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Jaundice

Jaundice

Jaundice, also known as icterus, is a yellowish or greenish pigmentation of the skin and whites of the eyes due to high bilirubin levels. It is commonly associated with itchiness. The feces may be pale and the urine dark. Jaundice in babies occurs in over half in the first week following birth and does not pose a serious threat in most. If bilirubin levels in babies are very high for too long, a type of brain damage, known as kernicterus, may occur.

Sariqlik, shuningdek, siropi deb ataladi, yuqori bilirubin darajasiga qarab, ko'zning terini va oqlarini sarg'ish yoki yashil pigmentatsiyadir. Odatda bu qichima bilan bog'liq. Najaslar nafas va siydik qorong'u bo'lishi mumkin . Chaqaloqlarda sariqlik tug'ilgandan keyingi birinchi haftaning yarmida sodir bo'ladi va ko'pchilik uchun jiddiy xavf tug'dirmaydi . Agar chaqaloqlarda bilirubin darajalari juda uzun bo'lsa, kernikterus deb ataladigan miya shikastlanishi paydo bo'lishi mumkin .



Causes

Causes of jaundice vary from non-serious to potentially fatal. Levels of bilirubin in blood are normally below 1.0 mg/dL (17 μ mol/L) and levels over 2–3 mg/dL (34–51 μ mol/L) typically results in jaundice. High bilirubin is divided into two types: unconjugated (indirect) and conjugated (direct). Conjugated bilirubin can be confirmed by finding bilirubin in the urine. Other conditions that can cause yellowish skin but are not jaundice include carotenemia from eating large amounts of certain foods and medications like rifampin.

Sariqlikning sabablari jiddiy bo'lmagan holatlarda o'limga olib kelishi mumkin. Qonda bilirubin darajasi odatda 1,0 mg / dL dan (17 mmol / L) va 2-3 mg / dL (34-51 mmol / L) dan yuqori darajada bo'ladi, odatda sariqlikka olib keladi Yuqori bilirubin ikkita turga bo'linadi: konkuge bo'lmagan (bilvosita) va konjuge (to'g'ridan-to'g'ri). Konjuge bilirubinni siydikda bilirubin topib tasdiqlashi mumkin. Sarg'ish teriga olib kelishi mumkin, ammo sariqlik bo'lmasligi mumkin bo'lgan boshqa sharoitlar orasida katta miqdorda muayyan oziq-ovqat va rifampin kabi dori-darmonlarni iste'mol qilishda karotenemiya mavjud.



Healthy baby



Baby with severe jaundice



Signs and symptoms

- 4-year-old boy with jaundiced (yellowish) scleras that later proved to be a manifestation of hemolytic anemia due to G6PD deficiency following fava bean consumption.
- The main sign of jaundice is a yellowish discoloration of the white area of the eye and the skin. Urine is dark in colour. Slight increases in serum bilirubin are best detected by examining the sclerae, which have a particular affinity for bilirubin due to their high elastin content. The presence of scleral icterus indicates a serum bilirubin of at least 3 mg/dL

Fava loviya iste'molidan keyin G6PD etishmasligi tufayli gemolitik kamqonlikning namoyon bo'lishiga sabab bo'lgan, sariq rangli skleralar bilan og'rigan 4 yoshli bola.

Sariqlikning asosiy belgisi - ko'zning va teri oqining sarg'ish rangi. Siydik rangi qorong'u. Serum bilirubinning oz miqdorda ko'tarilishi, yuqori darajadagi elastin miqdori tufayli bilirubin uchun o'ziga xos afiniteye ega bo'lgan sklerani tekshirish orqali aniqlanadi. Skleral ichakning mavjudligi kamida 3 mg / Aayshli sarum bilirubini ko'rsatadi.

Yellowing is from accumulated bilirubin in the skin, often caused by liver and gallbladder disorders



Signs and symptoms

□ The conjunctiva of the eye are one of the first tissues to change color as bilirubin levels rise in jaundice. This is sometimes referred to as scleral icterus. The sclera themselves are not "icteric" (stained with bile pigment), however, but rather the conjunctival membranes that overlie them. The yellowing of the "white of the eye" is thus more properly termed conjunctival icterus. The term "icterus" itself is sometimes incorrectly used to refer to jaundice that is noted in the sclera of the eyes; its more common and more correct meaning is entirely synonymous with jaundice, however.

Ko'z kon'yuktivasi sariqlikda bilirubin darajasi ko'tarilganda rangni o'zgartirish uchun birinchi to'qimalardan biri hisoblanadi. Bu ba'zan skleral ichak deb ataladi. Skleralar o'zlarini "ichki" emas (safro pigmentlari bilan bo'yalgan), aksincha ularni konkyuntival membranalar bilan to'ldirishadi. "Ko'zning oqi" ning sarg'ishlanishi shuning uchun konjunktival ichakni ko'proq to'g'ri deb ataladi. "Icterus" atamasi, ba'zida ko'zning skleralarida qayd etilgan sariqlikka ishora qilish uchun noto'g'ri ishlatiladi; Biroq, uning keng tarqalgan va to'g'ri ma'nosi sariqlik bilan to'liq ma'noga ega.



