THE IMPACT OF ECOPATHOGENS ON THE IMMUNE SYSTEM OF CHILDREN

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Аннотация. *Чтобы новорожденный ребенок мог адаптироваться к яркому миру и понимать окружающую среду, его иммунная система должна развиться. Иммунная система живого организма выполняет определенные функции, обеспечивающие выживание ребенка в окружающей среде.*

Иммунная система контролирует все структурные элементы для естественной защиты живого организма от различных экопатогенов.

Ключевые слова: *Система, иммунитет, экопатоген, микроорганизм, абиотик, биотик, клетка, антикор, анализ, лейкоцит, клетка, токсичный, результат, контроль, естественная защита, кровь, анализ, исследование,*

Abstract. *In order for a newborn baby to adapt to a vibrant world and understand its environment, its immune system must develop. The immune system of a living organism performs certain functions that ensure the survival of the child in the environment.*

The immune system controls all structural elements for the natural protection of a living organism from various ecopathogens.

Keywords: *System, immunity, ecopathogen, microorganism, abiotic, biotic, cell, anticor, analysis, leukocyte, cell, toxic, result, control, natural defense, blood, analysis, research, anatomical.*

Immune system - performs the main function of leukocytes. Regulates the protection of a living organism from abiotic factors, microorganisms, pathogens and other influences. Distributes tasks for responding to harmful agents.

Controls antibody activity. Because antibodies perform vital functions in the body. In other words, the immune system programs a system of innate natural defense mechanisms that do not depend on the living organism itself.

Immediately after the birth of a child, his immune system adapts the body to the external environment. The development of the child's immune system is of great importance in this.

The literature also indicates that the analysis of peripheral blood leukocytes is a source of information about the immune system. In this case, laboratory studies serve to determine the characteristics of the anatomical and physiological state of healthy and sick people. It is necessary to regularly conduct tests to determine the activity and amount of bactericidal substances in the composition of the microflora of the oral cavity and skin.

In many cases, the state of the immune system in children is also assessed, for example, by the activity of the skin in relation to various microorganisms. When the skin does not perform its function in relation to certain irritants, pathogens penetrate the protective barrier of the skin. It is then absorbed into the blood and affects the gastrointestinal tract. As a result, pathological conditions of the gastrointestinal tract arise. When studying diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, it was proven that 65-68% of diseases are caused by abiotic factors.

To protect against diseases caused by abiotic factors, it is necessary to carry out acclimatization work. Ecological acclimatization is a mechanism that restores the protective functions of the body's immune system. This mechanism is the basis for strengthening the immune system for the survival of the body and at the same time fighting those who have a harmful effect on organ tissue. This strengthens the immune system. For example, by regulating the immune system, the sensitivity of organs and tissues to various factors is reduced.

Based on the above, it can be said that in diseases associated with the stomach and intestines, the indicators of the protective components of the immune system in children are weakened compared to a healthy organism.

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