

Date: 27th March-2026

ANTIKOAGULYANTLAR VA ANTIAGREGANTLARNING KLINIK QO‘LLANILISHI: ZAMONAVIY YONDASHUVLAR VA SAMARADORLIK

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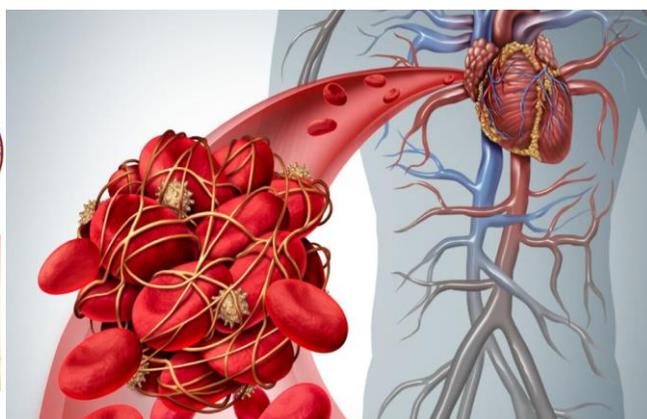
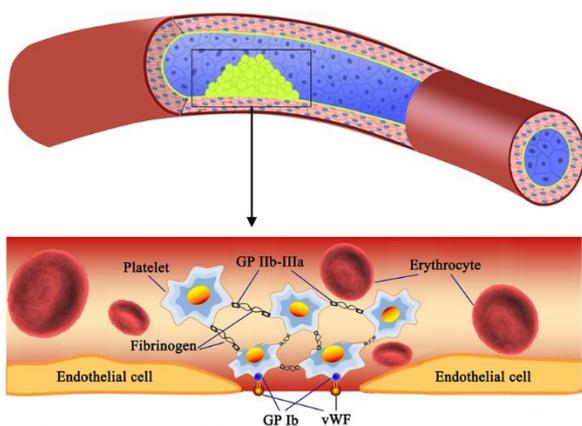
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Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada antikoagulyant va antiagregant dori vositalarining ta‘sir mexanizmi, klinik qo‘llanilishi, samaradorligi hamda xavfsizlik jihatlari tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu preparatlar tromboz va tromboemboliyani oldini olishda muhim ahamiyatga ega bo‘lib, yurak-qon tomir kasalliklarida keng qo‘llaniladi.

Kalit so‘zlar: antikoagulyant, antiagregant, tromboz, geparin, aspirin, varfarin, NOAK

Kirish



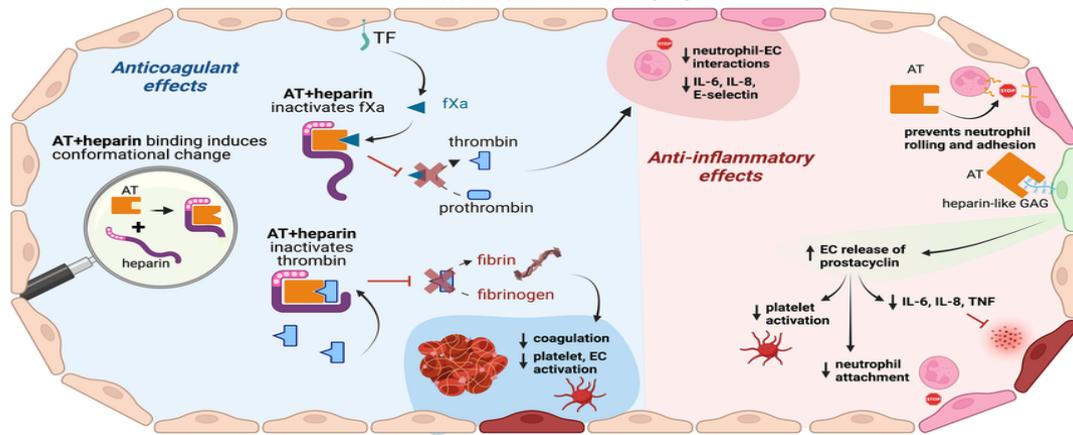
Tromboz va tromboemboliya yurak-qon tomir kasalliklarining asosiy sabablaridan biri hisoblanadi. Ushbu patologik holatlarning oldini olish va davolashda antikoagulyantlar hamda antiagregantlar muhim rol o‘ynaydi. Ular qon ivish tizimining turli bosqichlariga ta‘sir qilib, tromb hosil bo‘lishini kamaytiradi.

