

KIDNEY

Samarkand State Medical Institute

"The Direction of Surgery"

1st Clinical Internship-Students Stage

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Annotation: The anatomical, histological and physiological structure and functions of the kidney. The largest functions in human life. Important role of the kidneys in the urinary system. Perfect and excellent methods of excretion of the latest products of metabolism by the kidneys. Research by scientists to achieve the highest results today. Artificial kidney formation and information about it. The most common diseases of the kidneys. The most common states of kidney disease and the rates of deaths from certain kidney diseases per year. Medical products in the treatment of kidney disease.

Keywords: Kidney, chronic, disease, nephron.

Introduction: The kidney is the most important organ in the body that secretes the toxic, end products of the metabolism of metabolic drugs. Excess fluid in the human body is also caused by these relentless organs. The kidneys are found in humans and vertebrates and are shaped like beans. They have a dark red color and are very rich in small blood vessels. They are located on both sides of the spine in the human body. When the upper ends of the kidneys are close together, their lower parts move away from each other. The fact that the right kidney is lower than the left kidney is explained by the location of one of the largest glands in the human body, the liver. If we pay attention to the area where the 12th rib crosses the kidneys, we can see that the left kidney passes through the middle of the posterior surface and the upper end of the right kidney. The location of the kidneys in these cases does not affect their function at all. It is not completely surrounded by the peritoneum, only the anterior surface is surrounded by the peritoneum. In adults, it is 5-6 cm wide, 11-12 cm tall and weighs 150-200 g. The kidneys are 4 cm thick and have a flat shore on both sides. The posterior surface of the kidneys touches the diaphragm, the quadriceps muscle, the transverse abdominal muscle, and the large lumbar muscle. In the upper part of both kidneys, there are adrenal glands attached to the kidneys. When the kidneys are cut crosswise, we can see that they are made up of two parts, the nucleus and the cortex.

Kidney cortex: It is reddish in color and forms not only the outer part of the kidney but also the nucleus accumbens. The peculiarity of the cortical part of the kidney is that it consists of alternating light and dark parts. The light part is the beginning part of the straight tubes starting from the candle-shaped part of the kidney, which seems to spread in the same way. also known as a light emitter with such a feature. The darker part is called the renal corpuscles and torsion.

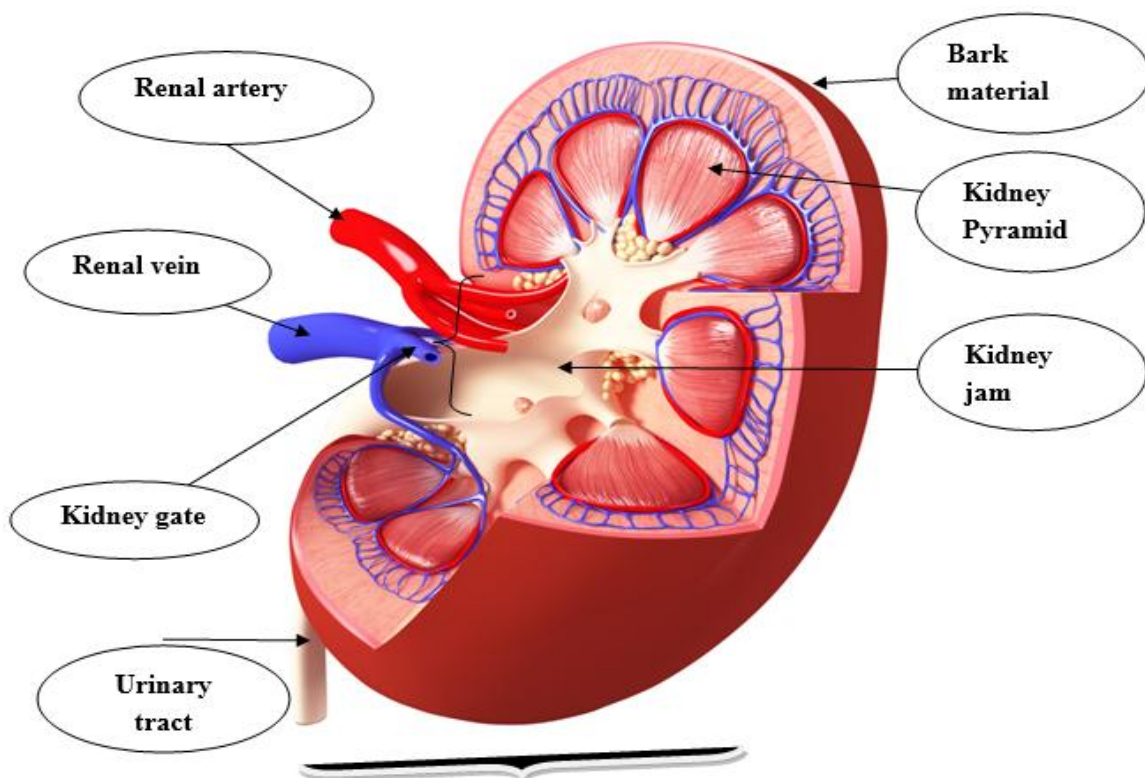
The central part of the kidney: 10-15 kidneys, consisting of pyramids, the base of the pyramids facing the cortex, and the tip facing the renal cavity. The pyramids of the kidneys are formed by the straight and collapsible tubes of the nephron, which gather together to form the suction tubes. They are 15-20 in number and have a short shape. After firing, the suction-shaped holes are formed. Due to these holes, squamous holes are formed, and this area is called the squamous area. The formation of urine begins with these nephrons. part of it is absorbed and primary urine is formed. Only 1-1.5% of the primary urine can be excreted as secondary urine.

