

STREPTOKOKKLAR

REJA:

I) STREPTOKOKK HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA

II) α - GEMOLITIK STREPTOKOKKLAR:

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

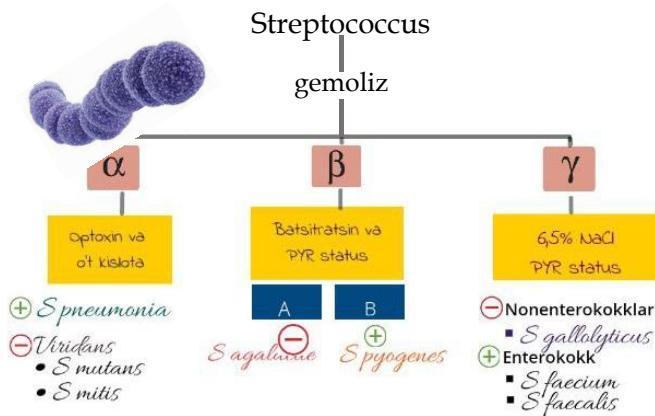
III) β - GEMOLITIK STREPTOKOKKLAR:

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

IV) γ - GEMOLITIK STREPTOKOKKLAR:

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

I) STREPTOKOKK HAQIDA TUSHUNCHA

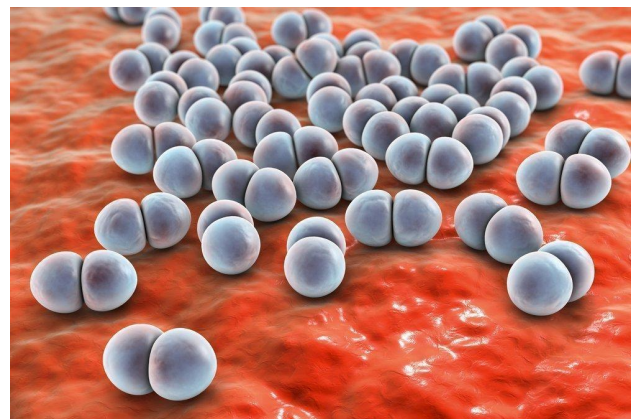


- **Streptokokklar** – zanjirsimon tuzulishli koloniyaga ega bo'lgan, sharsimon shakldagi, gram (+) bo'lgan bakteriya guruhlari hisoblanadi.
- Streptokokk guruhlari gemoliz (qonni ivitish) xossasiga ko'ra 3 guruhga bo'linadi:
- Qisman gemoliz qiluvchi – “alfa” guruh
- To'liq gemoliz qiluvchi – “beta” guruh
- Gemoliz qilmaydigan – “gamma” guruh

I) α - GEMOLITIK STREPTOKOKKLAR

- α - gemolitik streptokokklar optoxin antibiotigiga sezgirligi va o't kislotaga chidamliligiga ko'ra 2 guruhga bo'linadi:
- 1. Optoxinga sezgir (chidamsiz), o't kislotada eruvchan – **S. Pneumoniae**
 2. Optoxinga chidamli, o't kislotada erimaydigan – **Viridans** guruh streptokokklari (**S. Mitis, S. Mutans, S. Sanguinis**)

1. S. PNEUMONIAE



Diplokokk shaklga ega bo'lgan, kapsulali bakteriya.

Virulent faktorlari:

- Kapsula
- IgA proteaza

Kapsula – fagotsitoz jarayonidan himoya.

IgA proteaza – nafas yo'llari shilliq qavatidagi Immunoglobulin A'larni parchalab yuboradi.

* Taloq olib tashlangan bemorlarda kapsulali bakteriyalarga qayta chalinish ehtimoli oshadi.

Vaksinatsiya:

Uzoq muddatli xotira hosil qiladi:

- PCV-13, PCV-15, PCV-20

Qisqa muddatli xotira hosil qiladi:

- PPSV – 23

*(PCV – pneumococcal conjugate vaccine)

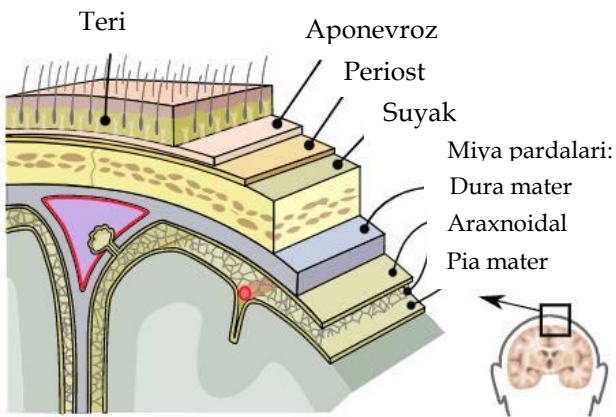
*(PPSV – protect against pneumococcal infections)

Davolash – antibakterial terapiya.

