

INFLUENCE OF INHALATION BACTERIOPHAGE THERAPY ON THE IMMUNE SYSTEM IN CHILDREN DURING THE TREATMENT OF ACUTE TONSILLITIS

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Received: 02 February 2025

Revised: 13 February 2025

Accepted: 07 March 2025

Published: 10 March 2025

Funding source for publication:
Andijan state medical institute and
I-EDU GROUP LLC.**Publisher's Note:** IJSP stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

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Abstract.

Relevance. Timely diagnosis and treatment of acute tonsillitis (AT) in children remains one of the current areas of outpatient care. At the same time, in recent years, the introduction of treatment methods using bacteriophages has become a relevant area in pediatrics. **Objective.** Analysis of the effect of inhalation bacteriophage therapy (IBT) on the local immune system of children with AT. **Materials and methods.** The study was conducted on the basis of a randomized controlled method. 212 children aged 4 to 15 years with AT and 110 practically healthy children (control group) were examined. The first group included 107 sick children with AT who received standard general treatment.

The second group consisted of 105 children who received inhalation bacteriophage therapy (IBT) together with standard treatment. The immunological study included the determination of sIgA and TNF- α . IBT was performed using pyobacteriophage PLC (RF). **Results.** In children with AT, a decrease in the sIgA level was observed on the first day of the disease (in younger children - up to 40.9%, in adolescents - up to 41.9%). With IBT, by the sixth day of treatment in both age groups, an increase in sIgA to 96.9% was noted, in patients who did not receive IBT, this figure was on average 80.7%. Similar changes were observed when studying the TNF- α level. The TNF- α level, which was high in the acute phase of the disease, gradually decreased during treatment. On the third day of treatment in children receiving IBT, TNF- α decreased on average to 11.0%, and on the sixth day of treatment to 17%, from the initial level. **Conclusion.** The use of inhalation bacteriophage therapy in the complex treatment of children with acute tonsillitis against the background of an improvement in local immunity indicators by 16.3% contributed to a positive shift in the clinical signs of the disease by 1.39 times ($p \leq 0.05$).

Key words: immunity, children, adolescents, acute tonsillitis, bacteriophage.

Mavzu dolzarbliği. Bolalardagi o'tkir tonzillit (O'T) pediatriya hamda birlamchi tibbiy yordam sohasida muhim masalalardan biri bo'lib qolmoqda. Muammoning dolzarbliği barcha yoshdagı bolalar o'tasida mazkur patologiyaning ko'payishi bilan bog'liqdir. Harorat va ob-havo sharoitlariga qarab, O'T klinik ko'rinishi bilan birlamchi ambulatoriya yordamiga murojaat qiluvchi bolalar soni 75% ga yetadi [4]. Ushbu bemorlarning aksariyati «tez-tez kasal bo'ladijan bolalar» (ChBD) guruhiga kiruvchi bolalardir. Mazkur guruh bolalarining o'ziga xos xususiyati - immunitetning pastligi bo'lib, somatik kasalliklarga tez-tez kasallanish bilan namoyon bo'ladi. Shuningdek, bolalik davridagi yuqumli kasalliklarning aksariyati o'tkir tonzillit sifatida ko'rinishda bo'ladi [9]. Shu bois, bolalarda og'iz bo'shilg'ining shilliq qavatining immunitetini o'rganish zamonaviy pediatriyada muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib qolmoqda [6,15]. So'lak biomarkerlarini o'chash mahalliy immunitet faolligi hamda davolovchi shifokorning terapeutik taktikasining samaradorligi haqida muhim ma'lumotlarni berishi mumkin [18]. Shu bilan birga, bolalarda immun tizimini taxlil qilish usullari invaziv bo'lib, bolaning psixologik holatiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatish bilan bir qatorda, poliklinik sharoitda immunologik tadqiqot o'tkazish imkoniyati har doim mavjud emas. Hamda venoz qon biologik material xisoblanib, uni utilizatsiya qilish polklinika sharoitida imkoniyat yo'q. Shunday ekan, poliklinika sharoitida bemorlar bilan ishlashda noinvaziv usuldan foydalanish maqsadga muoffiqdir.

