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MORPHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BRONCHI IN CHILDREN OF THE FIRST CHILDHOOD (4-5) YEARS OF AGE

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Abstract

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.

Keywords: Morphological changes, control group, children, observation group.

Introduction

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

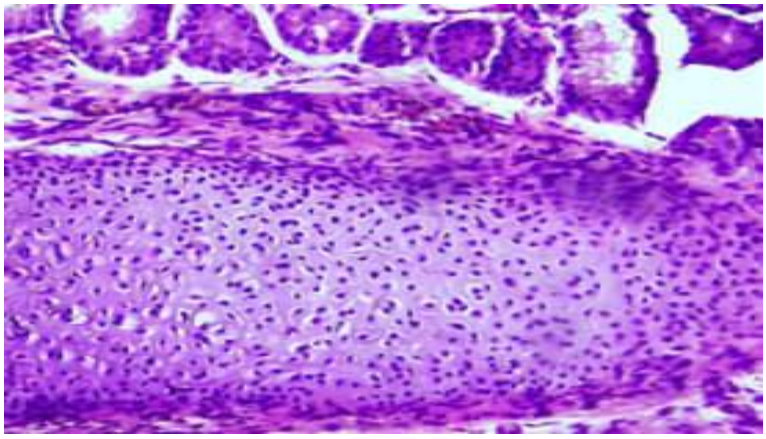
study of morphometric characteristics of bronchi in children of the first childhood (4-5) years.

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 patalogical 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

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.n 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 bronx wall occupied a third of the area of all its layers, that is, 31.0±2.3% of the space.



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

Stained with Hematoxylin-Eosin. Magnified Image at 10x40.

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Conclusion

1. There are serous-mucous glands located in the mucous membrane, compared to the trachea, it was observed that they have a low number and immature structure.

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