Sabab bo'luvchi kasalliklari:

- **M**ENINGIT
- **O**TITIS MEDIA
- **P**NEVMONIYA
- **S**INUSIT

MENINGIT – bosh va orqa miya pardalarining yallig'lanishi.



Belgilari:

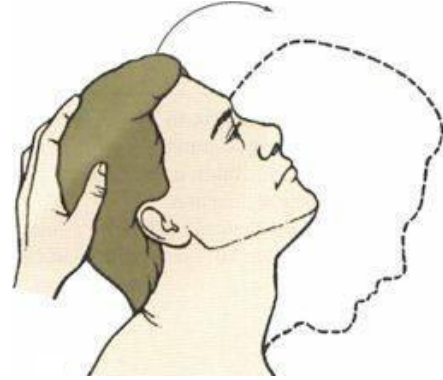
- ✓ Isitma
- ✓ Kuchli bosh og'riq
- ✓ Qusish
- ✓ Bo'yin qotishi
- ✓ Fotofobiya (yorug'likdan qo'rqish)

Meningitni aniq tashxislash uchun asosiy quyidagi belgilardan musbat natija olishimiz kerak:

1. Ensa rigidligi
2. Kernig simptomi
3. Brudzinski simptomi

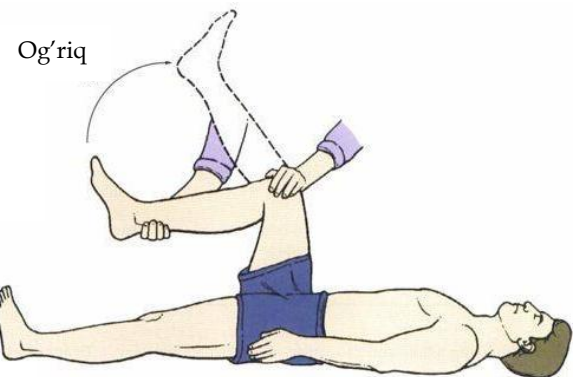
Ensa rigidligi:

Og'riq



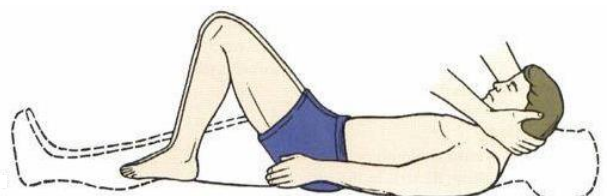
Kernig simptomi:

Bemor gorizontal holatda yotqizilib, oyoq chanoq-son bo'g'imidan bukilgan holatda tizza bo'g'imi yoziladigan bo'lsa og'riq kelib chiqadi.

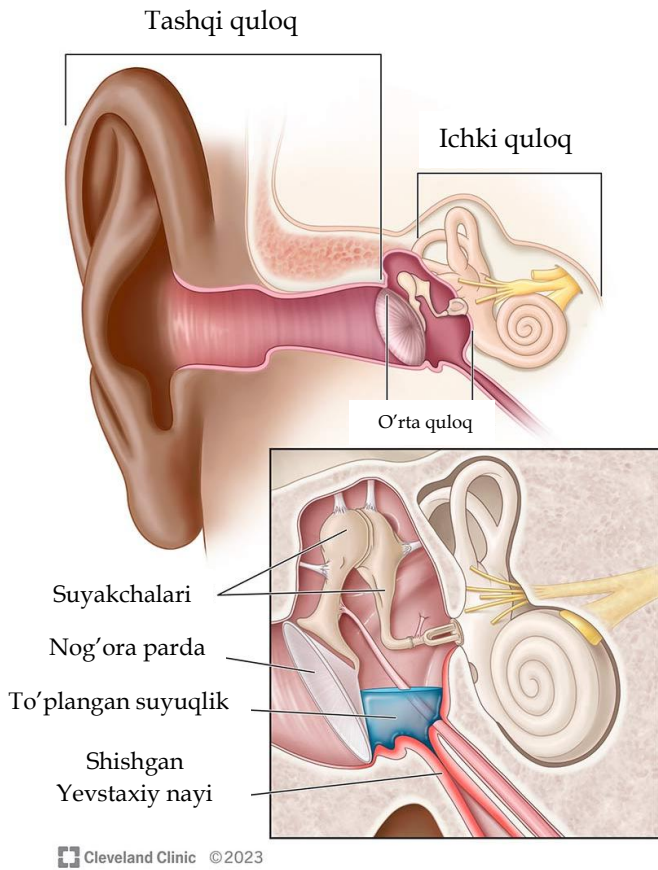


Brudzinski simptomi:

