

MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE BRONCHI IN CHILDREN AGED 5-6 YEARS

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Abstract: The respiratory system consists of the respiratory tract and two lungs. 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 larynx, the lower respiratory tract include the larynx, trachea (throat), bronchi, and lungs. The respiratory system consists of the respiratory tract and two lungs. The airways are divided into the upper and lower respiratory tract, depending.

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

Introduction. In patalogic cases, the reaction of irritation of mucous muscles in the respiratory tract is in contrast to normative reactions. In patalogic cases, the tone of cholinergic excitability of smooth muscles increases. 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. 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.

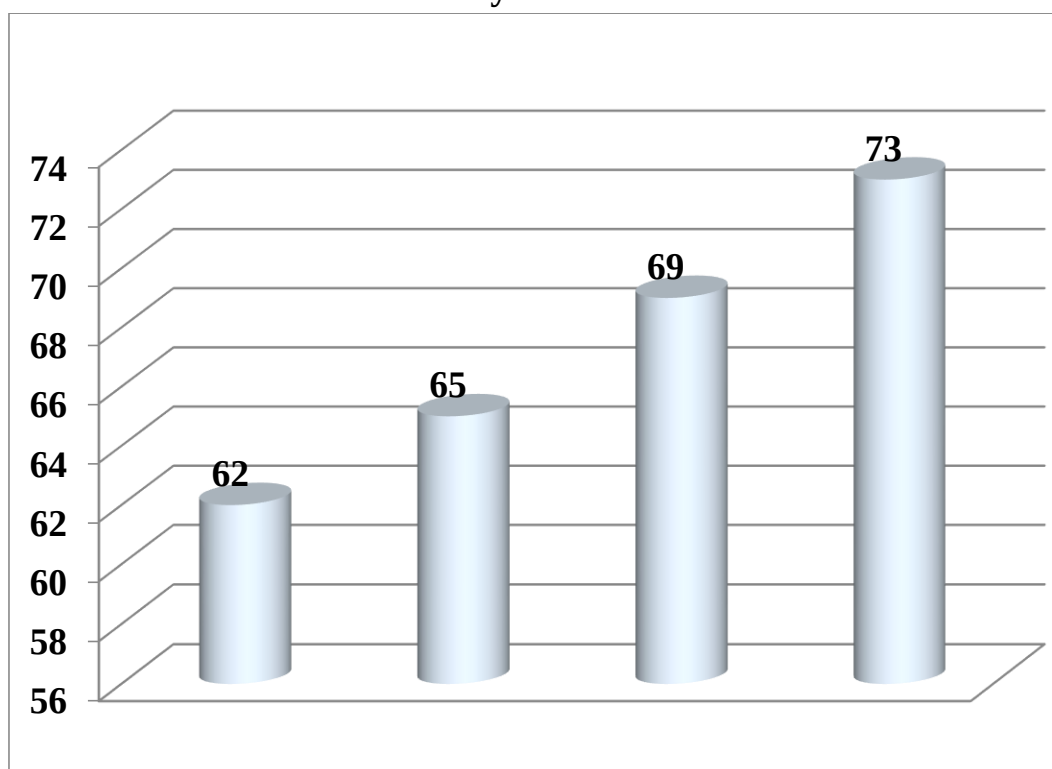
The purpose of the study: In-depth study of morphological changes in the bronchi in children aged 5-6 years.

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 48 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 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: In the basal part of the private plate are small and thin-walled blood vessels. The mucous membrane is relatively sparse and consists of fibrous connective tissue in a trembling state. In it, a small number of cells were identified

between the fibers, in which the fibrous structures are located relatively parallel to each other. The togai people are young and consist of a relatively dark-colored togai, with many and dense cells. In the basal part of the private plate are small and thin-walled blood vessels. The mucous membrane is relatively sparse and consists of fibrous connective tissue in a trembling state. In it, a small number of cells were identified between the fibers, in which the fibrous structures are located relatively parallel to each other. The togai people are young and consist of a relatively dark-colored togai, with many and dense cells. The stem cells were found to be round and oval-shaped, centered at the nucleus, and in a purplish state with hematoxylin. The wall of the trachea is bent at the two ends of the mountain people and not adjacent to each other, between which there is a soft-textured veil rich in fibers with connective tissue fibrosis tutams that connect both ends of the mountain people. In this area, it is observed that the glandular cells, which synthesize a slime substance, are located separately, forming bundles. The wall of the trachea is bent at the two ends of the mountain people and not adjacent to each other, between which there is a soft-textured veil rich in fibers with connective tissue fibrosis tutams that connect both ends of the mountain people.

It was found that the mucous glands increased by 1.2 times during the first year of life



In this area, it is observed that the glandular cells, which synthesize a slime substance, are located separately, forming bundles. Smooth muscle bundles are located in the area close to the mucous membrane. It was found that the mucous membrane

consists of folds, as shown above, and its private plate consists of dense cell and fibrous connective tissue.

Conclusion: 1. 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.

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