

CRANIOMETRICAL INDEXES OF THE BRAIN PART OF THE HEAD IN JUNIOR SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN WHICH LIVE IN CONDITION'S OF ANDIJAN CITY

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✓ Resume

Junior school age children's craniometrical indexes of the head's brain part, which live in Andijan city, Andijan region, have intensive increase. The pick of them note at age of 7-10. Indexes of boys are higher than the girl's one.

Keywords: Head, brain part, anthropometry, craniometry, ontogenesis, dynamics of the growth, the frontal part, parts of the cranium.

АНДИЖОН ВИЛОЯТИ АНДИЖОН ШАХРИ ШАРОИТИДА ЯШОВЧИ КИЧИК МАКТАБ ЁШИДАГИ ЎГИЛ ВА ҚИЗ БОЛАЛАР БОШИНING ПЕШОНА ВА ЭНСА ҚИСМИ ПАРАМЕТРЛАРИНИНГ ЎСИШ КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИ

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✓ Резюме

Андижон шаҳри Андижон вилояти шароитида яшайдиган кичик мактаб ёшидаги (7-12 ёш) болалар бошининг миё қисмини краниометрик кўрсаткичлари муттасил ўсиб боради. Барча краниометрик кўрсаткичларнинг энг жадал ўсиш даврлари 7-10 ёшга тўғри келади. Ўсиш кўрсаткичлари қиз болаларда ўғил болаларга нисбатан жадалроқ кечади.

Калит сўзлар: Бош миё соҳаси, антропометрия, краниометрия, онтогенез, ўсиш динамикаси, пешона соҳа, калла қисмлари.

ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ РОСТА КРАНИОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ ПАРАМЕТРОВ ЛОБНОЙ И ЗАТЫЛОЧНОЙ ОБЛАСТИ У ДЕВОЧЕК И МАЛЬЧИКОВ МЛАДШЕГО ШКОЛЬНОГО ВОЗРАСТА ПРОЖИВАЮЩИХ В УСЛОВИЯХ ГОРОДА АНДИЖАНА АНДИЖАНСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ

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✓ Резюме

Краниометрические показатели детей младшего школьного возраста (7-12 лет) проживающих в условиях города Андижана Андижанской области продолжают увеличиваться. Наиболее интенсивный рост краниометрических показателей отмечается в течении 7-10 летнего возраста. Показатели изученных параметров у мальчиков намного больше, чем у девочек.

Ключевые слова: Голова, мозговая область, антропометрия, краниометрия, онтогенез, динамика роста, лобная область, части головы.

Relevance

An indicator that explains the increase in the size of the developing organism, especially its active parts, is growth, which is not sharply proportional and is closely related to the process of formation (E.N. Khrisanfova, I.V. Perevozchikov, 2005). Even today, the application of traditional

methods of measurement of anthropology allows to obtain a sufficient understanding of the morphological status of a particular group of the population. Human development is the process of realizing the potential of physical, mental and emotional development embodied in the genes in

it. This process takes place at different levels in different people and at different times, and explains why people belong to different social, national, and regional groups (I.A. Tishevskoy, 2001).

Anthropometric measurements can be made on the skull itself, as well as in a living person. True, a living person may have a partial deviation due to the presence of facial soft tissue. But more importantly, this method makes it possible to measure the growth rate of the skull over a period of time (U.R. Proffit, 2006). In view of the above, it is of great practical importance to determine the growth parameters of the forehead and nape of the head in boys and girls of small school age.

The purpose of the research: to determine the growth parameters of the forehead and nape of the head of boys and girls of primary school age living in the city of Andijan, Andijan region.

Materials and methods

As a material of the research, 300 physically and mentally healthy people of primary school age (7-12 years) studying in grades 1-6 of 44th, 46th and 46th comprehensive schools under the Department of Methodological Support and Organization of Public Educational Institutions of Andijan region boys and girls were taken. According to some authors, the morphological and functional characteristics of children aged 7-12 years depend on their calendar age.

In conducting the inspections, the children were referred to E.G. According to the recommendation of Martirosov (1982), they were divided into separate groups according to age and sex. In order to accurately assess the results of the craniometric examination, the age of the children was determined by X.G. Butaev, K.S. Ladodo, I.Ya. Kon, Ya. It was carried out on the basis of the following rule recommended by Usmanov (1985).