Bemor gorizontal holatda yotqizilib, bemorning boshi tanasi tomonga ko'tarilsa oyoqlarini tizza bo'g'imidan bukib olishi kuzatiladi.



OTITIS MEDIA – oʻrta quloq yalligʻlanishi



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Belgilari:

- ✓ Isitma
- ✓ Quloqdagi ogʻriq
- ✓ Ishtaha pasayishi
- ✓ Bolalarda quloqni koʻp ushlab
- ✓ Yigʻlash
- ✓ Uyqu kamayishi

PNEVMONIYA

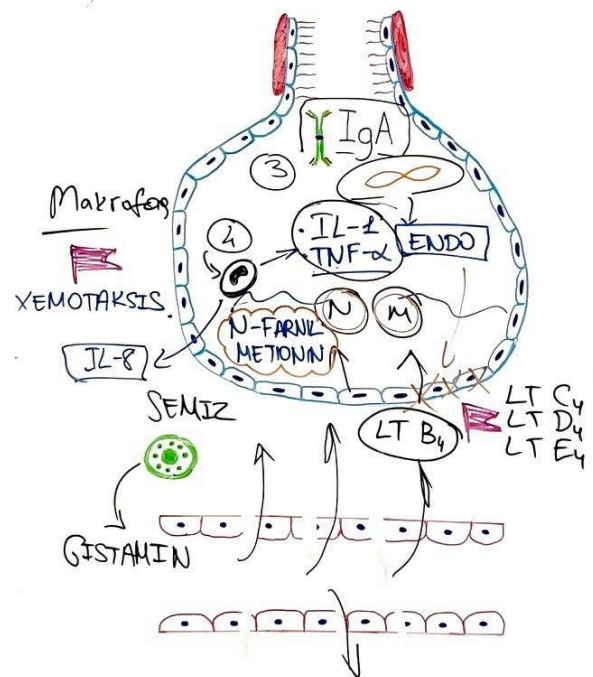
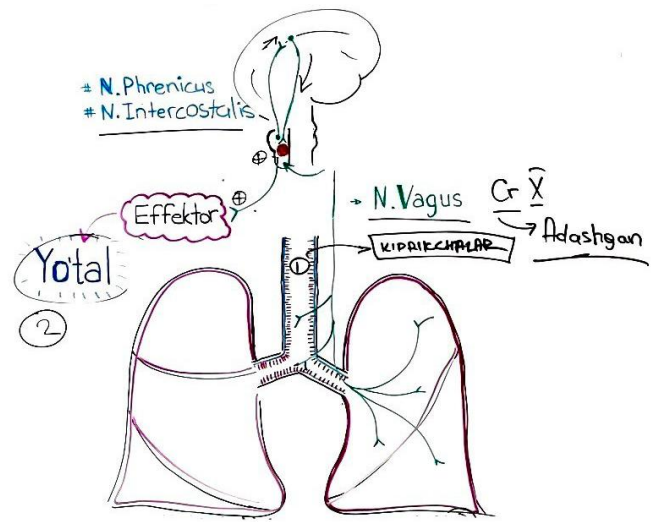
Yuqish yoʻli: nafas olish va aspiratsion.

Turlari:

1. Kasalxona ichi
2. Kasalxona tashqari

Bakteriyaga qarshi javob reaksiyalari:

1. Nafas yoʻllari kipriksimon epiteliysi
2. Yoʻtal refleksi
3. Nafas yoʻllaridagi IgA
4. Makrofaglar (immun javob)



*Endotoksin faqat gram (-) bakteriyalardan ajraladi.

