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**ТИББИЁТДА ЯНГИ КУН
НОВЫЙ ДЕНЬ В МЕДИЦИНЕ
NEW DAY IN MEDICINE**

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СРАВНИТЕЛЬНОЕ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ МОРФОМЕТРИЧЕСКИХ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ ПЕЧЕНИ ПРИ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ ПРИ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЯХ ПОЧЕК

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✓ Резюме

Хронические заболевания печени наиболее распространены во внутриутробном периоде и могут приводить к острым последствиям в виде патологий почек. Несмотря на диагностику, лечение и профилактику этих заболеваний, показатели смертности во всем мире находятся на высоком уровне. В Мировой системе здравоохранения проблемы, связанные с патологиями печени, приобретают социально-медицинское значение.

В Узбекистане проводится работа по повышению социальной защиты населения и качества медицинских услуг. Предпринимаются шаги по устранению хронических заболеваний печени, профилактике их последствий, а также внедрению ранней диагностики и эффективных методов лечения. В связи с этим важно повышать квалификацию медицинского персонала, внедрять современные диагностические инструменты и обеспечивать население нужной медицинской информацией.

В профилактике заболеваний печени центральное место занимают формирование правильного образа жизни и регулярные медицинские осмотры. Реформы, проводимые таким образом в нашей стране, служат повышению качества профилактики и лечения заболеваний.

Ключевые слова: беременность, экспериментальные заболевания почек, биохимические показатели, морфометрические показатели печени.

ҲОМИЛАДОРЛИК ДАВРИДАГИ ЖИГАР МОРФОМЕТРИК КЎРСАТКИЧЛАРИНИНГ ЭКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛ БУЙРАК КАСАЛЛИКЛАРИДА ТАҚҚОСЛОВЧИ ТАДҚИҚОТИ

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✓ Резюме.

Сурункали жигар касалликлари ҳомиладорлик даврида кўп учрайди ва буйрак патологиялари билан биргалиқда оғир оқибатларга олиб келиши мумкин. Бу касалликларнинг диагностикаси, даволаши ва профилактикасига қарамай, ўлим кўрсаткичлари дунё бўйича юқори даражада. Жаҳон соғлиқни сақлаш тизимида жигар патологияларига оид муаммолар ижтимоий-тиббий аҳамият касб этади. Ўзбекистонда аҳолини ижтимоий ҳимоя қилиш ва тиббий хизмат сифатини яхшилаш бўйича ишлар олиб борилмоқда. Сурункали жигар касалликларини бартараф этиш, уларнинг оқибатларини олдини олиш, шунингдек, эрта таъхислаш ва самарали даволаш усулларини жорий этиш йўлида қадамлар қўйилмоқда. Бу борада тиббий ходимларнинг малакасини ошириш, замонавий диагностика воситаларини жорий қилиш ва аҳолини соғлиқни сақлаш бўйича тўғри маълумотлар билан таъминлаш аҳамиятлидир.

Жигар касалликларининг олдини олишда, тўғри турмуш тарзини шакллантириш ва мунтазам тиббий кўриқдан ўтиш асосий ўрин тутди. Мамлакатимизда бу йўлда амалга оширилаётган ислохотлар касалликларнинг олдини олиш ва даволаш сифатини яхшилашга хизмат қилмоқда.

Калит сўзлар: ҳомиладорлик, экспериментал буйрак касалликлари, биокимёвий кўрсаткичлар, жигар морфометрик кўрсаткичлари.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LIVER MORPHOMETRIC INDICATORS IN FETAL PERIOD IN EXPERIMENTAL KIDNEY DISEASES

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✓ *Resume*

Chronic liver diseases are most common during the fetal period and can lead to acute consequences with kidney pathologies. Despite the diagnosis, treatment and Prevention of these diseases, mortality rates are at a high level worldwide. In the World Health System, problems related to liver pathologies acquire socio-medical significance.

In Uzbekistan, work is carried out to improve the social protection of the population and the quality of medical services. Steps are taken towards the elimination of chronic liver diseases, prevention of their consequences, as well as the introduction of early diagnosis and effective treatment methods. In this regard, it is important to improve the skills of medical personnel, introduce modern diagnostic tools and provide the population with the right health information.

In the Prevention of liver diseases, the formation of the right lifestyle and regular medical examinations are central. The reforms carried out in this way in our country serve to improve the quality of prevention and treatment of diseases.

