



MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE BRONCHIAL MUCOSA IN CHILDREN

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Abstract:

Smooth muscle (SM) of the airways develops from local mesenchymal cells located around the tips of growing epithelial buds. These cells gradually migrate from the proximal to the distal side of the bronchial tree, elongate, and begin to produce smooth muscle (SM)-specific proteins. Mechanical stress (or cell spreading and elongation) regulates epithelial paracrine factors that control bronchial muscle processes. The exact role of many of these paracrine factors in the normal development of the lungs is currently unknown.

Keywords: Morphological changes, control group, children, observation group.

Introduction

It is also unknown how paracrine and mechanical signals are integrated in the general musculature, and how they occur. In addition, as with other types of vascular SM and visceral SM, we have now identified genetic programs and



intracellular signaling pathways that control lung muscle development. A number of scientists, including Badri K.R., Zhou Y., Schuger L. 2020s in this article of their own will provide information about the embryogenesis of bronchial muscles that is known to us to this day.

The purpose of the study:

Methods for studying the morphological features of the structure of the bronchial layers in children.

Research materials and methods:

Deep layers of the private plate were found to contain smooth muscle cells consisting of a single tuft located in a circular direction. It is followed by smooth muscle cell Tufts, in the deep layers of which a row is located. The thickness of the Tufts varied, and it was observed that fine connective tissue interstitium occupied a place between them. Under the muscle Tufts are the private glands of the trachea, the difference from previous periods is that the glandular yachts are relatively large, the cells are obese and the apical part is in a vacuolated state. When a histochemical method was used to detect connective tissue Tufts in the tracheal wall, it was found that connective tissue fibers proliferated and densely located around the private plate, the mucous membrane and the people. It was found that the tissue of the lower platelets of trachea became denser, the lower platelet material increased and the cells decreased, the chondrocytes contained in it formed at a higher level than in previous periods, decreased compared to the intermediate chondroid substance, the connective tissue Tufts around it became denser. t the age of 5 years, it was observed that the layers of the trachea, the wall of the throat, grew rapidly. It was found that the tissue of the lower platelets of trachea became denser, the lower platelet material increased and the cells decreased, the chondrocytes contained in it formed at a higher level than in previous periods, decreased compared to the intermediate chondroid substance, the connective tissue Tufts around it became denser. The submucosal layer was found to be expanded, thinned, and to contain an increased number of connective tissue fibers and cells compared to the previous period. The mucous membrane is relatively thick, with an epithelial single-layer structure that covers its surface. The mucous membrane of the trachea was preserved thin, thin, the glandular cells



in them, well developed in comparison with the previous period, were slightly swollen and enlarged, the covering epithelium was observed to contain a large number of smooth epithelia with a surface relative to the ciliated epithelium. The mucous membrane is relatively thick, with an epithelial single-layer structure that covers its surface. The mucous membrane of the trachea was preserved thin, thin, the glandular cells in them, well developed.

Conclusion:

The intermediate in the tissue of the tuber was found to be a dark ink stain, relatively low in cells, with some in a vacuolated state.

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