Alveola ichidagi jarayonlar fazalari:

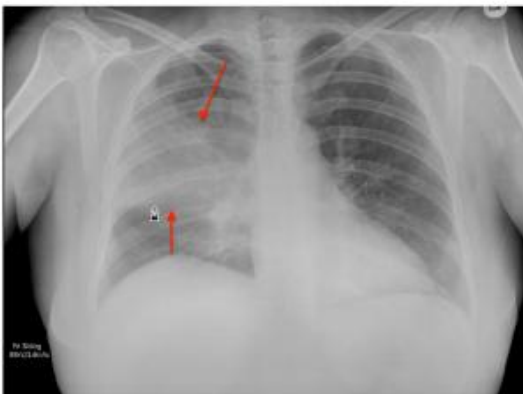
1. Zichlashish (1-2 kun)
2. Qizil jigarlanish (3-4 kun)
3. Kulrang jigarlanish (4-7 kun)
4. Tiklanish bosqichi (≥ 8 kun)

Belgilari:

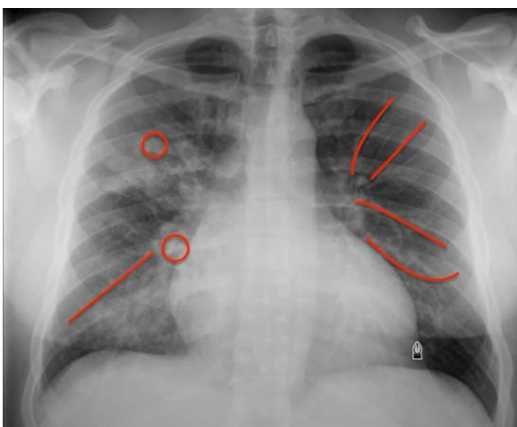
- ✓ Nafas olish soni ortishi
- ✓ Yurak urish soni ortishi
- ✓ Harorat koʻtarilishi
- ✓ Yoʻtal
- ✓ Charchoq

Pnevmoniyaga aniq tashxis qo'yish uchun:

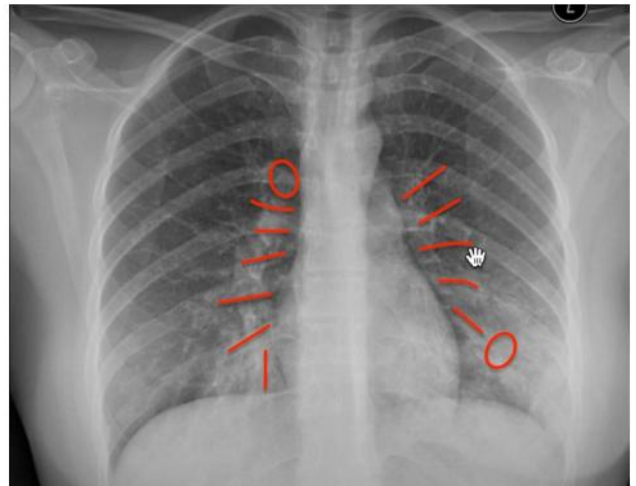
- **Umumiy ko'rik:**
 - ✓ Nafas soni oshishi
 - ✓ Yurak urish soni oshishi
 - ✓ Hansirash
 - ✓ Ko'kra sohasi kengayishi
 - ✓ Qo'shimcha mushaklar ishtiroki
- **Palpatsiya:** Rezistentlik oshishi
- **Perkussiya:** To'mtoqlashgan tovush
- **Auskultatsiya:**
 - ✓ Nafas xirillashlari
 - ✓ Krepitatsiya shovqini
 - ✓ Bronxial tovush
- **Rentgen: "Oltin standart"**
 - ✓ Bo'lakli (lobar) pnevmoniya
 - ✓ Bronxopnevmoniya
 - ✓ Interstitsial pnevmoniya



