

STREPTOKOKKLAR

REJA:

I) STREPTOKOKK HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA

II) α - GEMOLITIK STREPTOKOKKLAR:

- **S. PNEUMONIAE**
- **S. VIRIDANS**

III) β - GEMOLITIK STREPTOKOKKLAR:

- **S. AGALACTIAE**
- **S. PYOGENES**

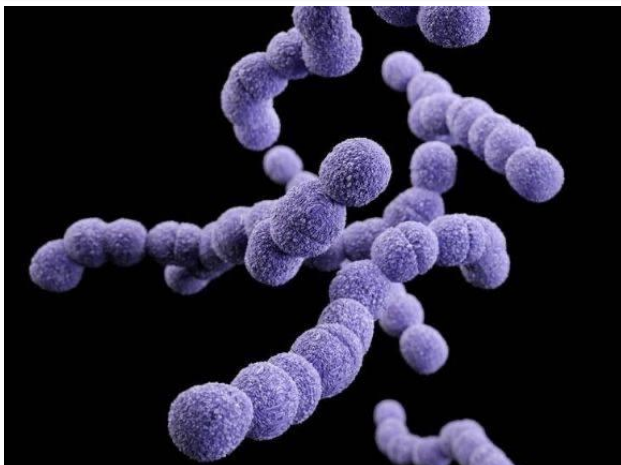
IV) γ - GEMOLITIK STREPTOKOKKLAR:

- **ENTEROKOKK**
- **NONENTEROKOKK**

III) β - GEMOLITIK STREPTOKOKKLAR:

- β - gemolitik streptokokklar **batsitratsin** antibiotigiga sezgirligi va **PYR (Pirrolidonil aminopeptidaza)** statusiga ko'ra 2 guruhga bo'linadi:
 1. Batsitratsin antibiotigiga sezgir bo'lmagan (chidamli) va PYR status (-) bo'lgan - **B guruh** (S.Agalactiae)
 2. Batsitratsin antibiotigiga sezgir (chidamsiz) va PYR status (+) bo'lgan - **A guruh** (S.Pyogenes)

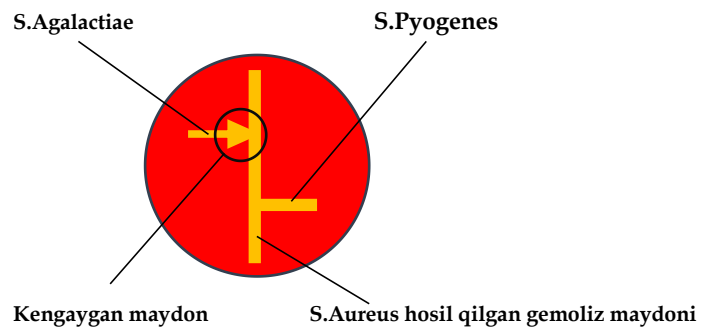
1. S. AGALACTIAE



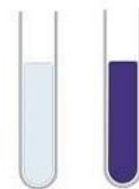
- Kapsulali
- Katalaza -
- CAMP +
- Gippurat testi +
- PYR -

CAMP (Christie-Atkins-Munch-Peterson) testi -

β -gemoliz qiluvchi bakteriya guruhlari ichidan S.Agalactiaeni aniqlash uchun foydalaniladigan test. Qonli agarda CAMP omili hisobiga S.Aureus hosil qilgan gemoliz maydoni kengayishi natijasida pozitiv (+) natija olishimiz mumkin.