In measuring the anthropometric parameters of the head Speransky V.S., Zaychenko A.I. (1980,1988) and Avtandilov G.G. (1990) methods were used. The measurement was performed while the children were standing. Craniometric points recommended by Marthin R. (1928) were used in the measurement of craniometric parameters.

Results and analysis

In boys, forehead diameter increases by 9.2% between the ages of 7–12 years (from 8.12 ± 0.59 cm to 8.87 ± 0.19 cm), and the relatively rapid increase during this period occurs between the ages of 10–12 years (8.52 ± 0.28 cm and 8.87 ± 0.19 cm). During this period, the figure increases by 4%. In girls, the diameter of the forehead increases by 11.6% (from 7.67 ± 0.60 to 8.56 ± 0.47 cm) between the ages of 7 and 12 years. Relative growth during this period occurs between the ages of 8-11.

Table 1

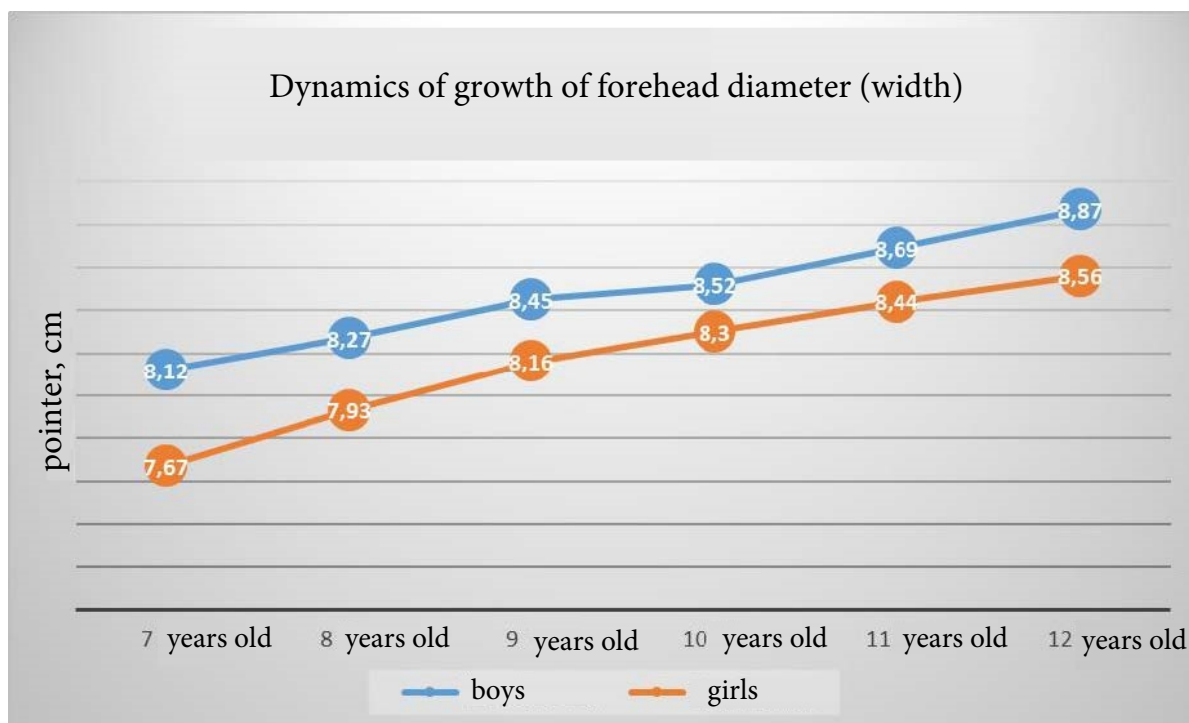
Dynamics of growth of craniometric parameters and neck width of the skull forehead in the period from 7 to 12 years ($X \pm m$, cm)

