

Date: 25th February-2026

YASHIRIN (ASIMPTOMATIK) SIFILIS VA HOMILADORLIK ASORATLARI.

Jo'rayev Farrux G'afforovich
Qurbonova Dilfuza O'tkir qizi

Qorako'l Abu li ibn Sino nomidagi Jamoat salomatligi texnikumi.

Annotatsiya: Yashirin (asimptomatik) sifilis klinik belgilsiz kechadigan, ammo serologik testlarda aniqlanadigan infeksiyon kasallik bosqichidir. Homiladorlik davrida aniqlanmagan sifilis homila va yangi tug'ilgan chaqaloqda og'ir asoratlarga, jumladan tug'ma sifilis, o'lik tug'ilish va neonatal o'limga olib kelishi mumkin. Ushbu maqolada yashirin sifilis patogenezi, diagnostikasi, homiladorlikka ta'siri va profilaktik choralar yoritiladi.

Kalit so'zlar: yashirin sifilis, homiladorlik, tug'ma sifilis, serologik skrining, Treponema pallidum.

1. Kirish

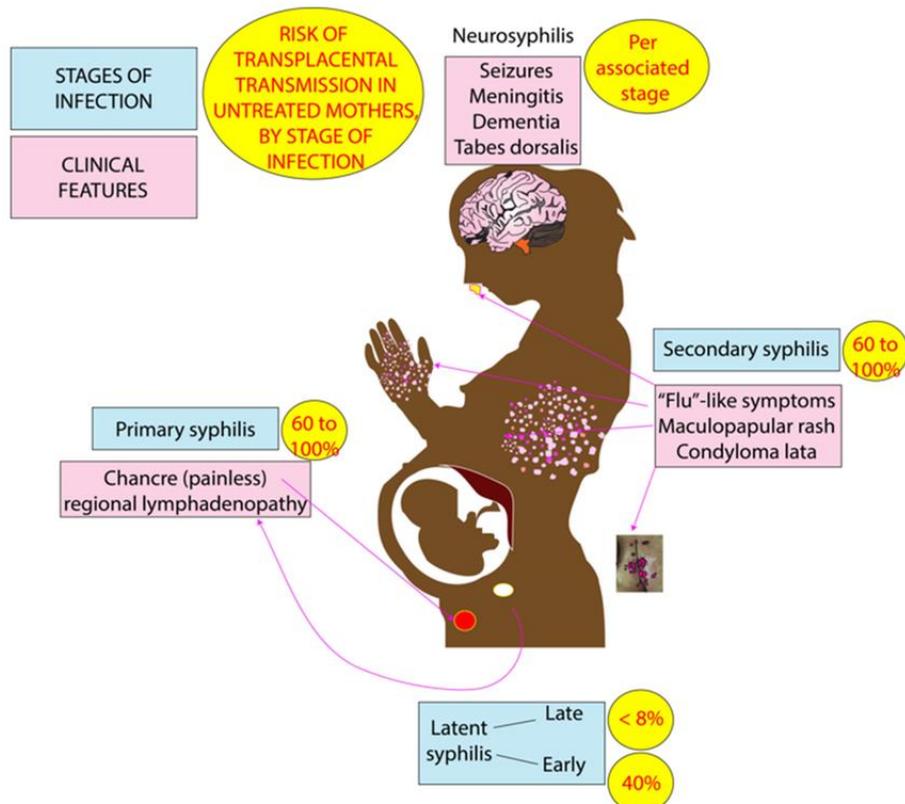
Sifilis — jinsiy yo'l bilan yuqadigan surunkali infeksiyon kasallik bo'lib, qo'zg'atuvchisi Treponema pallidum hisoblanadi.

World Health Organization ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, har yili dunyoda yuz minglab homilador ayollarda sifilis aniqlanadi va bu tug'ma sifilis xavfini oshiradi.

Yashirin sifilis ikki bosqichga bo'linadi:

- Erta yashirin (infeksiyadan keyin 1 yilgacha)
- Kech yashirin (1 yildan ortiq)

2. Patogenez va homilaga o'tish mexanizmi



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Infeksiya yo'ldosh (platsenta) orqali homilaga o'tadi. Odatda 14–16 haftalikdan keyin transplatsentar yuqish xavfi ortadi.

Natijada:

- Platsentar yallig'lanish
- Homila gipoksiyasi
- Intrauterin rivojlanishdan orqada qolish

3. Diagnostika

Yashirin sifilis klinik belgilar bermaydi, shuning uchun laborator diagnostika asosiy ahamiyatga ega.