1. Bo'lakli pnevmoniya



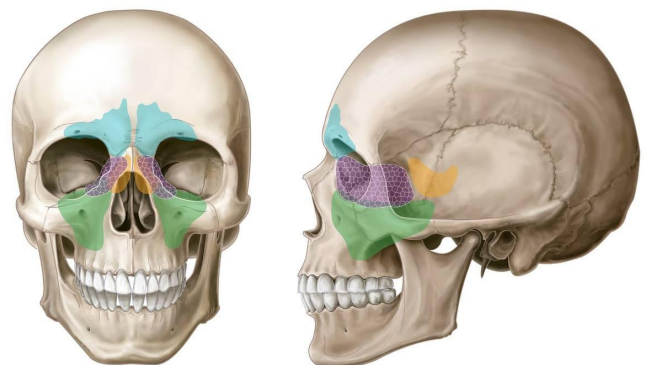
2. Bronxopnevmoniya



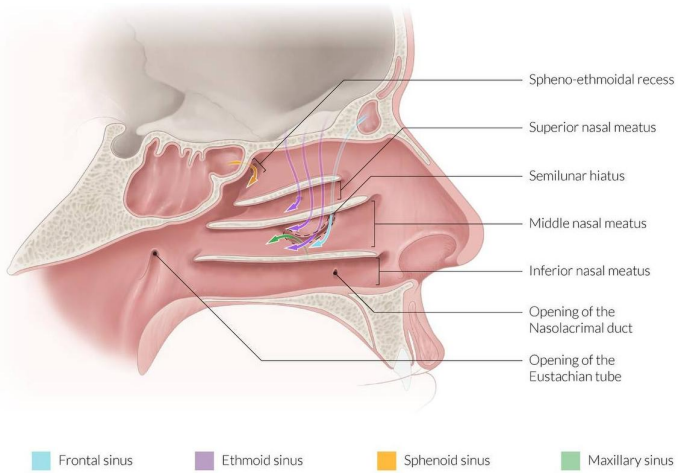
3. Interstitsial pnevmoniya

- **Balg'am:**
 - ✓ Zangsimon (S.Pneumo)
 - ✓ Yoqimsiz hidli (Klebsiella)
 - ✓ Yashil (Pseudomonas)
 - ✓ Jelesimon (Anaeroblar)

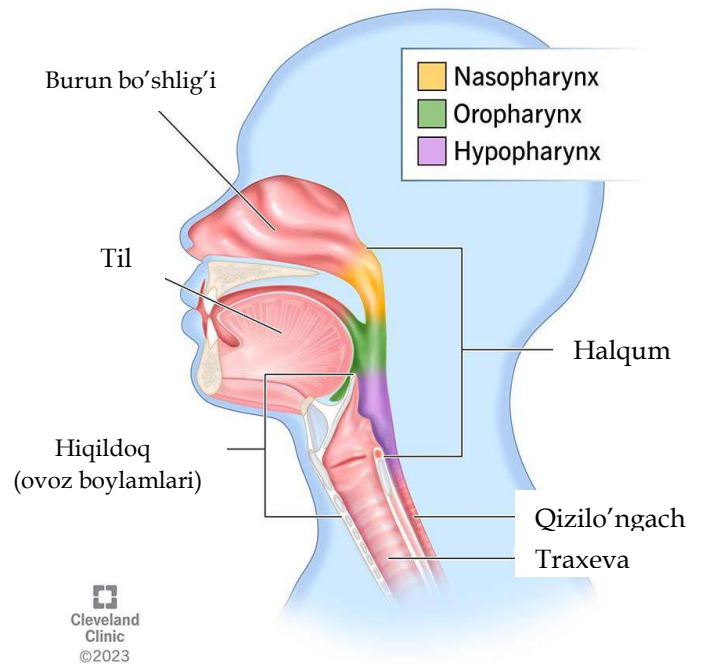
SINUSIT - sinus bo'shliqlari yallig'lanishi.



- Frontal sinus
- Etmoidal (G'alvirsimon) sinus
- Sfenoidal (Ponasimon) sinus
- Maksillar (Gaymor) sinus



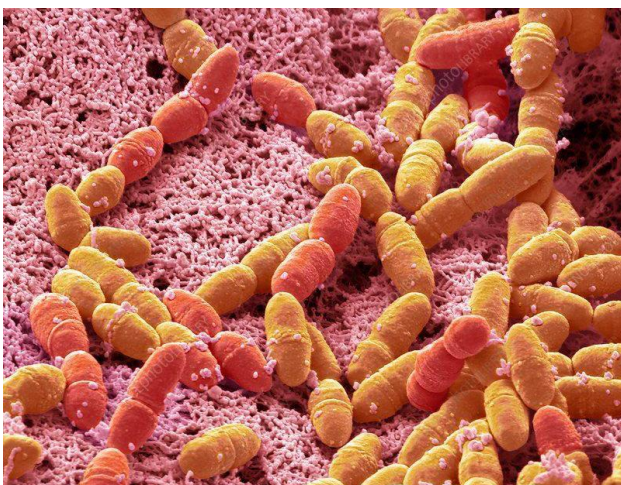
- Uchrash sohasi:
✓ **Orofarynx normal mikroflorasida.**
- Biofilm hosil qilish xususiyati bor.
- Davolash: makrolidlar va seftriakson.