Tadqiqot metodologiyasi

- ilmiy manbalar tahlili (WHO, ESC, ACC tavsiyalari)
- klinik tadqiqotlar natijalarini solishtirish
- farmakologik tahlil
- klinik kuzatuvlar

1. Antikoagulyantlar: ta‘sir mexanizmi va turlari

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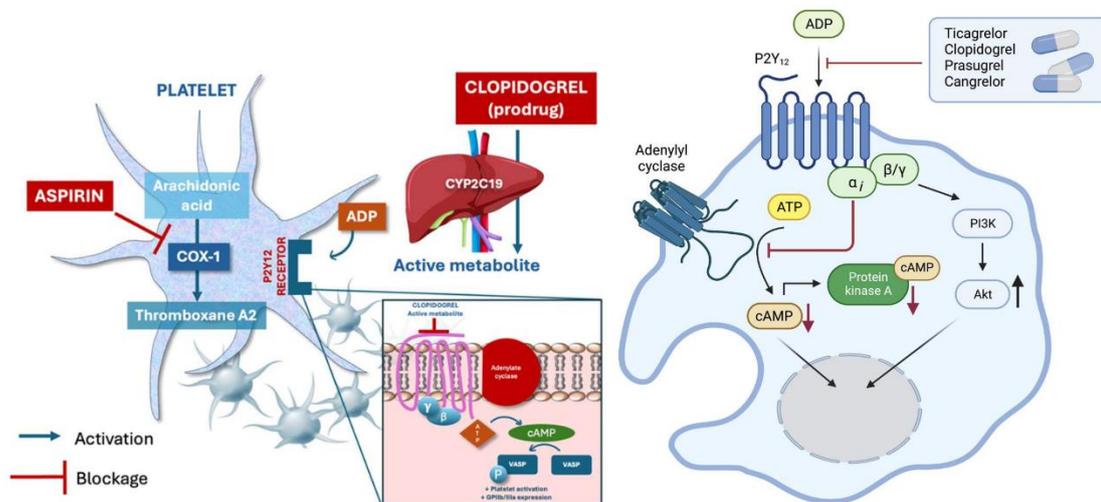


Antikoagulyantlar — qon ivish (koagulyatsiya) tizimiga ta'sir qilib, fibrin hosil bo'lishini kamaytiradi.

Asosiy turlari:

- **Geparin** – tez ta'sir qiladi (IV/SC)
- **Varfarin** – K vitamini antagonist
- **NOAK (DOAC):**
 - rivaroksaban
 - apiksaban
 - dabigatran

2. Antiagregantlar: ta'sir mexanizmi



Antiagregantlar — trombositlar agregatsiyasini (yopishishini) inhibe qiladi.

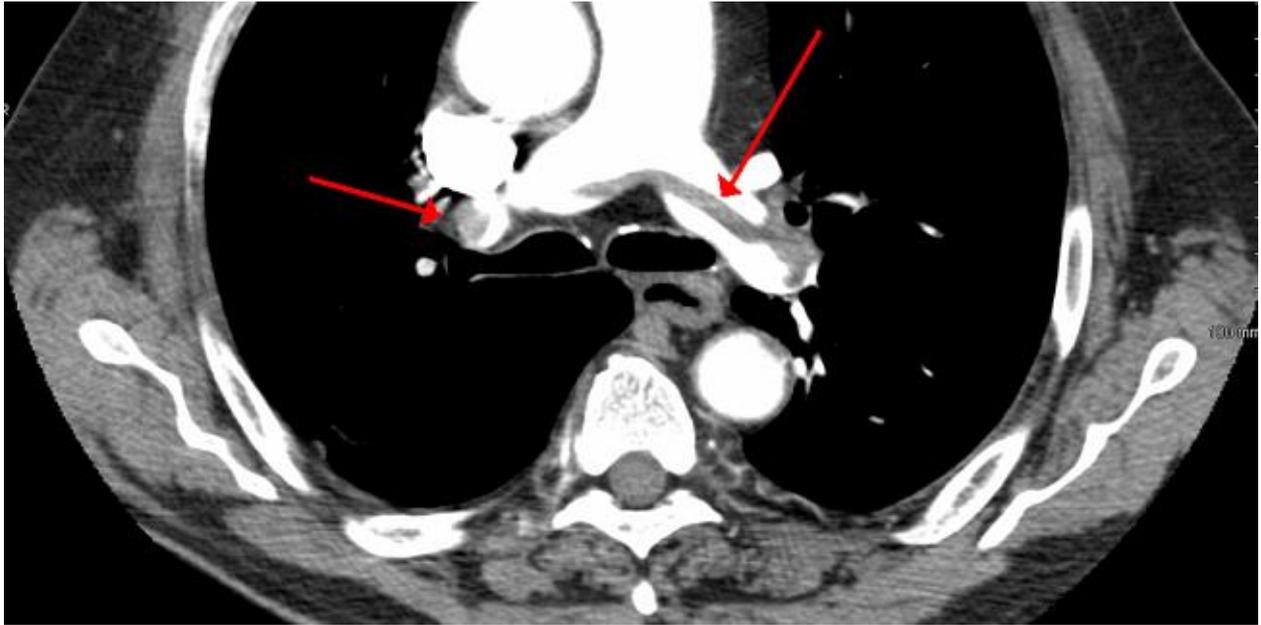
Asosiy preparatlar:

- **Aspirin** – COX inhibitsiya
- **Klopidogrel** – ADP retseptor blokatori
- **Ticagrelor** – kuchli antiagregant

3. Klinik qo'llanilishi



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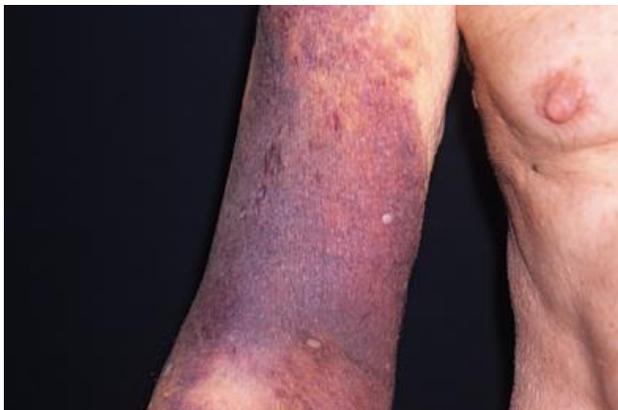
Antikoagulyantlar qo'llaniladi:

- chuqur vena trombozi (DVT)
- o'pka emboliyasi
- atrial fibrillyatsiya
- protez klapanlar

Antiagregantlar qo'llaniladi:

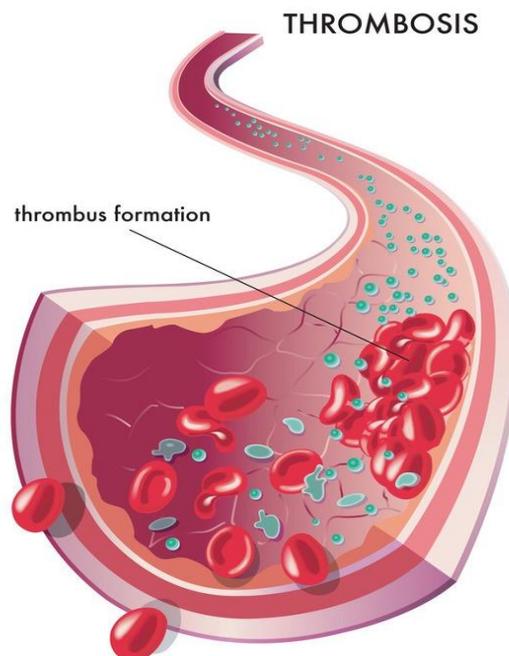
- miokard infarkti
- insult profilaktikasi
- koronar arteriya kasalligi

4. Yon ta'sirlar va xavflar



Asosiy xavf: qon ketish

- ichki qon ketish
- gematoma



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- oshqozon-ichak qon ketishi

Nazorat:

- INR (varfarin)
- klinik monitoring

5. Zamonaviy yondashuvlar

- individual terapiya
- NOAK preparatlari keng qo'llanilishi
- xavf/foyda balansini hisoblash
- klinik protokollarga amal qilish

Muhokama

Antikoagulyant va antiagregantlar yurak-qon tomir kasalliklarida o'limni kamaytirishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. To'g'ri tanlangan terapiya bemor hayot sifatini yaxshilaydi. Biroq noto'g'ri qo'llash qon ketish xavfini oshiradi.

Xulosa

Ushbu dori vositalari:

- trombozni oldini oladi
- asoratlarni kamaytiradi
- hayotni saqlab qoladi

Ammo ularni qo'llashda individual yondashuv zarur.

FOYDALANILGAN ADABIYOTLAR:

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