



MORPHOLOGICAL AND MORPHOMETRIC PARAMETERS OF THE
BRONCHI IN CHILDREN AGED 6-7 YEARS

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Abstract: Long-term observations conducted during late childhood muxim have vital muxim significance for assessing outcomes, they cannot be assessed in early childhood due to their influence on corticosteroid early treatment on more high-order neurological functions such as lung function and action function, mental health Hulk, academic appropriation, performance function, cognitive function. Early corticosteroid treatment, especially hydrocortisone, should include long-term survival without neurodevelopmental impairment as the primary outcome.

Key words: Morphological changes, control group, children, observation group, morphometric indicators.

Introduction. Caused by congenital diseases of the bronchi, pulmonary interstition and the most frequent and rarest, as well as clinically significant diseases associated with insufficient development of the bronchial lung structure, they are the main cause of the occurrence of secondary inflammatory processes in a number of patients and its chronic course. Provides information on the modern understanding of the main pathophysiological, pathoanatomic and genetic processes that are important in the occurrence, development and complications of these diseases. The possibilities of modern Beam Research Methods for their diagnosis and comparative diagnosis, dynamic observations, as well as the selection of optimal methods of research are indicated.

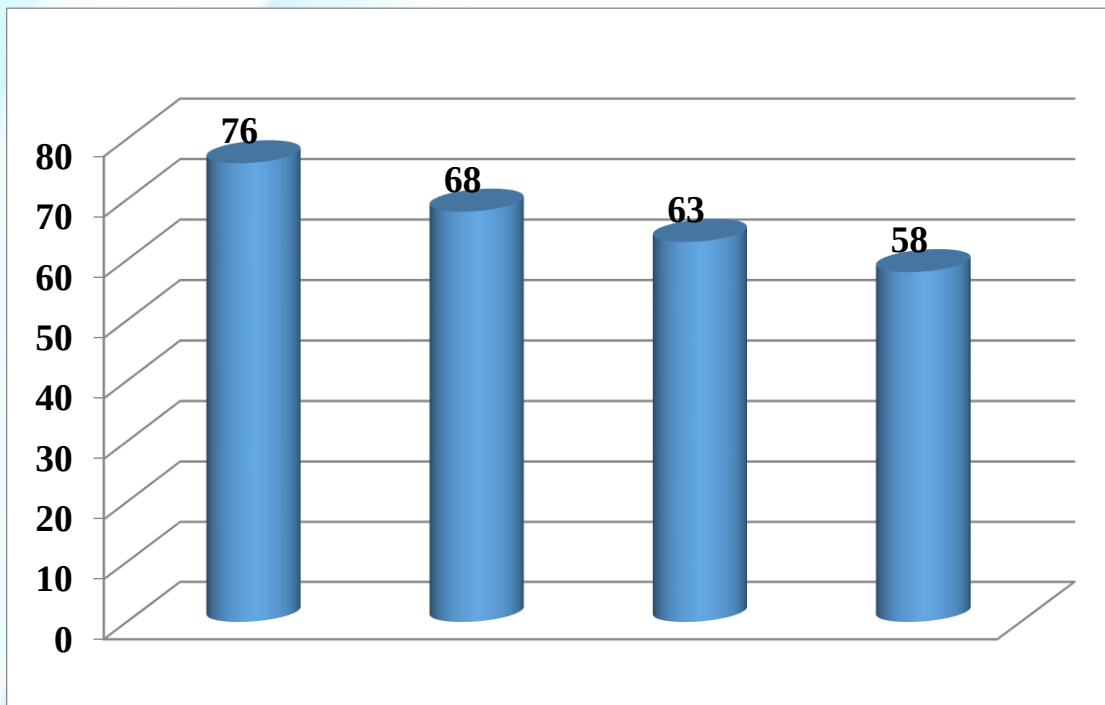
The purpose of the study: Analysis of changes in the respiratory organs in children aged 6-7 years.



Research materials and methods: In order to achieve the goal set before us and to complete the tasks, autopsical materials were obtained from the remains of 55 first-child children in the postnatal ontogenetic stage of the pulmonary bronchi without diseases of the respiratory system. Examination at the Republican Center for pathological Anatomy 2024-2025 The first adopted in the i-quarter was carried on the corpse of children in childhood. Children who died under the influence of various factors, but whose respiratory system did not change, were studied in children's corpses who died as a result of mainly heart defects and other causes that did not have diseases in the pulmonary bronchial tract.

Results of the study: In the basal part of the private plate are small and thin-walled blood vessels. The mucous membrane is relatively sparse and consists of fibrous connective tissue in a trembling state. In it, a small number of cells were identified between the fibers, in which the fibrous structures are located relatively parallel to each other. The togai people are young and consist of a relatively dark-colored togai, with many and dense cells. In the basal part of the private plate are small and thin-walled blood vessels. The mucous membrane is relatively sparse and consists of fibrous connective tissue in a trembling state. In it, a small number of cells were identified between the fibers, in which the fibrous structures are located relatively parallel to each other. The togai people are young and consist of a relatively dark-colored togai, with many and dense cells. The stem cells were found to be round and oval-shaped, centered at the nucleus, and in a purplish state with hematoxylin.

