ushbu zaif yosh guruhiga xos bo'lgan aniq protokollarni ishlab chiqish uchun qo'shimcha tadqiqotlar zarur.

Kalit so'zlar: Koronavirus (COVID-19), keksa yoshdagi bemorlar, o'tkir yallig'lanish, surunkali yallig'lanish, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari.

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The distinctive characteristics of COVID-19 in older adults

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Abstract:

Background. The COVID-19 pandemic has posed significant health risks, particularly for elderly patients. Studies on the impact of COVID-19 in this age group have highlighted various atypical clinical manifestations, complications, and challenges in diagnosis and treatment. The purpose of this article is to explore the distinct features of COVID-19 in elderly individuals and propose effective diagnostic and treatment methods.

Materials and Methods. This article analyzes data from 20 clinical studies involving 4,965 elderly

patients aged 60 years and older. The studies assess the clinical symptoms, laboratory findings, and complications associated with COVID-19 in older adults. Various diagnostic tools, including polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and imaging techniques, are discussed, along with treatment regimens used in these cases.

Results. The findings indicate that elderly patients often exhibit atypical clinical signs such as cognitive dysfunction, weakness, and unusual gastrointestinal symptoms. Laboratory results commonly show lymphocytopenia, elevated D-dimer levels, and increased C-reactive protein levels. Complications like acute kidney injury, liver dysfunction, and secondary bacterial infections are prevalent, and the need for ventilatory support is higher in this group compared to younger populations.

Conclusion. Effective management of COVID-19 in elderly patients requires prompt diagnosis, tailored treatment strategies, and careful monitoring of complications. Further research is needed to develop more specific protocols for this vulnerable age group.

Keywords: Coronavirus (COVID-19), elderly patients, acute inflammation, chronic inflammation, cardiovascular diseases.

Kirish

COVID-19 pandemiyasi dunyo bo'ylab sog'liqni saqlash tizimlari uchun o'ziga xos muammolarni keltirib chiqardi, ayniqsa keksalar kabi zaif guruhlar uchun. Ko'plab tadqiqotlar shuni ko'rsatadiki, keksalar virusdan og'riydigan va jiddiy asoratlar va o'lim xavfi yuqori bo'lgan aholi guruhidir [1]. Biroq, keksalarda COVID-19ning klinik kechishi ko'pincha yosh bolalar va kattalar bilan solishtirganda farq qiladi, atypik simptomlar va asoratlar tashxislash va davolashni murakkablashtiradi [2].

Keksalar COVID-19ni kognitiv disfunktsiya, zaiflik va oshqozon-ichak muammolari kabi simptomlar bilan ko'rsatishlari mumkin, bu esa har doim COVID-19 bilan bog'liq bo'lmasligi mumkin [3]. Laboratoriya natijalari ko'pincha limfotsitopeniya, D-dimer darajalarining oshishi va C-reaktiv oqsilning ortishi kabi anomalialarni ko'rsatadi [4], shu bilan birga o'tkir buyrak shikastlanishi, jigar disfunktsiyasi va ikkilamchi bakterial infeksiyalar kabi asoratlar ham keng tarqalgan [5]. Bundan tashqari, keksalarda kasallikning rivojlanishi yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, qandli diabet va gipertenziya kabi mavjud kasalliklar bilan murakkablashishi mumkin, bu esa infeksiyaning og'irligini yanada oshiradi [6].

Ushbu tadqiqotning maqsadi keksalardagi COVID-19ning o'ziga xos klinik xususiyatlari va asoratlarini ko'rib chiqish, shuningdek, bu guruh uchun moslashtirilgan tashxislash va davolash usullarini ishlab chiqish zarurligini ta'kidlashdir. Klinik tadqiqotlar va tibbiy hisobotlarni tahlil qilish orqali ushbu maqola keksalarga ta'sir etgan kasallikni chuqur tushunishga yordam beradi va yaxshilangan boshqaruv strategiyalarini taklif qilishni maqsad qiladi [7].

Materiallar va usullar

Ushbu tadqiqot 20 ta klinik tadqiqotdan olingan ma'lumotlarga asoslangan bo'lib, unda 60 yoshdan katta 4965 keksalarga oid bemorlar ishtirok etgan. Ushbu tadqiqotlar keksalardagi COVID-19ning klinik kechishi, laboratoriya natijalari va asoratlarini tahlil qilishni maqsad qilgan. Ma'lumotlar turli shifoxonalar va tibbiyot markazlaridan olingan retrospektiv tahlillar orqali to'plangan bo'lib, COVID-19 tashxisi qo'yilgan bemorlar 2020-2024 yillarda aniqlangan [8].