Anyone who knows that the kidneys have very important functions for the body is naturally surprised.

Kidney functions:

1. Bear or excitatory function.
2. Maintain water balance.
3. Maintain the osmotic pressure stability of internal media fluids.
4. Ensuring ionic stability of internal media fluids.
5. Acid - maintaining the balance of the base.
6. Production of physiologically active modes.
7. Participate in blood pressure management.
8. Participation in erythropoiesis.
9. Participation in hemostasis.
10. Participate in the metabolism of proteins, fats and carbohydrates.
11. The function of protection.

All of the above functions, together with other organs, are processes aimed at maintaining the normal functioning of the organism.



(Figure 1)

General view of the kidneys

Globally, kidney disease accounts for 10 to 11% of the world's population, indicating that one in 10 people suffers from kidney disease.

A number of methods have been devised to monitor kidney activity, which are considered important in the diagnosis of kidney disease.

These methods are divided into two groups, clinical and experimental methods. These methods, in turn, can be divided into several parts. The experimental method, in turn, includes acute and chronic methods. The acute method is widely used. It is not used because there are more shortcomings in this method. This method of anesthesia is not currently widely used because it is based on the inhibition of the central nervous system. The method of chronic experiments was first used by IP Pavlov. His experiment was to insert a fistula into the bladder. His student, L.A. Orbeli, later based it on suturing each urinary tract to the abdominal wall. The convenience of this experiment was that the function of each kidney could be checked in the same way. We can see that this experiment can be done with one kidney. In this case, the function of the remaining excretory organs increases, while the function of the kidneys decreases. The most important of these are micropuncture and microperfusion.

Chronic glomerulonephritis: Kidney damage and blood vessels are caused by canal damage. There are several types of glomerulonephritis: acute glomerulonephritis, chronic glomerulonephritis, and symptoms of them; nausea, vomiting, and fever (38.5-40 °C), the patient always has severe back pain, swelling in certain parts of the body, subcutaneous fat, and sebaceous glands. In lymph nodes, sometimes more than 1.5-2L of fluid is collected from the body. The swelling (in front of the pumpkin, around the toes) can develop without the swelling in the body. The cause of this disease is bacteria and viruses. Viruses: - Hepatides, herpes, measles, adenoviruses. Streptococcus from bacteria. It is most common among men aged 25-45. These patients are advised of the Diet Table №7

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