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MORPHOLOGY OF RESPIRATORY PARTS OF THE LUNGS IN METABOLIC SYNDROME

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Annotation:
The paper observed the relationship between metabolic syndrome and lung disease in several studies. This syndrome has been identified as an independent risk factor for increased respiratory symptoms, impaired lung function, pulmonary hypertension, and asthma. Several potential mechanisms of this explanation have been described, including dietary factors and the effects of fatty and fatty inflammation in the lungs and other combinations that are accompanied by frequent metabolic syndrome such as obesity, as the roller is very large.

Keywords: metabolic syndrome, experimental, lung, organ.

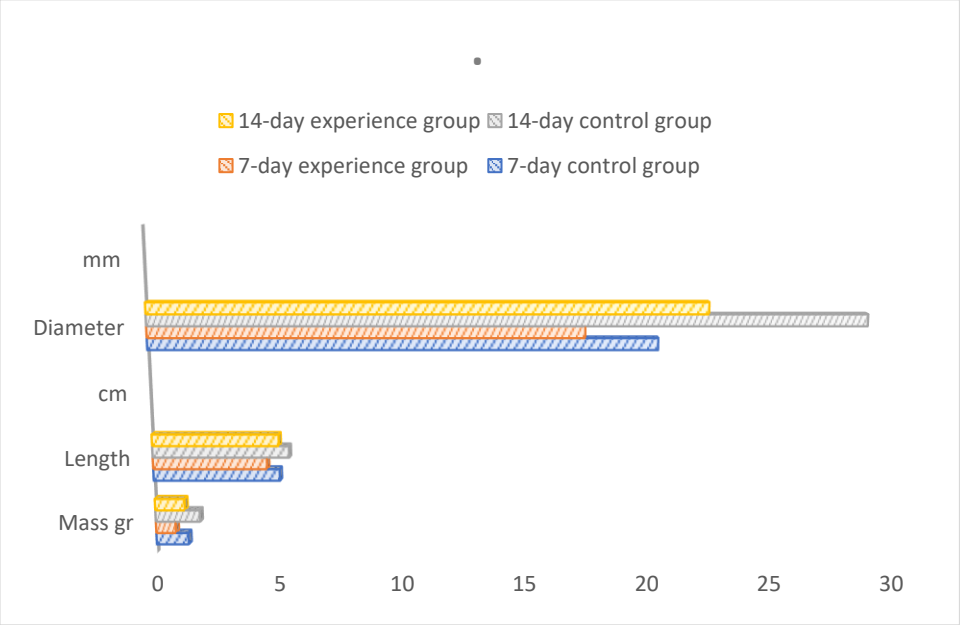
It is found that the surfactant of the lungs reduces surface tension at the air-water boundary in the alveoli, thereby preventing these structures from collapsing at the end of the expiry. In this way, the surfactant reduces the work associated with breathing. One of these is that the exchange of gases in the alveoli satisfies a person's need for oxygen [2,3]. When inhaled in a person, the alveoli have a total surface area of 100-200 m2 lung at estimated 5 million alveoli. But unfortunately the lack of surfactant in the alveolar contents of the ciliated cells (surface tense substances) disrupts the narmal course of these processes [1,2].

The purpose of the study. Study as well as understanding the morphology of the respiratory parts of the lungs in metabolic syndrome.

Research materials and methods. For study, 180-220 grams of white laboratory rats are used.White laboratory rats are divided into 2 groups. The first group is a control group, and healthy bats form a control group. The second group is an experimental group,and in 50 white laboratory rats of the female sex, they are stored in specially prepared cages to call metabolic syndrome.

Results of the study: The data collected from the studies reveal an ocular corellative relationship between morphological changes in the respiratory parts of the lungs in metabolic syndrome, advanced morphological changes in the early postnatal period in the lungs, and they are scientifically substantiated. The data collected from the studies reveal an ocoro corellative relationship between morphological changes in the respiratory parts of the lungs in metabolic syndrome, developed morphological changes in the early postnatal period in the lungs (diagramm 1).

Diagramm 1 Results of their indicators in the lungs



These blood vessels are often straight-sided and, entering the lungs tissue, penetrate into compartments along almost the entire diameter. In the lobules of the lungs parenchyma, the cortex and medulla are clearly distinguished, which are distinguished by the density of lymphoid cells containing round, densely stained nuclei, surrounded by a thin strip of cytoplasm. In the cortex of the thymus, lymphocytes are tightly packed together, their nuclei are densely stained with hematoxylin and eosin.A few small vessels and capillaries are found between the lymphoid cells.

Conclusion.

1. The data obtained explain the morphological and histalogical arrangement of the lungs.
2. It also expands information about their changes under the influence of metabolic syndrome.

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