



SPECIFIC FEATURES OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE BRONCHI IN PEOPLE AGED 27-32 YEARS

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Abstract —*The respiratory organs develop from the prechordal plate and mesenchyme. The prechordal plate becomes the source of formation of the epithelium, while the mesenchyme forms the fibrous and mucous muscle tissue and blood vessels in the walls of the respiratory system organs. The neuroectodermal layer is involved in the formation of individual endocrine cells. The respiratory system is a zone of formation for the development of a number of defects, so early diagnosis and treatment in many cases can save the life of the fetus. Studies on the ultrasound anatomy of the fetal lung and the topographic anatomy of the trachea and main bronchi during the early fetal period of human ontogenesis are known. A comprehensive analysis of the horizontal and frontal incisions of the thoracic cavity has shown that at this stage of ontogenesis, the principled position of the root elements (head bronchi, pulmonary artery, pulmonary vein) in the lung gate will be the same as in the case of older individuals.*

Key words— *main bronchial branches, humans, males, females, types of bronchial branches.*



However, the absence of respiratory function in the lungs, the significant presence of a piece of liver in the chest, the absence of fat clechatka and soft connective tissue development in the lung gate, the peculiarities of lung geometry as an entire organ in adult individuals, children and infants, the golo -, skeleton of the lung root- and led to a number of significant differences in the elements of the lung, including: a higher location of the pulmonary root, closely spaced large vessels and nerves, and a closer connection between the elements of the pulmonary root and their structure in postnatal ontogenesis.

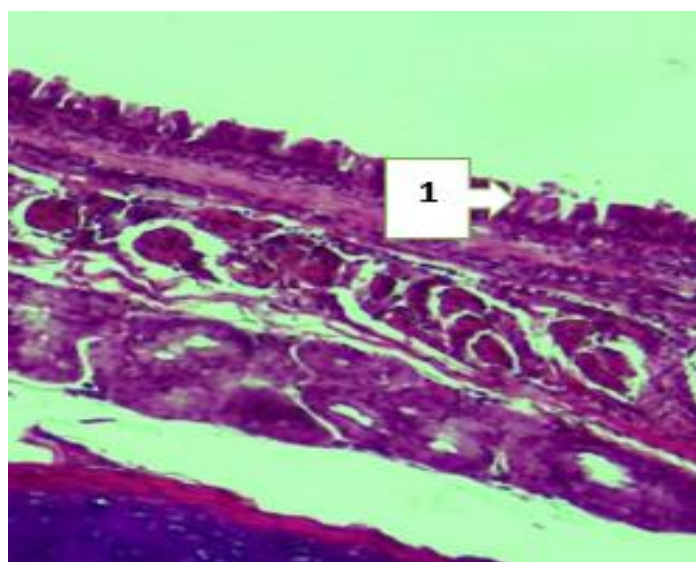
Purpose of the research: study of the structural features of the bronchi in people aged 27-32 years.

Materials and methods: This dye is widely used in staining histological micropreparations. Paraffin is removed from the sections obtained from paraffin bricks by immersing them in chloroform and after washing in water, hematoxylin dye is dropped onto them and held for 3 minutes. The hematoxylin is washed in water for 10 minutes and is then fixed in eosin for 0.2 to 3 minutes, depending on the staining time. The sections are immersed in alcohols with a concentration of 70 C to 96 C, drained of water, bleached with carbol-xylene, and sealed with balsam. Result: the cell nucleus is stained blue, the cytoplasm is stained purple. Since the upper respiratory system consists of parts in the form of a series of tubes, taking into account the fact that the structural changes in them that develop in the early postnatal period in finding and forming tachylians were carried out at the same level in all parts of the upper respiratory tract, we aimed at conducting morphometric examinations in part of the.

Results: When people reach the age of 31, the large airway of the respiratory system, the trachea, changes from a funnel-shaped to a cylindrical shape. The mucous membrane of the trachea is thin compared to other parts of the bronchial



tract, the covering epithelium contains more smooth surface epithelium compared to the ciliated epithelium, 1.5 times more than in scientific literature data. Our examination also found that the lining epithelium of the tracheal mucosa is relatively thin and covered with a single layer of prismatic epithelium. The covering epithelium was observed to have a surface smooth epithelial number. Both epithelial cells were found to be relatively small in height, prismatic in shape, with nuclei located more randomly, with most of their nuclei not touching the basal layer, and round and oval in shape. It was found that the basement membrane is composed of thin fibrous structures and is fused with the underlying connective tissue lamina propria. The presence of an infiltration of lympho-histiocytic cells in the composition of the lamina propria was confirmed.



The Bronchial Wall has no cartilage ring, the mucous membrane is smooth, the smooth muscle bundles are thick, and the connective tissue bundles are densely (1) located. Stained with hematoxylin-eosin. 10x40

The presence of smooth muscle cells in a single bundle arranged in a circular direction in the deep layers of the lamina propria was detected. After that, in the deeper layers, there are bundles of smooth muscle cells arranged in rows (see Figure 1). The thickness of the bundles varied, and it was observed that they were separated



by a thin connective tissue interstitium. Under the muscle bundles, the tracheal glands are located, which differ from previous periods in that the glandular cells are relatively large, the cells are fat, and the apical part is vacuolated. The annular ligaments are surrounded by a dense connective tissue membrane. The intercellular substance of the connective tissue was found to be dark blue, with relatively few cells, some of which were vacuolated.

Conclusion: 1.To fully study the morphological and morphometric patterns of the structure of the mucous membrane of the bronchial wall in adults, that is, people aged 27-32 years. In this case, the thickness of the mucous membrane of the main bronchi, interstitial bronchi and segmental bronchi is measured at each age, that is, in 27-32 years old, and in it a separate epithelial layer of the private plate and muscle plate are individually measured and histologically studied.

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