Shuningdek, so'nggi yillarda bakteriofag yordamida davo muolajalarini o'tkazish usullarini tadbiq etish pediatriya sohasida ko'plab yo'nalishlarida muhim ahamiyatga ega bo'lib qolmoqda [2,6].

Tadqiqot maqsadi. Bolalar orasida O'T davo jarayonida ingalatsion bakteriofag terapiyasi qo'llanilishini samaradorligi taxlil qilish.

MATERIALLAR VA TADQIQOT USULLARI.

A. Dizayni.

Tadqiqotning dizayni randomizatsiyalangan nazorat ostida sinov usuliga asoslangan edi. Jami 4 yoshdan 15 yoshgacha 212 nafar O'T bo'lgan bemor bolalar (o'rtacha yoshi $10,4 \pm 1,37$ yosh, $p \leq 0,01$), hamda shu yoshdagagi 110 nafar deyarli sog'lom bolalar nazorat guruhiga kiritildi. Tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalariga asoslangan xoda bemorlar guruhlarga bo'lindi:

Birinchi guruhga (I-GR) O'T bo'lgan bolalar kiritilgan bo'lib $n = 107$ (212 tadan 50,5%), ular standart davo oldilar. Ikkinci guruhdagagi (II-GR) - $n = 105$ (212 tadan 49,95%) bemor bolalarga nisbatan, standart davo bilan birqalikda ingolyatsion bakteriofag terapiyasi (IBT) kursi o'tkazilildi. Tadqiqotning immunologik ma'lumotlarini shrganish uchun ikkita bemor yoshi bo'yicha guruhlariga bo'lindi:

- yosh bolalar: 4 yoshdan 9 yoshgacha;
- 9 yoshdan 15 yoshgacha bo'lgan o'smirlar.

Ushbu yosh taqsimotida BJSST tavsiyasi hisobga olindi (2013).

C. Bemorni tanlash mezonlari.

Tadqiqot guruhlariga qo'shilish mezonlari quyidagicha tashkil etilgan:

- Immunologik tadqiqotning «tozaligiga» ta'sir qiluvchi yuqumli va yuqumli bo'Imagan kasalliklarga chalingan 4 yoshdan 15 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalar (asosiy tadqiqot guruhlari);

- Amalda sog'lom bolalar shu yoshdagagi bolalar (nazorat guruhi).

Tadqiqot guruhlaridan chiqarib tashlash mezonzlari quyidagilarni o'z ichiga oladi:

- 4 yoshgacha va 15 yoshdan oshgan;
- Surunkali somatik kasalliklari bo'lgan;
- O'tkir yuqumli kasalliklarga chalingan bolalar va o'smirlar;
- Immunoallergik kasalligi bo'lgan (diatez, ovqat allergiyasi, bronxial astma va boshqalar);
- Onkologik va qon kasalliklari bo'lgan;
- Psixosomatik kasalliklarga chalingan bolalar va o'smirlar.

C. Tadqiqot usullari.

Klinik tadqiqotlar oilaviy poliklinika sharoitida o'tkazildi. Patologiyaning xususiyatlarini hisobga olgan holda, bolalar avvaliga infekzionist bilan birqalikda, so'ngra bolalar otolaringolog, endokrinolog va nevropatolog kabi ixtisoslashgan mutaxassislar tomonidan tekshirildi. Barcha bemorlarda umumi yon tahvilini o'tkazish bilan birqalikda, oq yon hujayralari soni, neytrofil va limfotsitlar nisbati (NLR) hisoblandi.

