

ANATOMICAL STRUCTURE OF THE STOMACH AND DISEASES OF THE STOMACH

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Abstract: This article talks about the structure of the stomach and the diseases that occur in it, one of the most necessary organs of the human body. Currently, there are a lot of diseases in the digestive tract. Doctors interpret that "if the diet is adjusted, the disease in the digestive tract decreases". Basically, diseases in the digestive system are caused by starvation, improper nutrition.

Keywords: Stomach, gastritis, stomach, catarrhal, gallstone, duodenum, distal.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada odam organizmining eng kerakli a'zolaridan biri oshqozonning tuzilishi va unda kechadigan kasalliklar haqida gap boradi. Hozirgi kunda hazm sistemasida juda ham ko'p kasalliklar uchramoqda. Shifokorlar shuni tafsifiy qiladi "Ovqatlanish tartibi to'g'rilansa, hazm sistemalarida kasallik kamayadi". Asosan, hazm sistemasidagi kasalliklar och qolish, noto'g'ri ovqatlanishdan kelib chiqadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Oshqozon, gastrit, me'da, kataral, o't toshi, o'n ikki barmoqli ichak, distal.

Аннотация: В этой статье рассказывается о строении желудка, одного из самых желанных органов человеческого организма, и о заболеваниях, которые в нем протекают. В настоящее время в пищеварительном тракте сосут гораздо больше болезней. Врачи предполагают, что "когда режим питания корректируется, заболеваемость пищеварительной системой уменьшается". В основном заболевания пищеварительной системы вызваны голоданием, неправильным питанием.

Ключевые слова: Кишечник, желудочный, гастрит, желудочный, катаральный, желчнокаменный, двенадцатиперстный, дистальный.

The stomach is an organ of the digestive system. An enlarged portion of the digestive tube between the esophagus and the small intestine. Its characteristic shape is well known. On the right side of the stomach is called a large curved, and the left is called a more left curved. The most distal and narrow part of the stomach is called pylori, since food passes through the gastric fluid into the small intestine through the pyloric channel



Figure 1 structure of the stomach

GASTRIC JUICE:

Digestive juice, which is processed from various glandular cells of the gastric (gastric) mucous membrane; colorless, clear, sour suitability. It contains hydrochloric acid and a number of mineral salts, as well as enzymes (mainly pepsin, etc.). The concentration of hydrochloric acid in human gastric juice is 0.4—0.5%. Hydrochloric acid plays an important role in food absorption. He Bites Food

moisturizes, softens, activates the enzymes of gastric juice, kills microorganisms, enhances the enzyme production of the pancreas, promotes the formation of digestive hormones. Hydrochloric acid mica in gastric juice is referred to by the concept of "acidity". Acidity is not the same all the time, it depends on the speed of aphid separation, the neutralization effect of gastric mucus, which has alkaline reak urine; acidity also changes in diseases of the organs of the digestive system.

It is known that the cells of the pancreas are divided into main, covering and additional cells, each group of which produces a certain component of aphids. Additional cells

Gastric juice is secreted by a enveloping mucus, this mucus neutralizes hydrochloric acid and reduces the acidity of gastric juice, sacking the mucous membrane from the effects and participating in the absorption of food products that have fallen into the stomach. Gastric juice will contain, in addition to enzymes, mucous and hydrochloric acid, a number of organic and inorganic substances, as well as a special substance called Castle factor, which ensures the absorption of vitamin V|2 in the small intestine; it is necessary for the normal maturation of red blood cells (erythrocytes)in the bladder. In diseases of the stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder and blood, as well as under the influence of mental excitement and sadness, the migraine and composition of gastric juice can change. Examination of gastric juice with a probe is of diagnostic importance ega.Me pancreas in

juice-a liquid produced by the pancreas. It reminds of an alkaline, clear, colorless liquid. the gland is located behind the peritoneum, and the lumbar spine is attached to the spine at 1 and 2. Approximately for an adult, its mass is 80 grams, and the length of 22 cm. The pancreas has a head, body and tail. It consists of glandular tissue and urinary tract. according to the latest advances pancreatic juice into the duodenum. what is its part and what is the function of its body?