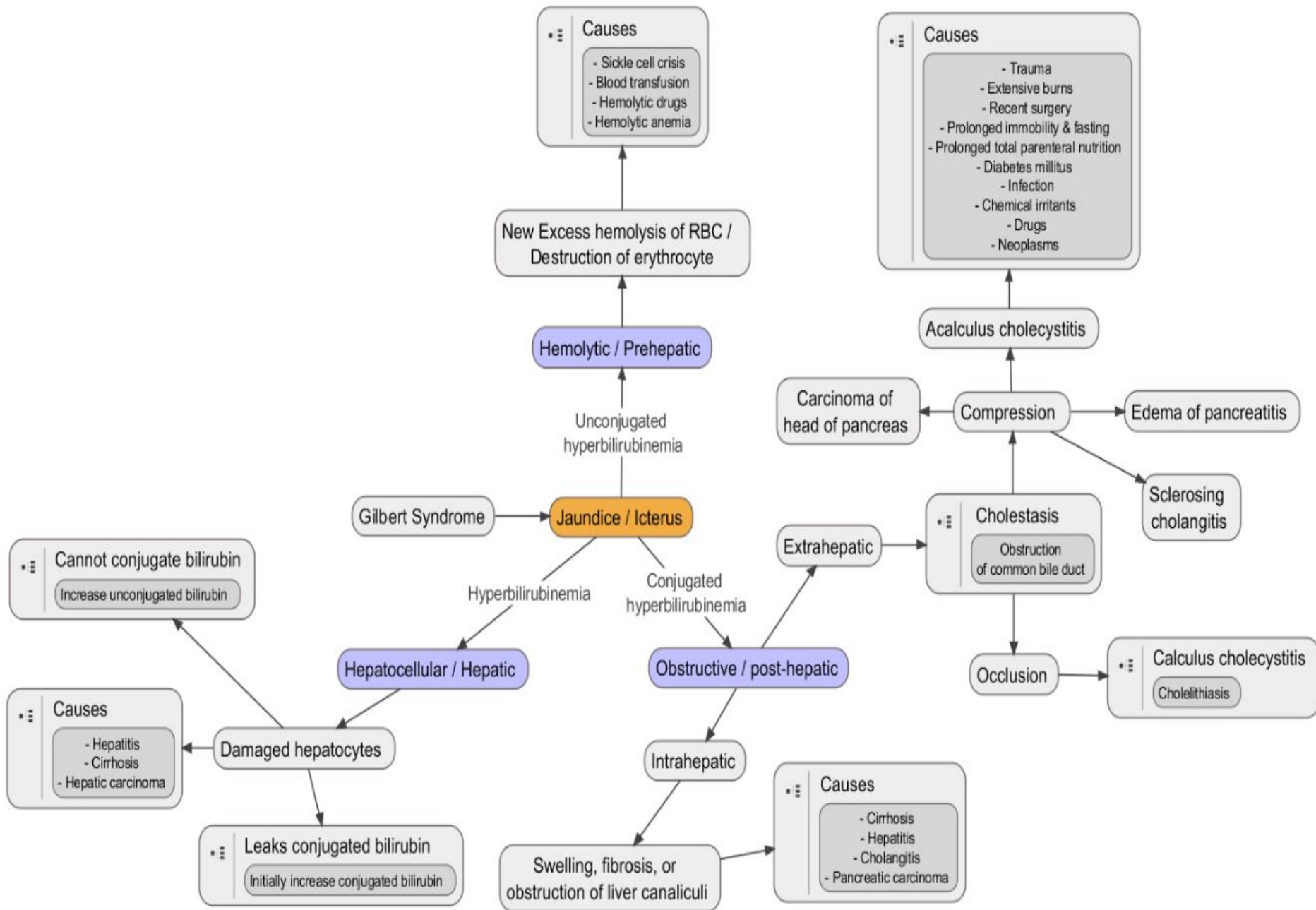
Differential diagnosis

- Types of jaundice
- When a pathological process interferes with the normal functioning of the metabolism and excretion of bilirubin just described, jaundice may be the result. Jaundice is classified into three categories, depending on which part of the physiological mechanism the pathology affects. The three categories are:

Sariqlik turlari

Agar patologik jarayon metabolizmning odatdagi ishlashiga va nafaqat tasvirlangan bilirubinning chiqishi bilan to'sqinlik qilsa, sariqlik natijasi bo'lishi mumkin. Sariqlik fiziologik mexanizmning qaysi qismiga patologik ta'sir ko'rsatganligiga qarab uch toifaga ajratiladi. Uchta toifa:

Category	Definition
Pre-hepatic/hemolytic	The pathology is occurring prior to the liver due to either: A. Intrinsic defects in RB cells B. Extrinsic causes external to RB cells
Hepatic/hepatocellular	The pathology is located within the liver caused due to disease of parenchymal cells of liver.
Post-hepatic/cholestatic	The pathology is located after the conjugation of bilirubin in the liver caused due to obstruction of biliary passage. ^[14]



Treatment

- Treatment of jaundice is typically determined by the underlying cause. If a bile duct blockage is present, surgery is typically required; otherwise, management is medical. Medical management may involve treating infectious causes and stopping medication that could be contributing. Among newborns, depending on age and prematurity, a bilirubin greater than 4–21 mg/dL (68–360 µmol/L) may be treated with phototherapy or exchanged transfusion. The itchiness may be helped by draining the gallbladder or ursodeoxycholic acid. The word jaundice is from the French jaunisse, meaning "yellow disease".
- Sariqlikni davolash odatda asosiy sabablar bilan belgilanadi. Agar safro oqimi blokirovkasi mavjud bo'lsa, odatda operatsiya talab etiladi; Aks holda, menejment tibbiyotdir. Tibbiy rahbariyat yuqumli kasalliklarni davolashni va dori-darmonlarni davolashni to'xtatishni talab qilishi mumkin. Yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqlar orasida yoshi va prematürega bog'liq ravishda 4-21 mg / dL dan yuqori bilirubin (68-360 mmol / L) fototerapiya yoki transfüzyon bilan almashtirilishi mumkin. Qalinlik o't pufagini yoki ursodeoksikolik kislotani to'kib tashlash bilan yordam beradi. Sariqlik so'zi "sariq kasallik" ma'nosini anglatuvchi "jaunisse" dan olingan.