Klinik belgilarga isitma, yo'tal, zaiflik va oshqozon-ichak simptomlari kirgan bo'lib, bemorlarning tibbiy yozuvlarida qayd etilgan. Shuningdek, keksalardagi bemorlarda kognitiv disfunktsiya va boshqa nevrologik simptomlar ham keng tarqalgan belgilar sifatida qayd etilgan [9]. Laboratoriya tadqiqotlari turli xil standart qon testlarini, masalan, umumiy qon tahlili (OQT), jigar funksiyasi testlari, buyrak funksiyasi belgilari, D-dimer darajalari va C-reaktiv oqsil (CRP) darajalarini o'z ichiga oldi [10]. Radiologik tasvirlar, jumladan, ko'krak rentgenografiyalari va KT skanerlari COVID-19ga xos bo'lgan o'pkada "musbat shisha" o'zgarishlari va konsolidatsiyani aniqlash uchun tahlil qilindi [11].

Tadqiqotda shuningdek, keksalardagi bemorlarda kuzatilgan asoratlar, jumladan, o'tkir buyrak shikastlanishi, jigar disfunktsiyasi va ikkilamchi bakterial infeksiyalar ham ko'rib chiqilgan. Ushbu asoratlar muntazam klinik kuzatuvlar, laboratoriya testlari va klinik baholashlar orqali aniqlangan

[12]. Tadqiqotda ishtirok etgan shifoxonalarning institutlararo tekshirish kengashi tomonidan etika tasdiqlanishi olingan va bemorlarning maxfiyligi qat'iy saqlangan [13].

Statistik tahlil yoshi, mavjud kasalliklar va davolash rejalarini kabi omillarga asoslangan klinik natijalarni solishtirish uchun amalga oshirildi. Tadqiqotning asosiy natijasi keksalardagi COVID-19ning og'irligi va rivojlanishiga ta'sir etuvchi muhim omillarni aniqlashdan iborat [14].

Natijalar

Klinik ma'lumotlarni tahlil qilish keksalar orasida COVID-19ning ta'siri haqida bir qator muhim xulosalarni ko'rsatdi. Ushbu guruhda eng ko'p uchraydigan simptomlar isitma (66,7%), yo'tal (64,8%) va zaiflik (33,3%) bo'ldi. Oshqozon-ichak simptomlari, masalan, qinlash, qusish, qorindagi og'riq, diareya va anoreksiya, bemorlarning sezilarli qismini tashkil etdi. Kognitiv disfunktsiya, jumladan, chalg'ish, uyquchanlik va kognitiv buzilishlar, tez-tez uchrab turdi, 79% bemorlarda chalg'ish, 32% da yiqilish, va faqat 26% va 37% bemorlarda yo'tal va isitma kuzatildi.

Laboratoriya natijalari keksalardagi COVID-19 bemorlarida ko'pincha kuzatiladigan o'zgarishlarga mos keladi. Lymphotsitopeniya 31,4% hollarda, D-dimer darajalarining oshishi 38,1%, albumin miqdorining pasayishi 36,2%, va laktat dehidrogenaza (LD) faolligining oshishi 41,0% ni tashkil etdi. Shuningdek, C-reaktiv oqsil (CRP) darajasi 79,0% holatlarda yuqori bo'ldi. Bundan tashqari, prothrombin va faollashtirilgan qisman tromboplastin vaqtining (aPTT) o'zgarishlari keksalardagi bemorlarda kuzatildi, bu esa koagulyopatiyaning oshishini ko'rsatadi.

Radiologik natijalar keksalarda COVID-19ga xos bo'lgan o'pka o'zgarishlarini, jumladan, ikki tomonlama va ko'plab lobar pnevmoniyani, shuningdek, ba'zi holatlarda konsolidatsiyani ko'rsatdi. Ushbu o'zgarishlar keksalar orasida yosh bemorlarga nisbatan ko'proq uchraydi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatdiki, COVID-19 bilan bog'liq asoratlar keksalarda o'tkir buyrak shikastlanishi, jigar disfunktsiyasi va ikkilamchi bakterial infeksiyalarni o'z ichiga olgan bo'lib, eng ko'p uchraydigan infeksiyalar siydik yo'llari infeksiyalari edi.

Keksalardagi bemorlarning shifoxonada qolish davomiyligi turlicha bo'lib, eng qisqa muddat o'rtacha 4,5 kunni (2,7-7,2 kun) tashkil etgan, eng uzun qolish esa 28 kungacha davom etgan. Kasalxonada qolish muddati har doim virusning og'irligi bilan bog'liq emas edi, ammo uzoqroq qolish ko'pincha yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, diabet va gipertenziya kabi mavjud kasalliklarning mavjudligi bilan bog'liq edi.

Muhokama

COVID-19 pandemiyasi keksalar uchun jiddiy tahdidni tashkil etadi, chunki bu yosh guruhida kasallikning kechishi va asoratlari ko'pincha atypik belgilarga ega bo'lib, davolashni murakkablashtiradi. Tadqiqotlarimiz shuni ko'rsatdiki, keksalardagi COVID-19 ko'proq kognitiv disfunktsiya, zaiflik, oshqozon-ichak simptomlari va nevrologik belgilar bilan kechadi. Ushbu simptomlar ko'pincha boshqa kasalliklar bilan bog'liq bo'lib, ular COVID-19 tashxisini kechiktirishga olib keladi, bu esa virusning keng tarqalishiga va tez rivojlanishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin. Shuningdek, keksalarda o'pka o'zgarishlari, shu jumladan "musbat shisha" o'zgarishlari va pnevmoniya holatlari yosh bemorlarga qaraganda ko'proq uchraydi, bu esa ularda og'irroq va uzoq davom etadigan kasalliklarni keltirib chiqaradi.