Immunologik tadqiqot TNF- α (pg/ml) va sekretor immunoglobulin (sIgA, mkg/ml) miqdorini aniqlash asosida shilliq qavat immunitetini (so'lak diagnostikasi) o'rghanishni o'z ichiga olgan. Bolalarning so'lak namunalari kunning birinchi yarmida, og'iz bo'shlig'i ni sovutilgan qaynatilgan suv bilan yuvgandan keyin 30 daqiqadan so'ng steril probirkalarda yig'ildi. sIgA (sekretor immunoglobulin) miqdorini aniqlash diagnostik reaktivlar to'plami: «sIgA ELISA Kit» (ELISA, Germaniya) va «Secretory IgA-ELISA» (Xema Co. Ltd., RF) ishlatalilgan. So'lakdagi TNF- α ni aniqlash qattiq fazali «sendvich» usuliga asoslangan mono- va poliklonal antitelalardan foydalangan holda «Vektor Best» YoAJ (RF) tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan to'plamlardan foydalanildi. Bunday hollarda immunologik tadqiqot (so'lak diagnostikasi) klinikaga tashrif kuni, shuningdek davoning 3 va 6-kunlarida o'tkazildi.

D. Ingolyatsion bakteriofag davo usuli metodikasi.

Biz tavsiya qilgan bakteriofag terapiyasi suyuq kompleks piobakteriofag (PSL) yordamida amalga oshirildi. PSL, Rossiyaning NPO Microgen tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan bo'lib, nebulayzer ingalyatsiyasi orqali bodomsimon bezlarning shilliq qavatini sug'orish uchun ishlatildi. Nebulayzer ingalyatsiyasi uy sharoitida kunning birinchi yarmida, bir marta, 5 ml PSL hajmida va 10 daqqa davomida amalga oshirildi. Bu davolash usuli kasallikning birinchi kunlaridan boshlab besh kun davom etdi.

E. Tadqiqotning tibbiy-statistik tahlili.

Olingan natijalar asosida statistik tahlil o'tkazildi. Klinik laboratoriya tadqiqotlari natijalarini statistik qayta ishslash Excel 2013 (Microsoft Office 2013) asosida biz tomonidan ishlab chiqilgan statistik dastur yordamida amalga oshirildi. Guruhlar o'rtaсидаги таққослашлар о'rghanish davrida o'rtacha natija asos qilib olindi. Barcha tahlillarda ishonchlik darajasi 95% da $p \leq 0,05$ deb hisoblandi.

Natijalar.

Ilmiy izlanish maqsadiga muvofiq, o'tkir tonzillit bilan og'rigan bolalar va o'smirlarning davolashdan oldin va keyin immunologik tadqiqotlar natijalarini o'rghanildi. Bemorlarning yosh xususiyatlarini va Amerika Otolaringologiya Akademiyasining (AAO-HNS) 2019 yilgi tavsiyalarini hisobga olgan holda, immunologik kasalliklari bo'Imagan bolalarda tadqiqot

o'tkazildi. Bu tadqiqot so'lakdag'i immunitet (sekretor immunoglobulin A - sIgA va TNF- α) o'rganishni o'z ichiga olgan.

So'lak diagnostikasi bolalarni tekshirishning zamonaviy noinvaziv usullaridan biri bo'lib, aholining ushbu toifasidagi o'tkir va surunkali kasalliklarni tashxislash va davolashni kuzatish imkonini beradi. Bundan tashqari, sIgA polimerik (asosan dimerlar) va kovalent ravishda «sekretor komponent» deb ataladigan epitelial glikoprotein bilan bog'langan bo'lib, terapiya samaradorligining diagnostik jihatdan muhim ko'rsatkichidir. **(1-jadvalga qarang).**

Nazorat guruhida o'smirlarda kichik yoshdagilarga bolalarga nisbatan sIgA darajasi yuqori bo'lganligi, ya'niy $99,49 \pm 4,447$ mkg/ml dan $128,08 \pm 10,074$ mkg/ml ga yetgani aniqlandi, bu 1,3 baravar yuqori ko'rsatkich degani. Shuningdek, qiz bolalarda o'g'il bolalarga nisbatan sIgA miqdori o'rtacha 2% gacha yuqori bo'lganligi qayd qilindi, bu jins orasidagi farq kuchli emasligini ko'rsatadi ($p \geq 0,05$). Olib borilgan tekshiruvlrimiz natijalariga ko'ra, O'T bemorlarda kasallikning o'tkir davrda sIgA ning o'rtacha pasayishi kuzatilgan: yosh bolalarda - 40,9% gacha, o'smirlarda - 41,9% gacha ($p \leq 0,05$).

