

MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE RIGHT AND LEFT BRONCHI IN CHILDREN AGED 5-7 YEARS

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Abstract: The rapid development in the field of Prenatal medicine has led to an increase in the number of various tracheobronchial interventions in the respiratory system organs of fetuses and infants. The study of the laws of organogenesis of the respiratory system makes it possible to better understand the etiopathogenesis of birth defects, and the reasons for the occurrence of structural variants of its structural components. Excellent data on the specifics of organogenesis of the lungs and upper respiratory tract lead to the production and improvement of existing new methods of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of congenital and acquired pathologies in thorocal surgery and pulmonology.

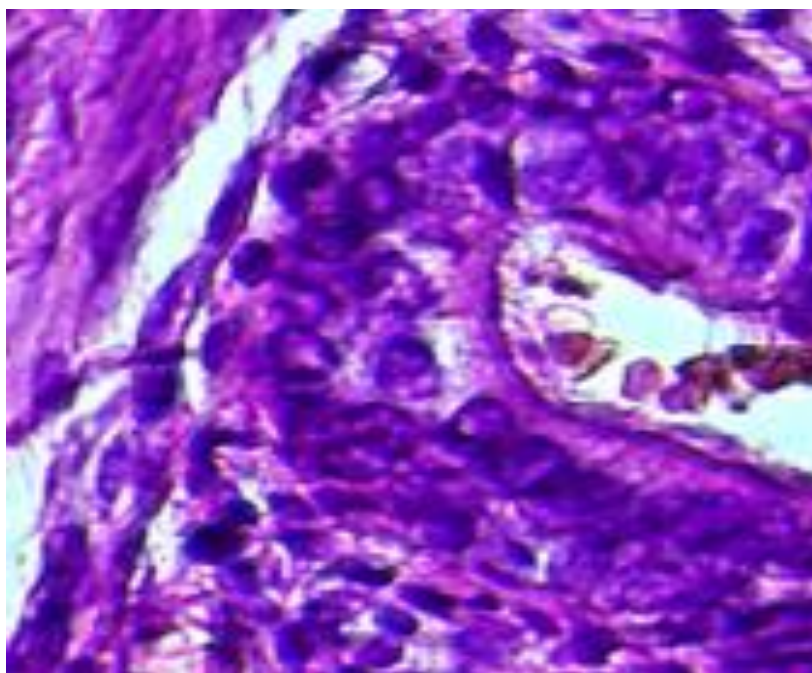
Key words: Morphological changes, control group, children, observation group.

Introduction. In patalogic cases, the reaction of irritation of mucous muscles in the respiratory tract is in contrast to normative reactions (9,10). In patalogic cases, the tone of cholinergic excitability of smooth muscles increases. Damage to the ganglia does not indicate that the muscles perform their function in a suitable hole, which leads to spasm and uncontrollable movements. Similar changes are also observed in changes in the airways (1,2,3,4,5). The increased excitability of the errant nerve is considered to be the result of changes in the structure of the plasmatic membrane of the respiratory tract tuberculosis muscles, which potentiates cholinergic activity, as well as smooth muscles (6,7,8).

The purpose of the study: Study of the morphological features of the right and left bronchi in children aged 5-7 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 45 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 2023-2025 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: The smooth muscle layer of the bronchial wall was conversely observed to begin at one month in the early postnatal period and become more regularly thickened in its later months as a result of both the number and size increases of muscle cells, from $10.5 \pm 1.5\%$ in one month to 4% by the age of 5, and reached $14.6 \pm 1.5\%$. In the early postnatal period of children, one of the structures in the respiratory tract wall that performs another important function is the mucous gland structures that synthesize a mucus substance.



4-year-old children's trachea. Mucous membrane twisted, covering epithelium multi-row

Stained with hematoxylin-eosin. Magnified image at 10x40.

Our research results show that morphologically, as well as morphometrically, these glands increase and increase in the dynamics of the early postnatal period, as well as the area occupied. In the early postnatal period of children, one of the structures in the respiratory tract wall that performs another important function is the mucous gland structures that synthesize a mucus substance. Our research results show that morphologically, as well as morphometrically, these glands increase and increase in the dynamics of the early postnatal period, as well as the area occupied. At the age of 4 years, it was found that the bronchus wall occupied a third of the area of all its layers, that is, $31.0 \pm 2.3\%$ of the space.

The mucous membrane subsoil consists of Tufts in two directions, longitudinal and circular. The mucous membrane is relatively thick, the epithelium covering its surface has a multi-row structure. In babies, the mucous membrane of the trachea is thin, thin, the glands are weakly developed, the covering epithelium contains a large number of surface smooth epithelia, 1.5 times larger in number, compared to the ciliated epithelium. The height of the two epithelial cells is relatively small, prismatic in shape, with irregularly spaced nuclei, indicating that the nucleus of most does not touch the basal floor, is round and oval in shape.

Conclusion: Under the muscle Tufts are the private glands of the trachea, the difference from previous periods is that the glandular tufts are relatively large, the cells are obese and the apical part is in a vacuolated state. Mountain peoples are surrounded by a veil of connective tissue in a dense state. The intermediate in the tissue of the tuber was found to be a dark ink stain, relatively low in cells, with some in a vacuolated state.

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