Age	Floor	Forehead diameter (width)	The widest part of the forehead	The narrowest part of the forehead	The width of the neck
7	Son	$8,12 \pm 0,59$	$12,26 \pm 0,74$	$10,16 \pm 0,09$	$10,15 \pm 0,31$
	Girl	$7,67 \pm 0,60$	$12,09 \pm 0,18$	$10,09 \pm 0,27$	$9,85 \pm 0,25$
8	Son	$8,27 \pm 0,29$	$12,40 \pm 0,30$	$10,34 \pm 0,35$	$10,45 \pm 0,29$
	Girl	$7,93 \pm 0,30$	$12,27 \pm 0,27$	$10,29 \pm 0,17$	$10,17 \pm 0,31$
9	Son	$8,45 \pm 0,18$	$12,64 \pm 0,29$	$10,66 \pm 0,43$	$10,62 \pm 0,38$
	Girl	$8,16 \pm 0,31$	$12,43 \pm 0,33$	$10,50 \pm 0,40$	$10,21 \pm 0,47$
10	Son	$8,52 \pm 0,28$	$12,77 \pm 0,18$	$11,16 \pm 0,24$	$10,74 \pm 0,43$
	Girl	$8,30 \pm 0,30$	$12,57 \pm 0,41$	$10,67 \pm 0,57$	$10,34 \pm 0,45$
11	Son	$8,69 \pm 0,25$	$13,07 \pm 0,38$	$11,31 \pm 0,28$	$10,87 \pm 0,50$
	Girl	$8,44 \pm 0,33$	$12,73 \pm 0,25$	$11,05 \pm 0,26$	$10,66 \pm 0,33$
12	Son	$8,87 \pm 0,19$	$13,38 \pm 0,37$	$11,70 \pm 0,37$	$11,09 \pm 0,34$
	Girl	$8,56 \pm 0,47$	$13,12 \pm 0,31$	$11,23 \pm 0,36$	$10,97 \pm 0,27$

In boys, forehead diameter increases by 9.2% between the ages of 7–12 years (from 8.12 ± 0.59 cm to 8.87 ± 0.19 cm), and the relatively rapid increase during this period occurs between the ages of 10–12 years (8.52 ± 0.28 cm and 8.87 ± 0.19 cm). During

this period, the figure increases by 4%. In girls, the diameter of the forehead increases by 11.6% (from 7.67 ± 0.60 to 8.56 ± 0.47 cm) between the ages of 7 and 12 years. Relative growth during this period occurs between the ages of 8–11 years (Table 1).

Diagram 1



The widest part of the forehead increases from 12.26 ± 0.74 cm to 13.38 ± 0.37 cm in boys aged 7–12 years, and the increase is 9.1%. In girls, it was 12.09 ± 0.18 cm at 7 years of age; It grows to 12.57 ± 0.41 cm at 10 years of age and 13.12 ± 0.31 cm at 12 years of age. In boys and girls aged 7–10 years, the

rates are almost the same, and by the age of 12, the rates for boys increase by 9.1%, and for girls of the same age, they increase by 1.1 times. The widest part of the forehead increases in girls, mainly between the ages of 10 and 12, and increases by 8% (Table №3.4).