1-jadval

Davolashdan oldin va davolash davriida o'tkir tonzillitli bolalarda IgA darajasi (mkg / ml).

Yakuniy	Qizlar	O'g'il bolalalar	I guruh (n=107)			II guruh (n=105)												
			4-8 yosh	9-15 yosh	4-8 yosh			9-15 yosh			4-8 yosh			9-15 yosh				
					Davodan oldin	3 kun	6- kun	Davodan oldin	3 kun	6- kun	Davodan oldin	3 kun	6- kun	Davodan oldin	3 kun	6- kun		
99,59±4,467	99,71±5,154	99,15±3,747	129,87*, *±10,174	126,33*, *±11,143	58,16*, *±4,865	57,84*, *±5,656	73,15*, *±4,820	98,91*, *±7,837	75,81*, *±6,126	93,08*, *±4,881	125,99*, *±6,316	127,15*, *±4,177	125,05*, *±5,477	125,63*, *±5,306	57,63*, *±5,654	64,29*, *±6,289	74,24*, *±7,198	
127,08*, *±10,641	129,87*, *±10,174	126,33*, *±11,143	57,54*, *±5,525	72,11*, *±5,618	96,61*, *±4,513	73,53*, *±4,564	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	75,74*, *±4,584	96,08*, *±4,881	125,99*, *±6,316	125,61*, *±5,847	125,05*, *±5,477	58,16*, *±5,625	65,61*, *±5,847	75,35*, *±6,811	76,34*, *±5,767	73,61*, *±4,898
129,87*, *±10,174	129,87*, *±10,174	126,33*, *±11,143	71,48*, *±5,225	73,53*, *±5,670	96,61*, *±4,513	73,53*, *±4,564	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	75,74*, *±4,584	96,08*, *±4,881	125,99*, *±6,316	125,61*, *±5,847	125,05*, *±5,477	58,16*, *±5,625	65,61*, *±5,847	75,35*, *±6,811	76,34*, *±5,767	73,61*, *±4,898
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95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	125,99*, *±6,316	127,15*, *±4,177	125,05*, *±5,477	58,16*, *±5,625	65,61*, *±5,847	75,35*, *±6,811	76,34*, *±5,767	73,61*, *±4,898
94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	125,99*, *±6,316	127,15*, *±4,177	125,05*, *±5,477	58,16*, *±5,625	65,61*, *±5,847	75,35*, *±6,811	76,34*, *±5,767	73,61*, *±4,898
95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	125,99*, *±6,316	127,15*, *±4,177	125,05*, *±5,477	58,16*, *±5,625	65,61*, *±5,847	75,35*, *±6,811	76,34*, *±5,767	73,61*, *±4,898
94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	125,99*, *±6,316	127,15*, *±4,177	125,05*, *±5,477	58,16*, *±5,625	65,61*, *±5,847	75,35*, *±6,811	76,34*, *±5,767	73,61*, *±4,898
95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	125,99*, *±6,316	127,15*, *±4,177	125,05*, *±5,477	58,16*, *±5,625	65,61*, *±5,847	75,35*, *±6,811	76,34*, *±5,767	73,61*, *±4,898
94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	95,86*, *±3,340	94,89*, *±4,165	125,99*, *±6,316	127,15*, *±4,177	1					

