

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

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Abstract: The airways are divided into the upper and lower respiratory tract, depending on their location in the body. The upper respiratory tract includes the nasal cavity, the nasal and oral part of the khalkum, the lower respiratory tract include the hiccups, trachea (throat), bronchi, and lungs. It has a tubular structure characteristic of its activity, keeping its cavity at the same level as it is a bone and a humerus in the respiratory wall. The inner surface of the respiratory tract contains glands that synthesize a slime substance consisting of a mucous membrane, the surface of which is covered with a hovering epithelium. Therefore, the mucous membrane, in combination with its protective function, purifies the air and, warming up, humidifies the air in the airway.

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

Introduction. The Prexordial plate will be the source of the formation of the epithelium, while the mesenchyma forms the hyoid and mucous muscle tissue, blood vessels in the wall of the organs of the respiratory system. The neuroectodermal floor is involved in the dressing of endocrine cells in aloxia. The respiratory system is considered to be a zone of formation in the development of a number of defects, therefore, in many cases, early diagnosis and treatment will allow to save the life of the fetus.

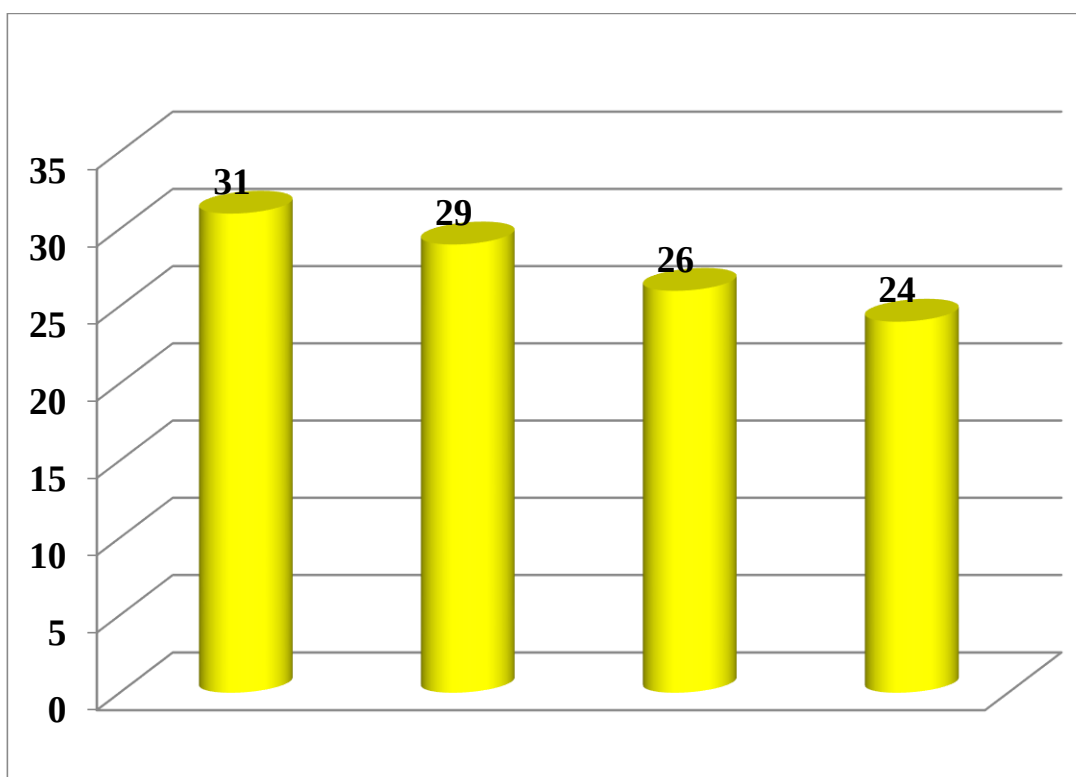
The purpose of the study: Analysis of changes in the morphometric characteristics of the bronchi in children of the first childhood (4-5) years of age

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 55 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 2024-2025 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: From this quantitative data, to the general conclusion, it was found that the bronchial wall covering epithelium thickened slightly less than twice during the early postnatal period from one month to the 12th month. It is known that it was observed that the connective tissue private plate of the mucous membrane of the bronx wall has an unformed structure at the age of one month of infancy, its intermediate substance is dominated by nardon and edema processes, its thickness is $15.5 \pm 1.8\%$ of the thickness of all layers of the bronx wall. In the following months of the early postnatal period, it was found that cells and fibrous structures in the unformed connective tissue in the mucosal private plate were relatively Evolute, resulting in a decrease in the tumor process in the intermediate, with its relative thickness at 3 months - $14.8 \pm 1.7\%$, at 6 months - $13.2 \pm 1.7\%$, at 12 months - $11.8 \pm 1.6\%$.

Until childhood, it was found that the private platynka floor becomes thinner and denser 1.3 times



The smooth muscle floor of the bronchial wall was conversely observed to begin at one month in the early postnatal period and to become more regularly thickened in its later months by both the number and size of muscle cells, while at $10.5 \pm 1.5\%$ in one month it was found to have thickened by 4% by the 12th month and reached $14.6 \pm 1.5\%$.

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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