THE STOMACH

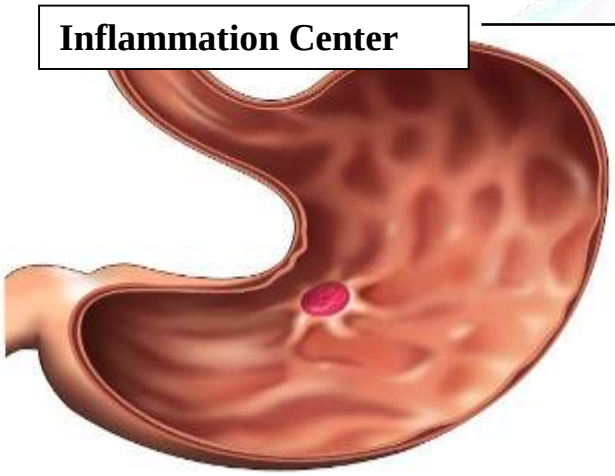
Samarkand State Medical University
"The Direction of Rheumatology"
1st Clinical Internship-Students Stage
Murodullayev Khumoyun Izzatillo o'g'li
Pardayev Dilmurod Shermuhammadovich
Musurmonova Marjona Samandar qizi
Scientific supervisor:
Khasanov Farrukhjon Sherali o'g'li
Samarqand, O'zbekiston

Abstract: Role of the digestive tract in the digestive system. Anatomical, physiological and histological structure of the stomach. Relationship between them and the extent to which they are bounded by the body. Information about infectious and non-infectious diseases of the stomach at present. In what countries are the most common stomach diseases in the world? How many people suffer from such illnesses and how many percent of annual deaths. Measures to combat the diseases of the digestive system in the world.

Keywords: Gastritis, inflammation, stomach, ulcer.

The contents of the article: The stomach (ventrriculus, gastter) is the most important part of the digestive system and is the most extensive part of the digestive tract. The stomach is located above the abdominal cavity, the upper part of the condyle. There are the front and rear walls, small and wide curves. The stomach is divided into 5 parts: the entrance, the bottom, the body, the prepyloric (antral) and the pylorus (gates). Contains gastric juice: pepsin, chemosine, lipase enzymes and hydrochloric acid. Peppsin is the main enzyme in the gastric juice and is very important in the digestive process. Due to this enzyme activity, protein fibers with high molecular structure break down into simple-albumin and peptones. After mechanical treatment of the oral cavity through the esophagus, it is injected into the stomach through the esophagus. Here, the next change in food interferes with the juice of the stomach and undergoes chemical changes. Mechanical processing is carried out through the action of the stomach, and chemical processing by the enzymes contained in it. As all organs have their own peculiarities, the stomach has its own characteristics. It does not require nutrients. The stomach also acts as a food depot. Through the stomach, the duodenum enters the intestinal nutrients.

Gastritis: Gastric mucosa is an inflammatory disease. The disease can be very severe, but chronic gastritis is more commonly studied because of its clinical significance.



Chronic gastritis accounts for 28-32% of all gastrointestinal diseases and 60-80% of stomach diseases. 45-50% of the world's population suffers from chronic gastritis.

Exogenous factors: Eating disorders, digestion of foods that are difficult to digest and difficult to digest. As a result of the frequent and frequent ingestion of food, the continuous production of alcohol, the production of HCI acid, pepsin and other enzymes in the stomach is disrupted.

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