Shu bilan bir qatorda, virusli yoki virus-bacterial (miksinfeksiyalar) kasallik qo'zg'atuvchilari kirib kelganda, makrofaglar va monotsitlar tomonidan ishlab chiqarilgan TNF- α bemor immunitet tizimini xavf haqida ogohlantiruvchi erta effektorlardan biri hisoblanadi. Mos keluvchi TNF retseptorlari (TNFR-1) bilan bog'langan holda, TNF- α keyinchalik hujayra apoptozini qo'zg'aydi, hamda yuqumli agentlarning replikatsiyasini cheklash bilan birga, tug'ma immunitet reaksiyalarni modulyatsiya qilishi va makrofaglar, dendritik hujayralar, killer hujayralar va neytrofillarning infeksiyani nazorat qilish jarayonida, hamda infektion omillarni bartaraf etishda ishtirok etadi. Olib borgan tekshiruvlarimiz jarayonida TNF- α ko'rsatkichisining bosqichma-bosqich pasayishini kuzatdik. Davolashning uchunchi kuniga kelib, I-GR dagi bolalar orasida IBT fonida TNF- α $9,38 \pm 0,837$ pg/ml ga pasayishini kuzatdik. Bunda u o'rtacha ko'rsatkichga nisbatan 11,0 foyizga kamaydi ($p \leq 0,05$). Bundan tashqari, davolashning oltinchi kuniga kelib, bu ko'rsatkichni 16,9 foyizni tashkil etganligini qayd etdik, (2-jadvalga qarang).

Shunday qilib, medikamentoz davoning oltinchi kunida, IBT fonida hujayra immunitetini mobilizatsiya qilish samaradorligi sezilarli bo'ladi. Shu nuqtai nazardan, davolanishning uchunchi kunida davo samaradorligi o'rganilinayotgan ikki guruh o'rtasidagi farq 5,6 foyizni, oltinchi kuni esa – 3,9 foyizni tashkil etdi ($p \geq 0,05$). Olingan ma'lumotlar bemor bolalarda TNF- α ning bosqichma-bosqich pasayishini ko'rsatadi, ammo nazorat guruhiga nisbatan TNF- α ning yuqori darajasini saqlab qolinishi aniqlandi.

Olib borgan tekshiruvlarimiz natijasiga ko'ra, TNF- α ko'rsatkichi nazorat guruhiga nisbatan o'rtacha 75 foyizga oshdi (69,8 dan 75,25 foyizgacha). Shuningdek, bolalarning ikki guruhlari o'rtasidagi TNF- α miqdoridagi farq 13,9 foyizni tashkil qildi va bunda o'rtacha 6,75 pg/ml dan 8,21 pg/ml gacha farq qildi.

Birinchi tadqiqot guruhidagi bemorlarda tadqiqotning oltinchi kuniga kelib bu ko'rsatkich yoshga qarab o'rtacha 7,28 pg/ml dan 11,69 pg/ml gacha, ikkinchi tadqiqot guruhidagi bolalarda esa o'rtacha bu ko'rsatkich 9,71 pg/ml dan 11,32 pg/ml ga qadar o'zgardi ($p \leq 0,05$).

2-jadval

Davolashdan oldin va davolash paytida o'tkir tonzillitli bolalarda TNF- α darajasi (pg / ml).

	nazorat guruh(n=110)		I guruh (n=107)						II guruh (n=105)					
	4-8 yosh	9-15 yosh	4-8 yosh			9-15 yosh			4-8 yosh			9-15yosh		
			Davodan oldin	3 kun	6- kun	Davodan oldin	3 kun	6- kun	Davodan oldin	3 kun	6- kun	Davodan oldin	3 kun	6- kun
yakuniy	Qizlar	O'g'il bolalar												
7,10±0,423	6,84±0,249	7,28 ±0,190	8,39 * ±0,730											
8,11 *±0,886	8,21*±0,645	11,73*±1,116	12,54* ±1,349											
12,41*±1,285	9,38*±0,757	9,12*±0,656	9,79*±0,765											
8,28*±0,740	8,28*±0,433	15,18*±0,614	8,49*±0,654											
14,23*±1,954	12,48*±0,799	13,28*±0,683	13,36±1,145											
9,99*±0,763	9,96*±0,513	12,93* ,3 *±1,239	11,47*±0,846											
12,48* ,3 *±1,743	10,92* ,3 *±1,831	10,87* ,3 *±1,621	9,89*±0,656											
9,76* , **±0,966	10,23* , **±0,987	12,52* ,3 *±1,876	11,54* ,3 *±1,120											
14,56* ,3 *±0,774	15,12* ,3 *±0,771	9,91* , **±0,871	13,38* ,3 *±0,719											
11,18* ,3 *±0,744	10,87* ,3 *±0,936	10,34 * , **±0,659	11,37* ,3 *±0,720											
10,12 * , **±0,936			9,37* , *±0,639											

