



**ZAMONAVIY KLINIK
LABORATOR TASHXISI
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**
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DIGITALIZATION OF LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICS

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Whole slide imaging/images (WSI) offers promising new views for digital Laboratory. we tend to launch associate initiatives within the anatomic pathology (AP) domain of desegregation the attention enterprise (IHE) to outline standards-based IP transactions for desegregation AP info and WSI. The IHE integration and content profiles developed as a result of this initiative with success support the essential image acquisition and coverage processes in AP laboratories and supply a typical answer for sharing or exchanging structured AP report within which observations will be expressly certain to WSI or regions of interest (ROI) in pictures.

The conception of digital laboratory refers to the employment of knowledge technology that supports the creation, sharing, or exchange of knowledge, as well as knowledge and pictures, to support the advanced progress from specimen receipt to AP report transmission.

Anatomic pathology data systems (APIS) and digital image acquisition modalities (gross photography, microphotography, and virtual microscopy) square measure the 2 main parts of digital pathology however different systems, like autostainer management package, image analysis tools, telepathology systems, and biorepository management systems square measure extra vital parts.

An AP laboratory ought to think about digital laboratory as over simple deed associated with managing AP reports and pictures inside an associate institution; it's an integrated effort that conjointly includes developing the design and infrastructure to allow completely different departments or health care systems to collaborate mistreatment this knowledge.

Method and materials. We used the methodology of the IHE initiative that has been developed in North America, Europe, and Asia. The IHE method relies on operating teams that embrace each healthcare supplier and data systems vendor guilty of processing domain-specific integration profiles. Associate in Nursing integration profile describes IHE actors (i.e. useful elements of knowledge systems) concerned during a domain-specific method (e.g. order management or report management) and the way the transactions (i.e.

Results. The main output of the AP workflow could be a timely and clear report of diagnostic, prognostic, and therapeutic data crucial to patient care, clinical analysis, and medical specialty. The reportage method is more and more

cooperative, involving multiple professionals, varied technical studies, and documentation of each matter's information and pictures. Digital pictures and particularly WSI supply new promising views for digital laboratory providing extra documentation and illustration

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MORPHOLOGICAL CONDITION OF THE LIVER DURING EXPERIMENTAL ACUTE POISTIANE POISTS POINT TO FASTOKIN

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In many countries, including Uzbekistan, the usage of phosphorus and organochlorine pesticides with high toxic effects is prohibited or limited. They are gradually being supplanted by new generation pesticides. Fastokin from the pyrethroid group is a new generation insecticide and widely used in our country sushspheares as agriculture, health care and everyday life. Like all pyrethroid pesticides, fastokin is also metabolized in the liver, which leads to a certain degree of hepatotoxicity. Unfortunately, scientists haven`t foundout the effect of this drug on liver yet.

The aim of the work was to study the morphological state of the liver in experimental animals with acute poisoning of fastokin pesticide.

The experiments conducted white male rats weighing 150-180 g. In acute poisoning, the drug was injected orally at the rate of ½ LD50 per kg of body weight. Animals were examined after 3 hours, 1, 3, 7 and 15 days after poisoning. The liver and its bile ducts were examined using microscopic and morphometric methods.

An acute toxic effect was manifested in the liver as toxic hepatitis 3 to 72 hours after intoxication with fastokin. It was noticed a marked expansion, blood filling of the central veins and sinusoidal hemocapillaries of the liver. Portal tracts were abundantly infiltrated with mononuclear cells. In the majority of hepatocytes, were observed the changes in the type of vacuole and fatty degeneration, which were more pronounced in the peripheral regions of the liver lobules. These changes, persisted from to days 7–15 of the experiments even if they occurred less. In the course of these periods, along with changes in hepatocytes, noticed the inflammation in the course of bile duct cells as well. Revealed the expansion and blood filling of sinusoidal capillaries and central veins, which was accompanied by degenerative changes in hepatocytes. During these periods of experiments obcerved, an increased activity of fibroblastic cells.

Thus, acute intoxication with fastokin in the near future (1-3 days) causes changes in the liver corresponding to acute toxic hepatitis. Starting from the 7th