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Р.З. САГИДОВА (ответственный секретарь)

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ТАШКЕНТ – 2024

100% детей обеих групп. Важно также, что у детей 2-й группы в 16,7±7,9% случаев развился сепсис.

Выводы. У новорожденных детей, чьи матери во время беременности перенесли COVID-19, в структуре заболеваемости наиболее часто встречаются анемия, ГИЭ, врожденная пневмония, РДС, асфиксия. При этом отмечено значительное преобладание последних у детей, родившихся у матерей, перенесших тяжелое течение коронавирусной инфекции.

CHANGE OF LUNG TISSUE AND ENDOTHELIUM OF BLOOD VESSELS IN EXPERIMENTAL DIABETES

Sobirova D.R. , Usmanov R.D.

Tashkent medical academy

Abstract. Diabetes mellitus is a common metabolic condition defined by hyperglycemia caused by insulin insufficiency or resistance, which can result in a variety of consequences including neuropathy, retinopathy, and nephropathy.

The study aims to assess the morphological and morphometric alterations in blood vessel endothelium caused by utilizing alloxan tetrahydrate to induce an experimental model of diabetes in animals.

Materials and methods. Experimental studies were carried out on purebred white rats. 116 purebred white rats weighing 170-185 g were obtained.

Results. In rats given alloxan to produce diabetes for 30 days, sustained hyperglycemia was seen in their blood under experimental settings. Following the decapitation of the rats, tissues from the blood arteries and lungs were removed, and micropreparations were made from them. Light microscopy was used to examine the micropreparations. The structural characteristics of the lung tissue of the rats on the 90th day of the experiment were almost no different from those of the animals on the 60th day of diabetes, which was confirmed by the data of morphometric measurements: AW - $81.1 \pm 0.3 \mu\text{m}$, which is 17.0% compared to the control ($R < 0.05$), the AIW was $49.2 \pm 0.2 \mu\text{m}$, which was 27.1% more than that of the control ($R < 0.05$). AD indicator decreased by 9.3% ($R < 0.05$).

Conclusions. The cytoarchitectonic and structural characteristics of main and secondary alveolar cells on the inner surface of the alveolar wall did not exhibit any significant alterations. The majority of alveolates have uniform sizes, and the nucleus has a medium-dark stain. The majority of alveolar gaps are clean, the cytoplasm is uniformly pink, and no signs of pathological fluid were seen.

CHANGES IN BLOOD VESSEL ENDOTHELIUM AND LUNG TISSUE MORPHOLOGICALLY ASSOCIATED WITH EXPERIMENTAL DIABETES

Sobirova D.R.

Tashkent medical Academy

Abstract. Diabetes' medical and societal relevance is indicated by the disease's devastating consequences, high degree of impairment, and high fatality rate.

The study aims to investigate changes in the morphology and morphometry of the endothelium of pulmonary arteries in white rats, which are known as experimental diabetes mellitus under laboratory circumstances.

Materials and methods. Experimental studies were carried out on purebred white rats. 116 purebred white rats weighing 170-185 g were obtained. To conduct experimental studies, alloxan acetate buffer at a ratio of 11 mg%/100 g of body weight was injected into the abdominal cavity of the experimental animals. The percentage indicators of the epithelial structures of the bronchial wall are found by the method of small-scale magnified point counting of the microscope. Later, the central diameters of the bronchial tubes are measured using an ocular micrometer. Taking into account that the germinal shape of the bronchial passages is usually round, two parameters were found: the maximum (a) and minimum (v) diameters of the bronchus and the germinal center.

Results. The mucous membrane epithelium covering the inner surfaces of the respiratory organs is composed of multilayered ciliated cylindrical epithelium. Three cell types make up 90% of the cell population: spindle cells, cili-

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