Nontreponem testlar:

- VDRL
- RPR

Treponem testlar:

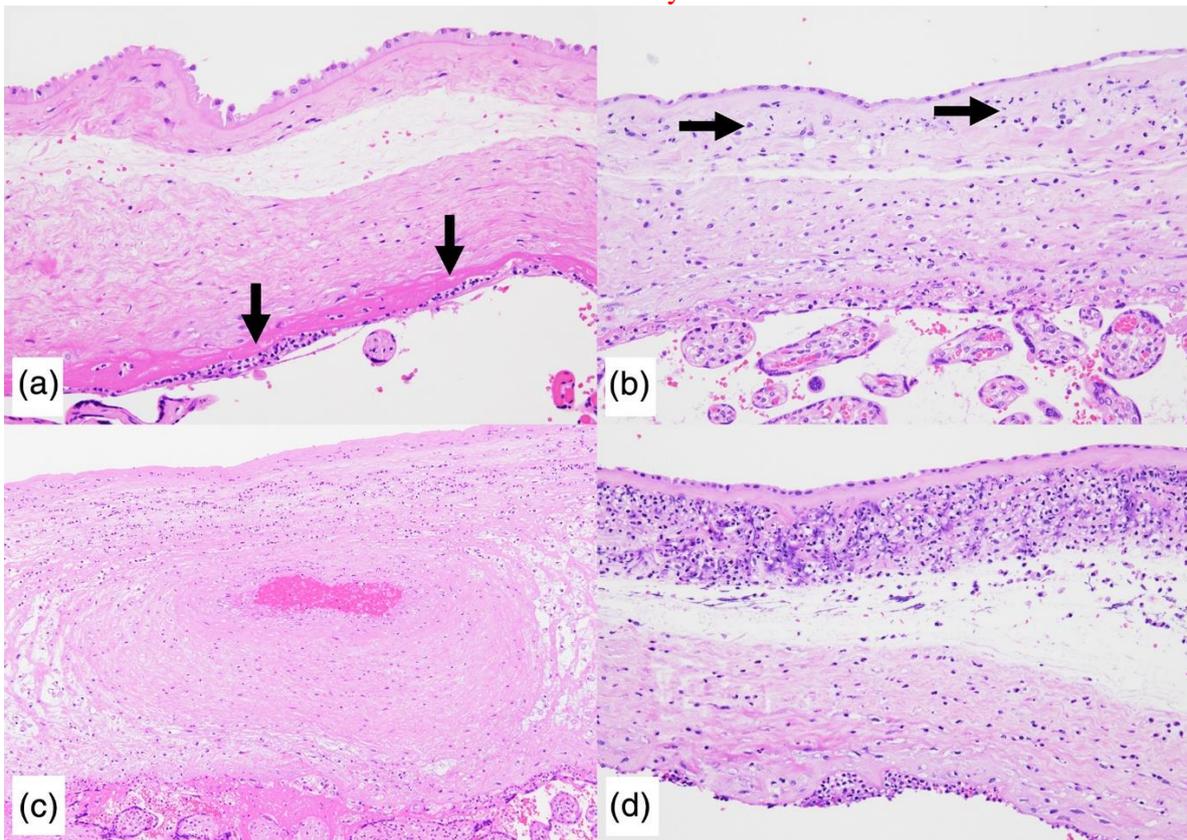
- TPHA
- FTA-ABS

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention homilador ayollarda kamida ikki marta skrining o'tkazishni tavsiya qiladi.

4. Homiladorlik asoratlari



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Yashirin sifilis quyidagi asoratlarga olib kelishi mumkin:

- O'lik tug'ilish
- Muddatidan oldin tug'ruq
- Tug'ma sifilis
- Neonatal o'lim

Tug'ma sifilis belgilariga:

- Gepasplenomegaliya
- Teri toshmalari
- Suyak deformatsiyalari
- Nevrologik zararlanish

5. Davolash va profilaktika

Asosiy davolash vositasi — benzatin penitsillin.

Homiladorlik davrida:

- Erta aniqlash
- O'z vaqtida antibiotik terapiya
- Jinsiy hamkorni davolash

World Health Organization tavsiyalariga ko'ra, homilador ayollarda sifilis skriningi majburiy bo'lishi kerak.



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6. Muhokama

Yashirin sifilis klinik belgilar bermagani sababli xavfli hisoblanadi. Skrining dasturlarini kuchaytirish va antenatal kuzatuv sifatini oshirish tug'ma sifilisni kamaytirishda muhim omil hisoblanadi.

7. Xulosa

Yashirin sifilis homiladorlikda jiddiy perinatal asoratlarga olib keladi. Erta skrining va to'liq davolash orqali tug'ma sifilisning oldini olish mumkin. Profilaktika strategiyalari sog'liqni saqlash tizimining ustuvor yo'nalishi bo'lishi lozim.

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