You Tube sahifamizda batafsil o'rganing!

S.PNEUMO

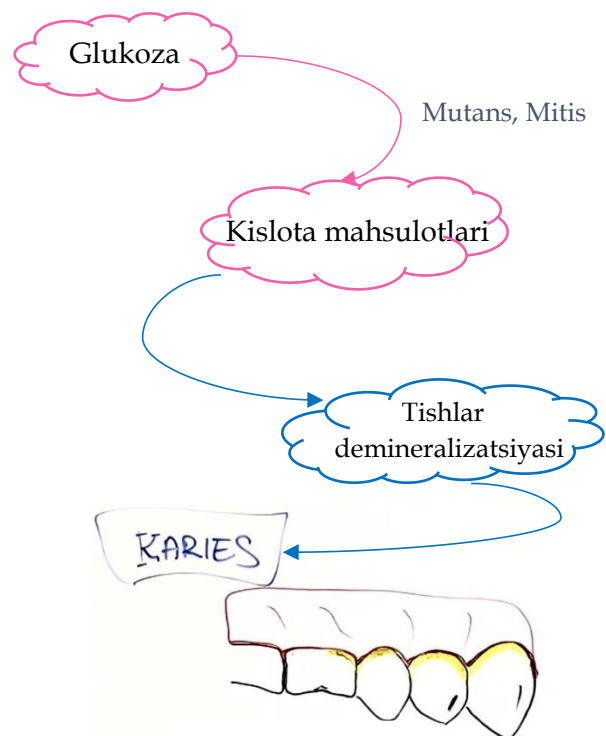
2. VIRIDANS STREPTOKOKKLAR



Optoxin va o't kislotaga sezuvchan emas.

Asosiy turlari:

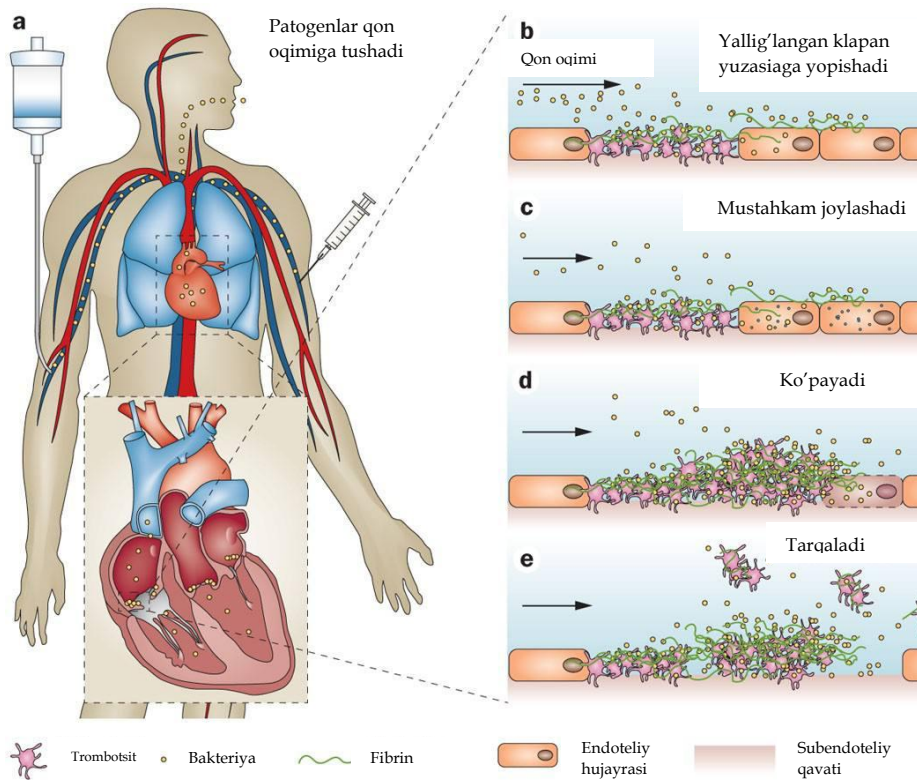
- **Sanguinis**
- **Mitis**
- **Mutans**



Xulosa:

Mitis hamda Mutans tishlarda karieslarga sabab bo'ladi.

Sanguinis



Sanguinis asosan **S.Aureus** zararlagan yurak klapanlariga borib joylashadi

Natijada **qaytalanuvchi o'tkir osti endokarditlarga** sabab bo'lib qoladi.



VIRIDANS

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