Izoh: * - 1 va 2 guruhining ishonzhlilik ko'rsatkichi nazorat guruhiga nisbatan $p \leq 0,05$, **- 2- guruhining ishonzhlilik ko'rsatkichi 1- guruhiga nisbatan $p \geq 0,05$, 3 * 2- guruhining ishonzhlilik ko'rsatkichi 1- guruhiga nisbatan $p \leq 0,05$

Olingan natijalariga ko'ra, O'T bolalarni IBT ishtirokida kompleks davolash jarayonida medikamentoz terapiyaning samaradorligiga o'rtacha 1,39 marotaba tezroq erishishga yordam beradi. Ushbu xulosa, immunologik tadqiqotlarni natijalari asosida o'z isbotini topdi.

Munozara.

So'nggi yillarda nafaqat pediatriya amaliyotida, balki tibbiyotning barcha sohalarida bakteriofaglardan foydalanishga bo'lgan qiziqish ortib bormoqda. Jumladan, bolalar

pulmonologiyasi va infektion kasalliklari yo'nalishlarida buni isbotini kuzatsak bo'ladi [1,8]. Bakteriofag pediatriyani turli yo'nalishlarida keng qo'llanib kelinishi bilan birga, uning yangi davo imkoniyatlari ham o'rganilmoxda [3,16]

Xususan, Tzani-Tzanopoulou P et al., (2021) faglarning biomexanizmi ularning patogen bakteriyalar hujayra sIgA kirib borishi, keyinchalik uning genomi bilan o'zaro ta'sir qilish, hujayra sIgA litik yoki lizogen ta'sir ko'rsatish qobiliyatiga asoslanganligini ta'kidlaydi.

Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, O'T da yallig'lanish jarayonida shilliq qavatdagi multifaktorial o'zgarishlar yallig'lanish jarayonlari va to'qimalarning giperplaziyasini tufayli sekresiyaning turg'unligi mavjud bo'lib, keyingi morfo-funksional o'zgarishlarga yordam beradi [1,19].

Bizning tekshiruvimizga asosan, O'T bo'lgan bolalarda viruslar yuqori nafas yo'llarida dastlabki immun va yallig'lanish reaksiyasini keltirib chiqaradi, so'ngra, bakterial infeksiyaning qo'shilishi xisobiga immun tizimidagi o'tkir fazali o'zgarish xisobiga, bemorlarning umumiyligi axvoli yomonlashgan.

Pirnay JP et al., (2024), bergan ma'lumotlariga asosan, butun dunyoda antimikrob kurashish global muammoga aylanib borishi bilan bir qatorda, yiliga 1,27 million kishining o'limiga sabab bo'lib qolmoqda, hamda antibiotiklarga muqobil bo'lgan antimikrob strategiyani ishlab chiqishga turki yaratilmoqda, [17]. So'ngi yillarda o'tkazilgan tizimli tekshiruvlar natijasida bakterifag terapiya odatda xavfsiz deb hisoblash mumkinligini tasdiqlandi [22]. Biroq, bunga qaramay, bakteriofagni davolash natijalari haqida ijobji prognozlar qilish uchun yuqori texnologik sinov o'tkazish davr talabi bo'lib qolmoqda [20]. Hozirgi vaqtida bir qator xorijiy farmasevtik kompaniya pamondidan zamonaviy talablarga muvofiq, tibbiyot amaliyoti sertifikati, klinikadan oldingi tadqiqotlar (toksiklik va farmakologiya) va randomizatsiyalangan sinovlarni o'z ichiga olgan maxsus keng spektrli bakteriofag mahsulotlarini ishlab chiqish va sotish borasida xarakatlar olib borilmoqda [23].