Gastritis (Latin: gastritis, ancient Greek: γαστήρ gaster "stomach" + -itis "inflammation") is inflammation or dystrophic changes that occur in the gastric mucosa. The disease leads to a violation of these organ functions, as well as the development of atrophy of epithelial cells, replacing them with connective tissues. Drugs that affect the stomach (aspirin and other Nyqps), harmful drinks (alcohol, drinking more than normal carbonated drinks) can develop as a result of the action of edible foods (fatty, salted, marinated, smoked), which will be difficult to digest. In addition acute gastritis has also been observed to develop against the background of toxicoinfections (salmonellosis), in patients with kidney and liver failure. Depending on the clinical picture and nature of gastric mucosal damage, the manifestations of acute gastritis: catarrhal, fibrinous, necrotic and phlegmonous are distinguished

TYPES OF GASTRITIS:

Catarrhal gastritis (Latin: gastritis catarrhalis, Syn. common gastritis, banal gastritis) often occurs as a result of food poisoning and improper nutrition. It is czuated by infiltration of leukocytes into the gastric mucosa, inflammation of the gastric mucosa, hyperemia and degenerative changes in the epithelium.

Fibrinose gastritis (Latin: gastritis fibrinosa, Syn. diphtherite gastritis) occurs in acid poisoning due to sublimation or severe infectious diseases. Gastritis with acute fibrinosis is manifested by diphtheritic inflammation of the gastric mucosa.

Necrosis gastritis (Latin: gastritis corrosiva, Syn. corrosive gastritis, toxic-chemical gastritis) occurs due to the ingress of concentrated acids or alkalis, salts of heavy metals into the stomach. Corrosive gastritis is characterized by Necrotic changes in the tissues of the stomach.

Causes of phlegmonous gastritis (Latin: gastritis phlegmonosa) — occurs as a result of an ulcer or post-stomach cancer injury. The disease is observed with purulent atrophy of the walls of the stomach.

CLINICAL PICTURE:

Local disorders are characterized by symptoms of dyspepsia (a feeling of heaviness and pressure, a feeling of fullness in the epigastral region, the appearance or exacerbation of weight during or shortly after eating, itching, nausea, unpleasant taste in the mouth, a feeling of burning in the epigastrum. These manifestations often occur in certain forms of chronic antral gastritis, buesa leads to a violation of evacuation from the stomach, an increase in intragastric pressure, an increase in gastroesophageal reflux is also observed. In chronic gastritis of the stomach body, symptoms are rare and mainly in the epigastral region there is a degree of severity that appears during or shortly after meals.

In patients with chronic gastritis associated with *Helicobacter pylori*, it occurs with increased secretory function of the stomach over a long period of time, symptoms of "intestinal" dyspepsia in the form of defecation disorders may appear.



Figure 2 wound disease of the stomach

Conclusion: Nutrition is caused by a large number of diseases caused by non-compliance with hygiene rules, and the following methods are used in their treatment. Methods of examination of diseases of the digestive organs.

In the reception Department of the hospital, the history of the disease opens vatogrisida data is written. The patient's complaints are requested when detecting diseases of the digestive organs. Patients often complain of pain, lack of appetite, nausea, vomiting (being on the dice) and stuttering. When determining the history of the disease, the patient is asked when the symptoms of the disease have begun, what medications have been requested. When determining the life history of the disease, the patient's family conditions, diet and its composition, occupation, the presence of such signs in his family, closely related seeds, harmful habits (such as smoking and drinking soft drinks) are asked. Knowing which medications patients are hypersensitive to during interrogation will be of great

importance in preventing allergic cases. Study of clinical signs in patients in full diagnosis of the disease takes an important place. Pain-digestive organs are one of the main signs in diseases, it is necessary to know whether its intensity (intensity), location, dependence on food intake or not. Non-intense, persistent pain in the character will be characteristic of chronic gastritis disease. Pain in gastric and duodenal ulcer disease is accelerated, it is associated with eating food. In gallstone-disease, the pain becomes very intense. In pancreatitis pancreatic disease, the pain is in a strong strap-on device. In cancer, the pain is in a permanent fever. Appetite disorders in many ways, the high production of gastric juice increases appetite. A lot of aphids separation is called hypersecretion. Appetite also decreases when the production of aphids decreases, which causes hypoasitic gastritis. If the secretion of aphids in the stomach disappears completely, anositis gastritis occurs. The fact that patients do not experience craving for certain foods indicates a disease of the gastric tumor (cancer). Stuttering is manifested by dry (airy) and food residue. dry stuttering occurs when hydrochloric acid is reduced or not in the gastric fluid. Stuttering with food is a sign that the contractile activity of the stomach is disrupted. Boiling of the liver - esophagus, stomach and twelve fingers are signs of a violation of the secretory and mator functions of the intestine, which is a gastric fluid it occurs when it erupts into the esophagus and increased acidity in gastric juice. In healthy people, as a result of increased sensitivity to certain foods, the jam boils. Nausea is the appearance of unpleasant sensations in the area under the collar. Nausea often occurs in gastric diseases that go away with a decrease in acidity.

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