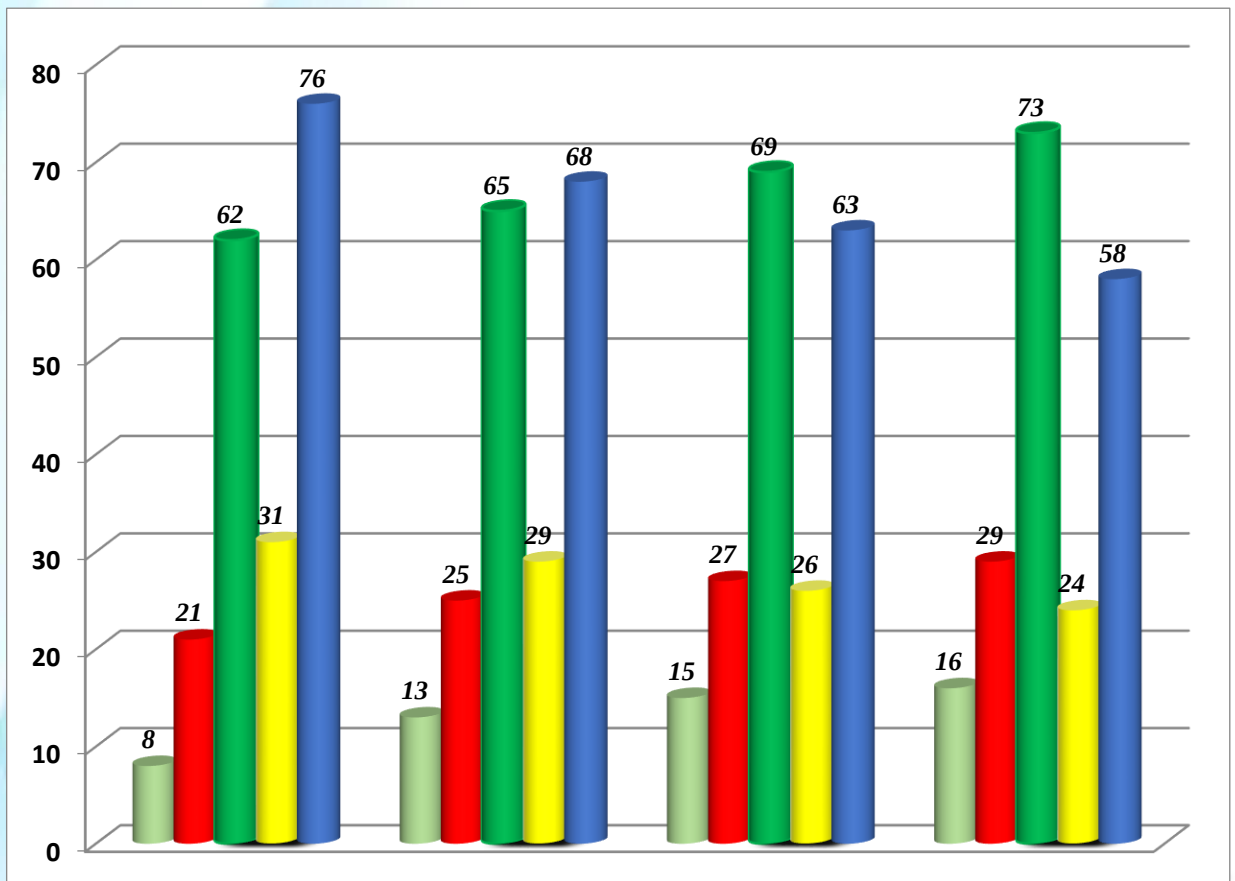
From the early postnatal age of 6 to 7 years, the floor of the lower rings was found to thin and become denser 1.3 times



The tracheal wall is bent at the two ends of the mountain people and is not adjacent to each other, between which there is a soft-textured veil where fibrosis Tufts rich in connective tissue fibers connect both ends of the mountain people. In this area, it is observed that the glandular cells, which synthesize a slime substance, are located separately, forming bundles. Smooth muscle Tufts occupy a place in the area close to the mucous membrane. The tracheal wall is bent at the two ends of the mountain people and is not adjacent to each other, between which there is a soft-textured veil wher.

The mucous membrane is relatively thick, the epithelium covering its surface has a multi-row structure. In infants, the mucous membrane of the trachea is thin, thin, the glands are well developed in comparison with the previous period, the covering epithelium contains a large number of surface smooth epithelia compared to the ciliated epithelium, 1.7 times larger in number.

ators of tissue structures of the layers of the bronchial wall in the dynamics of the first childhood period



Conclusion: It has been confirmed that the wall of the pulmonary compartments of the head bronchi in a month period changes from a funnel-shaped form to a cylindrical shape, the covering epithelium from a multi-row, twisted state to a single-layer smooth structure, the private plate from a multicellular unformed state to a fibrous-structured connective tissue, the toga rings from a flat.

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