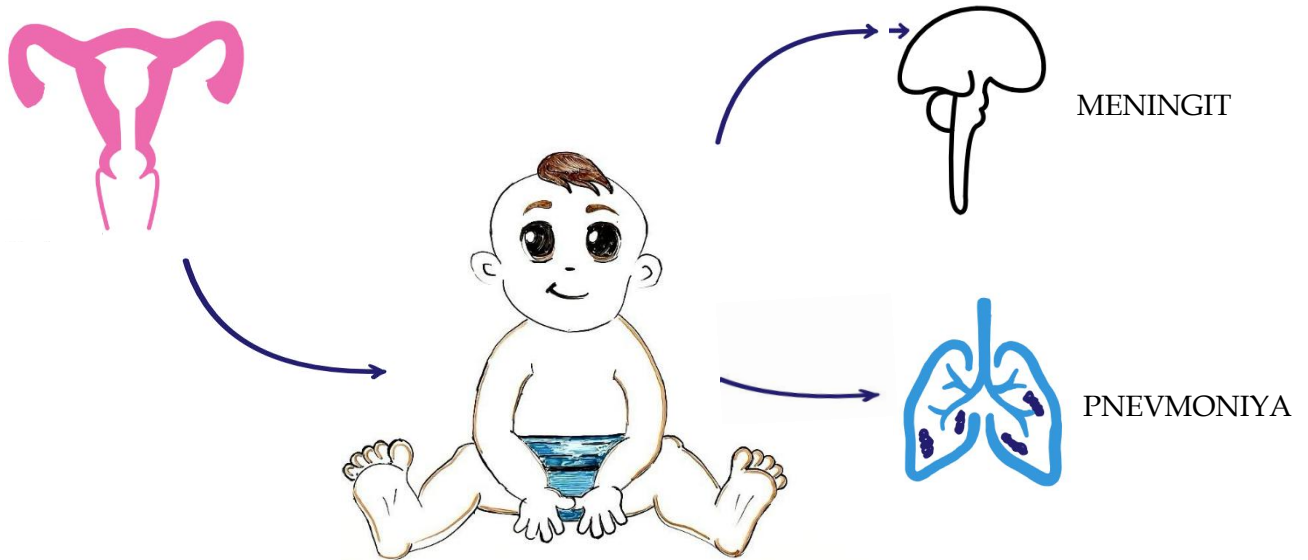
Gippurat testi - S.Agalactiaeni aniqlash uchun qo'llaniladigan usul. S.Agalactiae o'zida saqlagan **Gippurikaza** fermenti ta'sirida gippuratni **glitsin** va **benzoatga** parchalaydi.



Gippurat solingan probirkaga S.Agalactiae solinadi. Rang o'zgarishi sodir bo'lsa gippurat test pozitiv(+) natija olishimiz mumkin.

S.Agalactiae:

- Vagining normal florasida uchraydi.
- Immun sistemasi sust bo'lgan organizmda kasallik chaqiradi. (Yangi chaqaloqlarda)



Immuniteti sust bolalarda sabab bo'ladi:

- PNEVMONIYA
- MENINGIT
- SEPSIS

→ Homilador onalarni homila **35-37 haftalikda** *S. Agalactiae*ga test qilib ko'rish kerak bo'ladi.

→ Agarda konsentratsiyasi oshganligini aniqlansa:

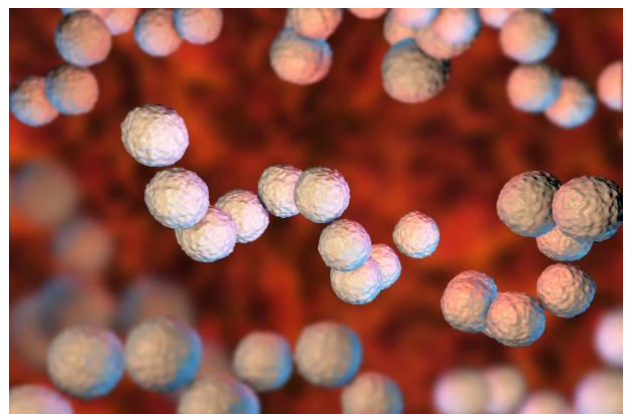
1. Profilaktikasi:

- Penitsillin
- Ampitsillin

2. Davolash:

- Sefalosporinlar (1,2,3-avlodi)
- Karbopenemlar

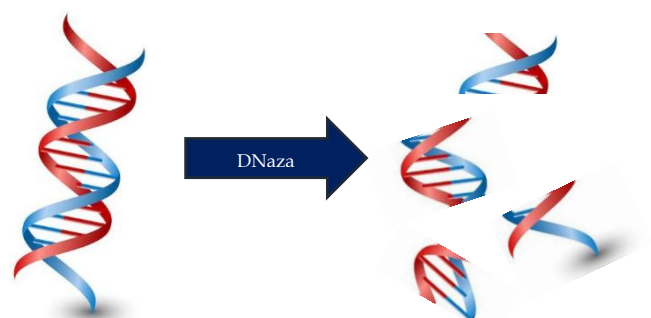
2. S. PYOGENES



Virulent faktorlari:

- Gialuron kislota (fagotsitozdan himoya)
- M-protein (fagotsitozdan himoya)
- DNAza (Dezoksiribonukleaza) B
- Streptolizin
- Streptokinaza
- Eritrogenik ekzotoksin

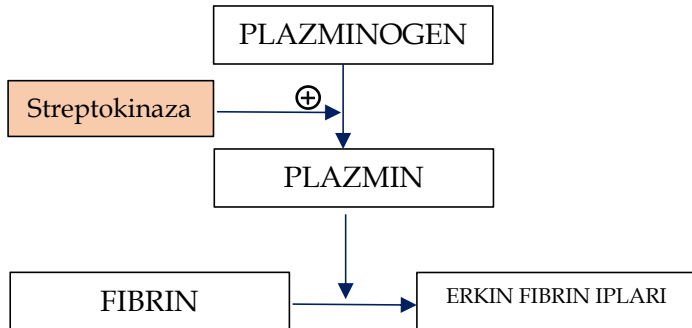
DNAza - DNKni parchalovchi ferment



Eritrogenik (pyrogenik) ekzotoksin – teri zararlanishiga sabab bo’luvchi toksin.

Streptolizin – qonni ivitishda ahamiyatli.

Streptokinaza – qonni suyultirishda ahamiyatli.



Qiziq savol !!!

Nima uchun S.Pyogenes bir-biriga teskari jarayonlarni bajaryapti?

U nima uchun qonni ham ivitib ham suyultirishi kerak?

S.Pyogenes quyidagilarga sabab bo’ladi:

1. Pyogen ta’sir:

- Erizapilas
- Sellulit
- Impetigo
- Faringit

2. Toksigen ta’sir:

- Skarlet isitmasi (Qizil ko’ylak/Skarlatina)
- Nekrozli fassit
- Toksik shokka o’xshash sindrom

3. Immunogenik ta’sir:

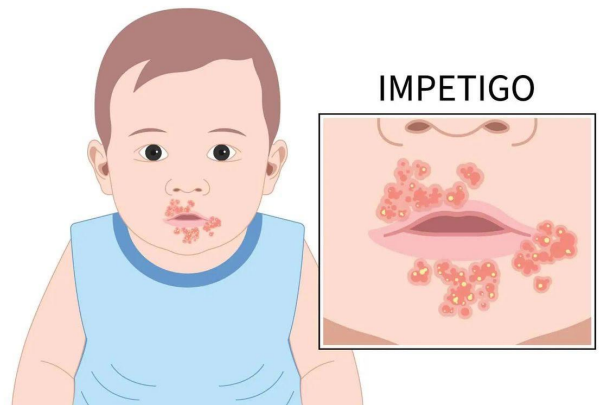
- Impetigo → **Glomerulonefrit**
- Faringit → **O’tkir revmatik isitma**

Ayrim kasalliklarning klinik ko’rinishi:



Erizapilas
Epiderma va dermaning
yuza qavatida zararlanish

Sellulit
Epiderma va dermaning
chuqur qavatida zararlanish



IMPETIGO

Skarlatina uchun xos:



- **Toshma**
- Butun tana yuzasida qumqog’ozsimon mayda toshmalar
- Qo’l oyoq kafti va og’iz atrofidan tashqari



- Qulupnaysimon til

Diagnoz:

- Anti DNaza B
- ASO (Anti Streptolizin-O) titri↑ (1-2 hafta)
- Tomoqdan surtma olib oʻstirish - (48 soat)
- RAT (Rapid Antigen Test) - (15-20 daqiqa)