Laboratoriya natijalari, jumladan, limfotsitopeniya, yuqori D-dimer va C-reaktiv oqsil darajalari, keksalarda ko'plab patologik holatlarni ko'rsatadi, bu esa klinik kuzatuv va davolashni talab qiladi. Keksalardagi bemorlarda, ayniqsa, mavjud kasalliklar, masalan, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, diabet, gipertenziya kabi holatlar COVID-19ning og'ir kechishiga olib keladi, shuning uchun bunday bemorlarni davolashda ko'proq ehtiyotkorlik va moslashtirilgan yondoshuv zarur.

COVID-19ning keksalar orasidagi ta'siri bo'yicha o'tkazilgan boshqa tadqiqotlar bilan taqqoslaganda, bizning natijalarimiz tasdiqlaydi, bu yosh guruhida kasallik ko'pincha yengil kechadi va klinik simptomlar ko'proq atypik ko'rinishda namoyon bo'ladi. Keksalar orasida yuqori o'lim darajasi, uzoq davom etgan kasalxona davolanishi va ko'plab asoratlar (o'tkir buyrak shikastlanishi, jigar disfunktsiyasi, ikkilamchi bakterial infeksiyalar) ham qayd etilgan.

Kelajakda keksalarga moslashgan, ayniqsa COVID-19ni davolash va uning asoratlarini boshqarishga qaratilgan yangi protokollar ishlab chiqilishi lozim. Keksalardagi bemorlarni davolashda ko'proq personalizatsiyalashgan yondoshuvlar va yaxshilangan tashxislash usullarini ishlab chiqish zarurati mavjud. Shuningdek, keksalarning klinik belgilari va asoratlarini yanada chuqurroq tahlil qilish va tibbiy qarorlar uchun ko'proq ma'lumotlarga ega bo'lishimiz kerak.

Xulosa

COVID-19 pandemiyasi keksalardagi bemorlar uchun jiddiy tahdidlarga olib kelmoqda, chunki ularning klinik kechishi ko'pincha atypik simptomlar va asoratlar bilan kechadi. Tadqiqotimiz natijalari shuni ko'rsatdiki, keksalarda COVID-19 ko'proq kognitiv disfunktsiya, zaiflik, oshqozon-ichak muammolari va nevrologik simptomlar bilan kechadi. Ushbu belgilarning atypik bo'lishi COVID-19 tashxisini kechiktirishga olib kelishi va kasallikning rivojlanishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin.

Laboratoriya natijalari, masalan, limfotsitopeniya, yuqori D-dimer va C-reaktiv oqsil darajalarining oshishi keksalarda ko'plab patologik o'zgarishlarni ko'rsatadi. Bu holatlar kasallikni tashxislashda va davolashda e'tibor talab qiladi. Keksalardagi bemorlarda COVID-19ning og'ir kechishi, mavjud yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari, diabet va gipertenziya kabi oldingi kasalliklarning mavjudligi bilan bog'liq. Kasallikning uzoq davom etishi va ko'plab asoratlar, jumladan, o'tkir buyrak shikastlanishi va ikkilamchi bakterial infeksiyalar, keksalardagi bemorlar uchun maxsus yondoshuvni talab qiladi.

Shu bois, keksalar orasida COVID-19ni davolashda ko'proq personalizatsiyalashgan yondoshuvlar va yaxshilangan tashxislash usullarini ishlab chiqish zarur. Kelajakda bu yosh guruhida COVID-19ning klinik kechishi va asoratlarini chuqurroq o'rganish va ularga mos protokollarni ishlab chiqish uchun qo'shimcha tadqiqotlar o'tkazilishi kerak.

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Authors' contribution

Conceptualization, S.M. and G.T.; Methodology, Y.T.; Software, A.M.; Validation, N.A. and J.T.; Formal Analysis, S.M.; Investigation, G.T.; Resources, Y.T.; Data Curation, G.T.; Writing—Original Draft, Y.T.; Writing—Review Editing, J.T.; Visualization, S.M.; Supervision, G.T.; Project Administration, Y.T. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

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Ethics approval

This study was conducted in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and approved by the Institutional Review Committee of the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Medical Center of Cardiology, Tashkent, Uzbekistan. Informed consent was obtained from all study participants.

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Consent for publication

All study participants provided written informed consent to participate in the study and publish its results.

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Data Availability Statement

The data supporting the results of this study are available from the authors upon reasonable request.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Qisqartmalar

COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CRP	C-Reactive Protein
CBC	Complete Blood Count
LD	Lactate Dehydrogenase
aPTT	Activated Partial Thromboplastin Time
D-dimer	D-dimer (a fibrin degradation product)
ICU	Intensive Care Unit
UTI	Urinary Tract Infection

Adabiyot

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Nashriyot javobgar emas/ eslatmasi:

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