

MODERN DIAGNOSTIC METHODS IN CHECKING PULMONOLOGICAL DISEASES**KENJAYEV SHERZOD RAVSHAN O'G'LI**

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Abstract: This in the article pneumonia about information , diagnostics about concepts given . External environment effect and of the organism internal factors aging of the process acceleration of the body early to old age take it comes process of the organism growth and development from stopping after begins. In general in general , modern of inspections information basically pneumonia with illness many of the factors consists of : life style , family social from the situation , labor from conditions , animals with communication , travel , harmful habits from many , sick people with communication as well risk factors - alcoholism , smoking , lungs obstructive disease , chronic heart deficiency and sticking together from living consists of That's why for pneumonia in treatment physiotherapeutic treatments recommendation on the right lungs more damage attention get recommendation with drainage massage of the patient in bed location that's it in time recommendation to be done to the destination according to

Key words : Roentgenoscopy , Roentgenography , Fluorography , Bronchography , Bronchoscopy , Thoracoscopy , Lungs function test lungs ventilation , Laboratory methods (sputum check).

INTRODUCTION

Lungs diseases very wide spread Statistics to information according to chronic of diseases from half a lot lungs and in the bronchi occurs . breath get system the most wide spread out pathologies between : zotiljam ; lungs cancer ; COPD (chronic obstructive lungs disease) , tuberculosis disease , asthma , bronchitis .

Of them not only smokers and ecological in terms of uncomfortable regions population of suffers . None who in the lungs inflammation and from neoplasms to immunity have it's not and this processes very Dangerous to be can That's why for doctors prevention remedy as regularly respectively lungs inspection recommendation will be done

Lungs and breath ways learning methods . Today's in the day the lungs check and diseases and pathologies determination for very a lot different different methods is used

- Roentgenoscopy . This is the lungs check the most wide spread out method is the lungs tissues in the structure changes see , cramp furnaces or inside of empty places find , pleura in the void liquid or the air existence determination enable will give . Picture x-ray apparatus using is created and on the screen is displayed .

- X-ray . This inspection during image x-ray apparatus is also created using , but it is on film is installed and on the monitor not shown . Radiography of the lungs diagnosis for very sure and informative method to be , own on time even the most small also see changes enable will give .

- Fluorography . He is principled in terms of to radiography looks like , but image small format printed on film or on the monitor is displayed . Digital fluorography to people less radiation to the effect have , but image quality lungs to radiography than a little worse .

- Bronchography . This kind of radiography local unconsciousness under done is increased and bronchi situation diagnosis for is used . X- rays impermeable of bronchus lumen contrast agent is injected .

- Bronchoscopy . This is the method trachea and of the bronchi mucus floor check for is used . He is special device - bronchoscope by work issued to him biopsy or a stranger bodies take to throw and polyps take throw , miniature camera and another tools for special forceps is attached . The patient from discomfort protection to do for manipulation local unconsciousness under done is increased . Bronchoscope mouth through into the trachea is entered .

- Thoracoscopy . Special tool - thoracoscope using done to be increased pleura of the cavity endoscopic inspection . Chest in the cage small puncture through common unconsciousness under is injected into the lungs . A lot in terms of , action principle to bronchoscopy looks like Lungs function test . Lungs ventilation . This is the method of the lungs breath get volume what that to determine and breath get deficiency level to determine possibility will give . Pleural puncture . of the lungs this inspection during pleura of the cavity composition small puncture through analysis to do for is taken . Manipulation local unconsciousness under done is increased . Pleural of puncture main indicators pleurisy , tumors and in the lungs liquid and of air pathological accumulation is considered

Laboratory methods (sputum check)

Phlegm two method examined : microscopically and bacterioscopic . First , parasites , slimes , bacteria , various different formations to determine and addition respectively tuberculosis the disease to determine possibility will give . Bacterioscopic method different different lungs of infections triggers open will give .

Conclusion .

Every year, 17 million people in the world are diagnosed with pneumonia. Lungs diseases because of scientist level very high 8-9 % in 2017 five under the age of 808,694 children who were from pneumonia death reached From these numbers apparently as it is pneumonia diseases right treatment with together doctor to see on time go , medical analysis transfer and right cure measures designation a person his life save to stay for the first help will be

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