Diagram 2

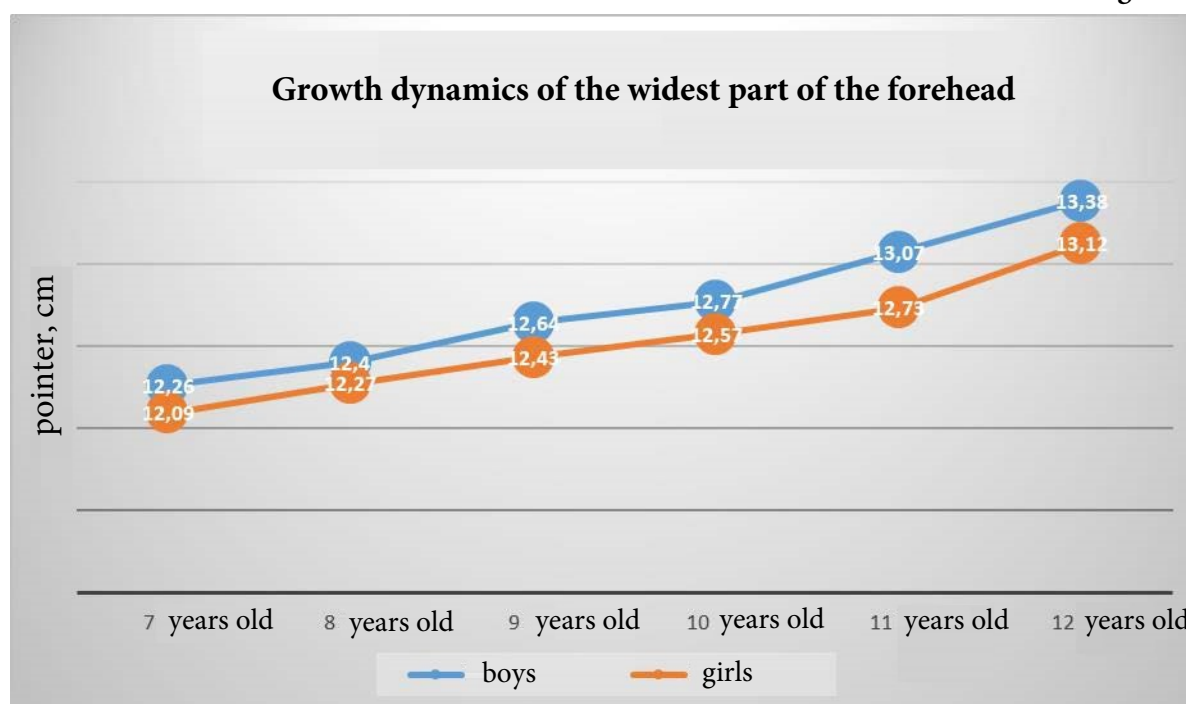
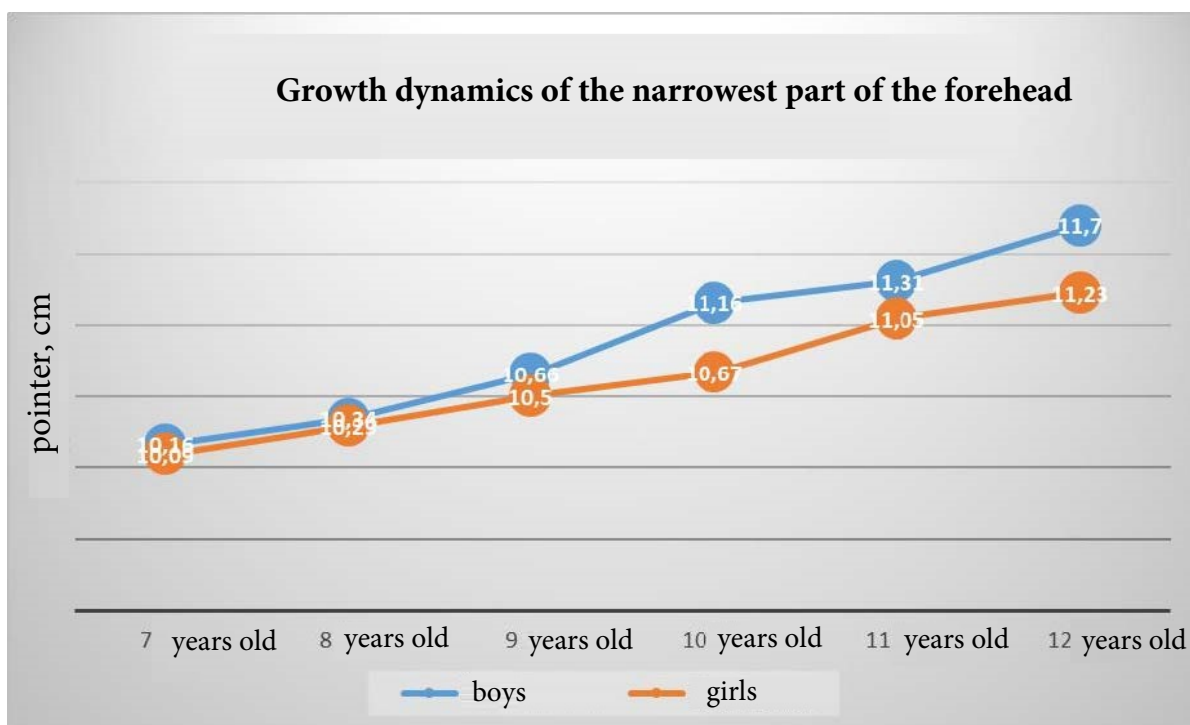