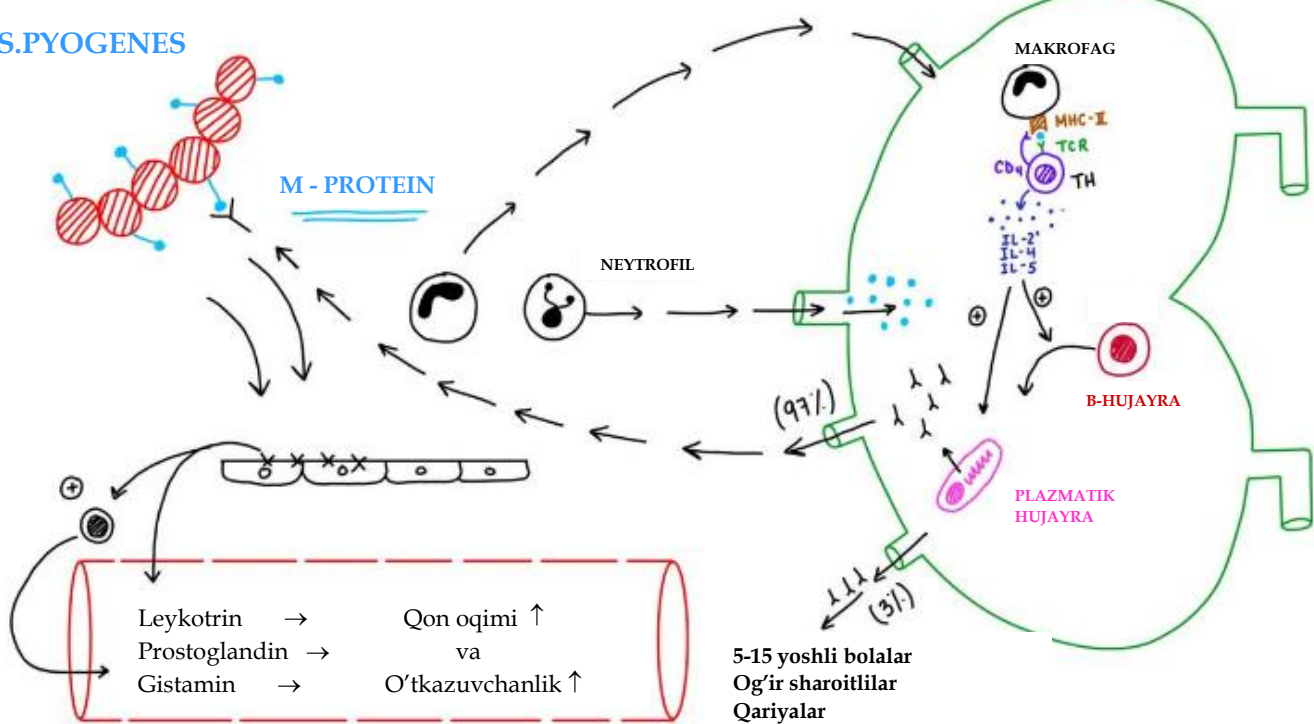
OʻTKIR REVMATIK ISITMA

S.Pyogenes bilan zararlengandan soʻng, oʻtkir faringitdan keyin kelib chiquvchi **boʻgʻim, yurak, teri, bosh miya** zararlanishi bilan namoyon boʻluvchi kasallik.

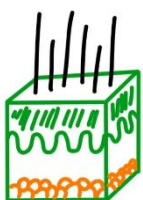
- Organizm **immun javob** koʻrsatishi uchun organizmga **yot boʻlgan antigen** organizmga tushishi kerak.

→ Mana shunday yot antigen S.Pyogenes bakteriyalarining **M-Proteini** hisoblanadi

S.PYOGENES



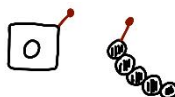
Molekulyar mimikriya



Terida - **Keratin**



Bosh miya - **gangliozidlar**



Yurak :
Laminin
Tropomiozin
Miozin
Troponin
Aktin



Boʻgʻimlar - **Vementin**

O'tkir revmatik isitmaning **katta mezonlari**:

Joints → Poliartrit (Bo'g'im)

♥ **Heart** → Pankardit

Nodules → Teriosti tugunchalar

Erythema marginatum

Syndenham chorea

O'tkir revmatik isitmaning **kichik mezonlari**:

- **Isitma**
- **Artralgiya**
- **P-R oralig'i kengayishi**
- **Yurak klapanlar disfunksiyasi**
- **WBC, ESR, CRP, Fibrinogen**



Diagnoz:

- ✓ 2 ta katta mezon
- ✓ 1 ta katta + 2 ta kichik mezon



BETA STREP

You Tube sahifamizda
batafsil o'rganing!

- t.me/medical_aid_team
- instagram.com/medical_aid_team
- youtube.com/medical_aid_team

Ismoilov Lochin Asliddin o'g'li