So'ngi yillarda eng ko'p ishlatiladigan bakteriofaglar o'z tarkibiy qismini uchta ta eng keng tarqalgan infektion agentlarga qarshi yo'naltirgan: *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Mycobacterium abscessus* va *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, [17]. Sabab, so'ngi yildagi tekshiruvlar aynan shu bakteriallar ko'plab kasalliklarni chaqiruvchisi sifatida etirof ettilmoqda. Biz tamondan qo'llanilgan bakteriofagni tarkibiy qismida ham shu bakterialarga qarshi faglar majmuasi bor edi. Bu esa, biz tamondan tanlagan bakteriofag samarali ekanligini yana bir br ko'rsatadi.

Og'iz bo'shlig'i va tamoqning shilliq qavatini sug'orish uchun ingolyatsion terapiya yuqori samarali usul bo'lib, to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ta'sirlangan shilliq qavatga uzoq muddatli ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Takidlash lozimki, so'ngi yillarda aynan yuqori nafas yo'llari kasalliklarda turli dori vositalar yordamida yuqori nafas yo'llari siilliq qavatiga bevosita ta'sir qilish usullari keng qo'llanib kelinmoqda [4,5,7]. Aerozollardan foydalanishning yagona cheklovi 3 yoshgacha bo'lgan bolalardir [2]. Bakteriofag terapiyasining ingalyatsion (nebulayzer) usulini qo'llaganimizda, u dorivor preparatning nafaqat yuqori, balki nafas yo'llarining shilliq to'qimalarining pastki qatlamlariga ham chuqurroq kirib borishiga yordam berdi [9,20].

Boshqa tomondan, Ling H et al., (2022) tomonidan olib borilgan tadqiqot shuni ko'rsatdi, faglar dendritik hujayralar vositasida antigenni qayta ishlash va taqdim etish funksiyasini kuchayishiga olib kelishi bilan bir qatorda, immun tizimiga ham ta'sir o'tkazishi mumkin [16]. Jumladan, bakteriofagni xususiyatiga asosan ikki turga bo'lish mumkin: litik va lizogen bakteriofaglar. Litik bakteriofaglar xususiyatiga mansub: bakteriyalar yuzasidagi retseptorlarga biriktirilishi, genomik tarkibni bakteriyalarga o'tkazishi, hamda bakterial transkripsiya, translatsiya va replikatsiya jarayoni yordamida sitoplasmada virus replikatsiyasini amalga oshirishi, hamda xost hujayralaridan ajralib chiqish hususiyatiga ega. Shu bilan bir qatorda, yangi hosil bo'lgan litik bakteriofag zarralari bu jarayonni yangi sezgir xostlarda takrorlaydi. Tabiatda litik bakteriofaglar singari lizogen bakteriofaglar ham keng tarqalgan bo'lib, bakteriya yuza qatlamiga joylashgandan so'ng, lizogen bakteriofaglar o'z genlarini bakteriya genomiga birlashtiradi, bu ikkilik bo'linish jarayoni orqali nasl hujayralari tomonidan meros qilib olinadi. Davo jarayonida ularni qo'llash natijasida, lizogen fag genlari xost genomidan ajratiladi. Bu genlar sitoplasmada virus replikatsiyasiga vositachilik qiladi va tezda yangi nasl virionlarini hosil qiladi, natijada infeksiyalangan bakterial hujayralar lizisga uchraydi. Ushbu tadqiqot xulosasiga ko'ra, faglar interleykin (IL)-2, o'simta nekrozi omili (TNF) va gamma-interferon (IFN) kabi boshqa yallig'lanish sitoktinlarini ishlab chiqarish qobiliyatiga ega.