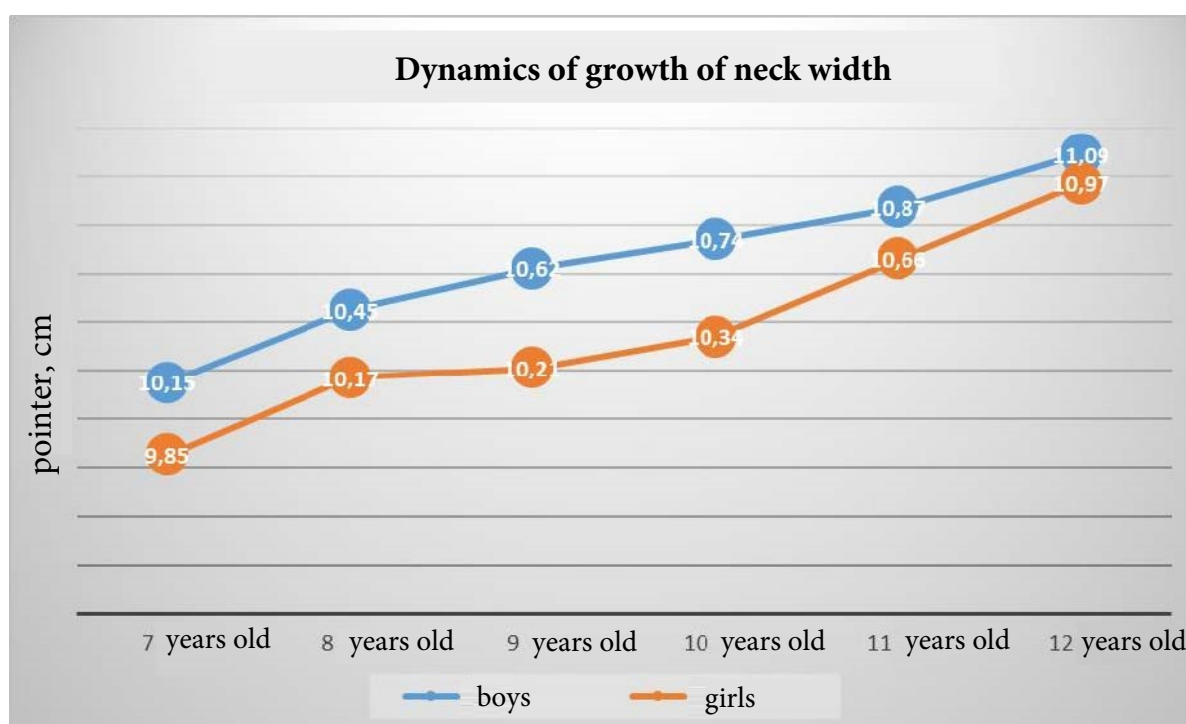
Diagram 3



The size of the narrowest part of the forehead was 10.16 ± 0.09 cm in 7-year-old boys, an increase of 9.8% by 11 years (11.16 ± 0.24 cm), and 11.70 ± 0.37 cm by 12 years of age. equal to and increases by 15%. In girls, respectively, we see an increase of 6% (from 10.09 ± 0.27 cm to 10.67 ± 0.57 cm) at the age of 10 years, and an increase of 11.3% by the age of 12 years ($10.09 \pm 0,27$ cm and 11.23 ± 0.36 cm).

The width of the neck in boys increases by 9.2% between the ages of 7-12 years (from 10.15 ± 0.31 cm to 11.09 ± 0.34 cm). Growth is relatively faster in girls, and during this period the width of the neck of girls increases by 11.3% (from 9.85 ± 0.25 cm to 10.97 ± 0.27 cm). The most rapid growth periods of the indicators occurred between the ages of 7–10 years in both sexes (Table № 3.4).

Diagram 4



Head size is greater in boys of all ages than in girls [1].

The identification of sexual differences and morphological differences between the skulls of men and women is based on irregularities in the skull, bumps, edges, ridges, as well as their level of development, other anatomical features such as eyebrow arches, nasal base, eyeball shape. In children, these symptoms are relative [2].

Xatamov A.I. etc. [3] write that individual characteristics of a person are divided into two major classes: age-related class of sexual characteristics (which includes age and life phase, as well as sexual characteristics) and class of individual-typical characteristics (constitutional and neurodynamic characteristics).

Conclusion

3.

In boys, forehead diameter increases by 9.2% between the ages of 7–12 years, and a relatively rapid increase during this period occurs between the ages of 10–12 years. During this period, the figure increases by 4%. In girls, the forehead

diameter increases by 11.6% between the ages of 7 and 12. Relative growth during this period occurs between the ages of 8–11.

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