Keywords: Pregnancy, experimental kidney diseases, biochemical parameters, liver morphometric indicators.

Relevance of the topic:

Physiological changes that occur in the body during pregnancy, especially their impact on liver and kidney functions, occupy a significant place in the field of Medicine. In fetuses with chronic maturation diseases, it is necessary to identify changes in the morphological and morphometric indicators of these organs, better understand clinical results and develop the right methods of treatment. [4; 6;8].

The use of various remedies, such as zidovudine, lamivudine and high doses of ritonavir, can cause morphological and functional changes in the liver and kidneys of pregnant rats. Studies show that although these drugs affect the mother's body, no significant pathological changes in the organs of the fetus have been observed. At the same time, the effect of maturation diseases in pregnancy on the structure of the liver has not been studied multilaterally at the same time. [1; 2; 3].

As such, eating too much fatty foods has a negative effect on kidney structure. Studies have anicized reduction in the number of glomeruli, widening of tubules and vessels, as well as thickening of the basal membrane. These changes are associated with chronic maturation disorders and can lead to metabolic and morphological disorders.

The study of morphological and morphometric indicators of the liver and kidneys in the context of fetal and maturational diseases makes it possible to improve the methods of diagnosis and treatment of yanchi in clinical practice. New research in this area is necessary, especially through these methods, it is possible to understand the main mechanisms of the development of mattresses and develop new treatment strategies.

The main purpose of the study is to investigate chronic diseases of the mattresses and morphometric (form – volume) changes in the liver during pregnancy, as well as the interaction between them.

Inspection materials and methods:

Chronic maturation failure was modeled in 150 white rats, and a month later their liver tissue was histologically examined. The structure of the liver cells of rats that were fetal was subjected to microscopic analysis. The study was studied in the Fisher student method at the Bukhara branch of the Bukhara State Medical Institute and the state institution of the Republican specialized scientific and practical Medical Center for maternal and Child Health.

Results of the inspection

Physiological and pathological changes that occur in the body during pregnancy affect the morphofunctional state of the liver and kidneys in particular. Histological studies are relevant to understand the interdependence of these organs. In this study, changes in the cellular structure of the liver in the model of pregnant rats without a white breed, chronic kidney diseases were studied in the background. [5; 7].

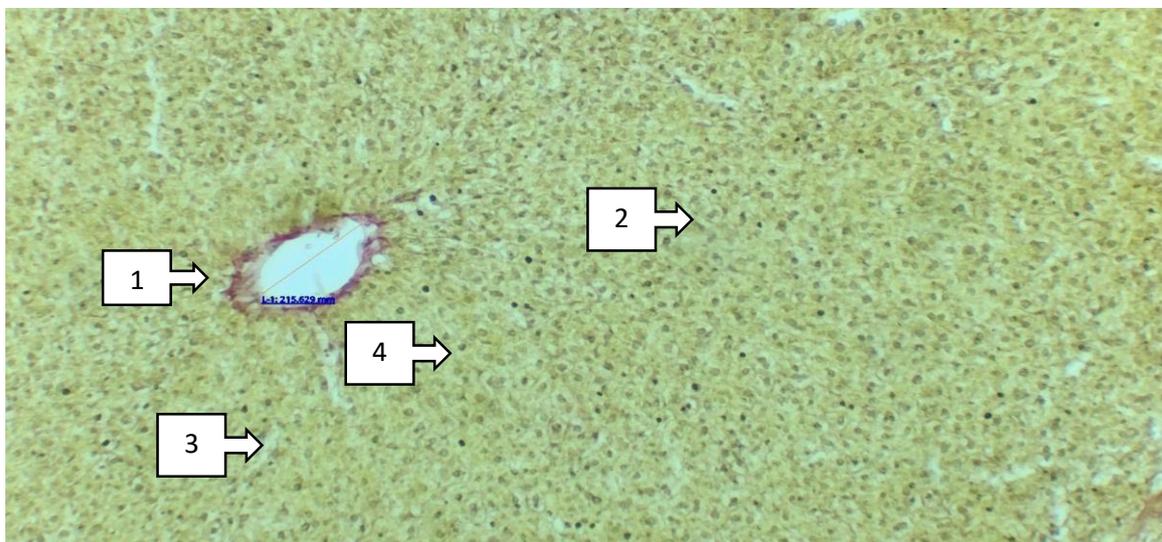


Figure 1. Morphometry of liver tissue. Paint Van-Gison. EU 10x10.