Kabve M et al., (2025), tamonidan takidlashicha, og'iz bo'shlig'i kasalliklarida bakteriofagni qo'llanilishi, davo samaradorligini 60 foyizga qadar ko'tarishi mumkin, lekin shu bilan birga og'iz bo'shlig'idagi tabiiy mikroflorani xolatini ham inobatga olish muximdir [14]. Jumladan, disbiotiklar jamoasidagi bakteriyalarning o'zaro ta'siri bemorning surunkali kasalliklarining boshlanishiga, antibakterial terapiyaga moyillik rivojlanishiga sabab bo'lishi mumkin [13]. Shu bilan bir qatorda, Karczewska M et al., (2023) tomonidan 2023 yilda olib borilgan tadqiqot natijalariga ko'ra, fag kokteyli bilan davolanganda, og'iz bo'shlig'i shilliq qavatining o'tkazuvchanligi oshgan va davolash natijalari ijobiy bo'lgan, lekin shu bilan qatorda bakeriofaglarni tanlovlvi ta'sirga ega bo'lganligi tufayli ularni bemaqsad qo'llash ham inson salomatligiga ziyon yetkazishi mumkin [15].

So'lak bezlarining plazma hujayralarida ishlab chiqariladigan sekretor immunoglobulin A (slgA) og'iz bo'shlig'ida uchraydigan patogenlarga qarshi birinchi himoya chizig'ining bir qismidir. Shuningdek, slgA ning diagnostik ahamiyatini ko'rsatuvchi bir qator tadqiqotlar mavjudligi ham qayd etilgan, [11]. Jumladan, Alenezi M et al., (2024), takidlashicha o'tkir tonzillit vaqtida slgA miqdorining oshishi kuzatilsa, surunkali shaklda o'tilganda uning kamayishi namoyon bo'ladi, [10].

Spiekermann C et al., (2021), o'z ilmiy ishida, sitokinlar sintezi va sekresiyasining neyroendokrin regulyatsiyasi va og'iz bo'shlig'i salomatligi uchun potensial ta'sirini ko'rib chiqishdi, va xulosa yakuniga ko'ra tonzillitni zo'rayishi chog'ida TNF- α miqdorini sog'lom bolalarga nisbatan 11 foyizgacha ortishi qayt etilgan. [18]. Geißler K et al., (2020), shunday natijani qo'lga kiritishgan edi, jumladan, avtorlarni takidlashicha, TNF- α miqdori qondagi T-limfotsitlarni miqdori bilan chambarchas bog'liq bo'lib, immun tizimidagi indikator sifatida unga e'tibor berish maqsadga muoffiqdir, [12].

Ilmiy dalillar shuni ko'rsatadi, slgA yuqori nafas yo'llarini infeksiyadan himoya qilishda muhim rol o'ynaydi. Bu samarali mikrobial aglutinatsiya va viruslarni zararsizlantirish orqali amalga oshiriladi [10,20]. Mualliflar sitokin va TNF- α ni V-hujayralari uchun muhim stimulyatsion omil deb ta'kidlashadi. Gipertrofiyalangan bodomsimon bezlar rag'batlantirilganda, katta miqdorda TNF- α hosil bo'ladi, bu esa shikastlanmagan to'qimalarga nisbatan 52,4% ga yuqoriroq.

Olingan tadqiqotlar natijasiga aosan, xulosa qilish mumkin, noinvaziv usulda bolalar orasida yuqori nafas yo'llarini shilliq qavat immunitetini o'rganish bolalar kasalliklari borasidagi tadqiqot usuli bo'lib qolmay, balki davo taktikasini samaradorligini baholash uchun ham qo'llasa bo'ladigan tekshiruv usuli sifatida qabul qilsa bo'ladi.

Xulosa. O'tkir tonzillit bilan cassallangan bolalarni kompleks davolashda ingalatsiyali bakteriofag terapiyasidan foydalanish mahalliy immunitet ko'rsatkichlarining 16,3 foyizga yaxshilanishi fonida, kasallikning klinik belgilarini 1,39 baravar ijobiy tamonga siljishga yordam berdi ($p \leq 0,05$).

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