- 1.The deformation and cavity of the central venous wall are in dimensions, the light pink collagen is notarized thickened of the fibers.
- 2.Small volumetric vacuoles (droplets. hepatocytes-the nucleus is in the center, basafil painted).
- 3.The sinusoid space has an enlarged, fullness and narrowing of the space in the pericinusoid area (Disse).
- 4.Kupfer cells (colored purple) increased numerically.

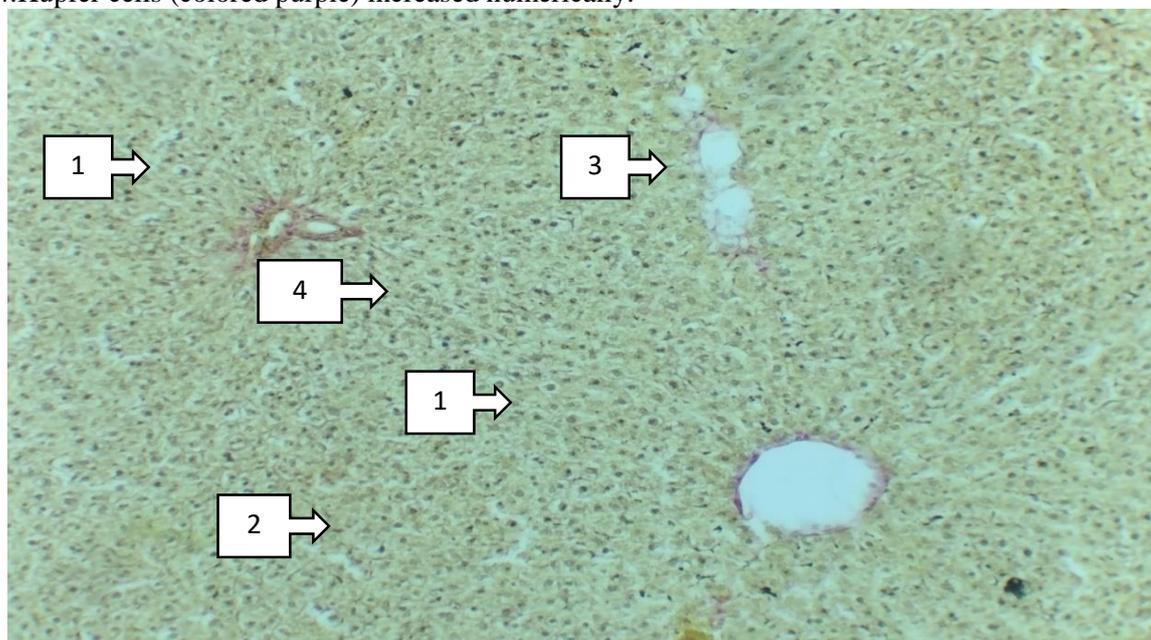


Figure 2. Morphological structure of liver tissue. Paint Van-Gison. EU 10x10

1. Deformation of the hepatic triad and the central venous wall, light pink collagen of fibers is notarized thickened.
2. Small volumetric vacuoles (droplets. hepatocytes-the nucleus is in the center, basafil painted).

3. The sinusoid space has an enlarged , fullness and narrowing of the space in the pericinusoid area (Disse).
4. Kupfer cells (colored purple) increased numerically.

Conclusion

The study investigated morphological and functional changes in hepatocytes of the liver in conditions of chronic maturation failure, as well as the pathogenetic mechanisms that affect them. The results show that kidney dysfunction has a very strong effect on the structure of the liver, leading to metabolic and structural disorders in it. These assignments not only made it possible to more deeply understand the physiology of the digestive system, but also helped to understand the complex organ-alaric interactions that arise during pregnancy.

Considering that the human body consists of about 70% water and contains 81 of the 92 natural elements in it, the importance of maintaining a Water Micellar-quality balance increases even more. Ideally, drinking water should contain the optimal ratio of trace elements necessary for the human body. The practical importance of these studies is that it aims to develop ways to prevent liver pathologies in chronic maturation failure, improve early diagnostic methods and assess the therapeutic effects of natural sources such as Juzar water.

Consistent results provide the basis for understanding the pathological mechanisms of maturac-liver interaction in clinical practice, as well as the development of new strategies for maintaining retention in pregnant women.

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