



## MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF THE STOMACH WITH POLYPRAGMASIA

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Article history:	Abstract:
<b>Received:</b> 6 <sup>th</sup> February 2023 <b>Accepted:</b> 6 <sup>th</sup> March 2023 <b>Published:</b> 10 <sup>th</sup> March 2023	During the COVID-19 pandemic, excessive polypharmacy was allowed to improve the condition of infected patients, reduce body temperature, improve breathing, help with sputum withdrawal, relieve bone pain, etc., the causes of disability are also the result of unjustified use of drugs. A one-sided approach to prescribing is the leading cause of mortality and disability. The risk of polypharmacy is higher in vulnerable groups, including those with pre-existing conditions such as diabetes and rheumatic diseases, as well as older patients.
<b>Keywords:</b> polypharmacy, morphology, stomach, drugs, mucous membrane, morphometry	

**INTRODUCTION** . Access. The maximum amount of medicines is that [oral] is designed to send [oralist] to administration, so the study of the structure of the gastrointestinal tract is of great practical importance in medicine. According to scientists, it requires careful approach to the comparison of laboratory animals and people's digestive system. The gastrointestinal tube is an important link in the settlement and effect of the digestive bodies. All of these parts are closely linked to each other, and the detraction of at least one member of the gastrointestinal tract can lead to the entire system's failure. All members of the gastrointestinal tract perform their function and serve for the normal functioning of the body. The digestive flute is interconnected, and in part of this flute, the pathological process in part of this flute may not affect the rest of the other parts. A similar member performs several important tasks at the same time [1,3,5,7,9,11]. The separate position of the stomach is to be addressed to the transitional position of the stomach and is attractive in its digestion, as well as the secretion of the ecinus and the endocrine absorption and the multi-functional meritage that ensures the secretion of the endocrine absorption.

The stomach fulfills a number of digestive and non-digestive functions, in pathological conditions, but also can lead to an anemonic balance, the acidal balance, the development of the acidal balance, the development of electrolyte balance and other changes. The main functions of the stomach are secretory, driving, evacuation, reservoir, expression, absorbing and endocrine [4,6,110,12,14].

The main anatomical departments of the stomach in the structural and functional features of the stomach include: the cardiac body, gastric body and body, piloric department. As for the secretory function of the stomach, it is necessary to emphasize the mucous membranes, the capacity of hydrochloric acid, pepsinogens, gastrin parts, but different secretions have different sections [10,11,1,16].

**THE PURPOSE OF THE WORK.** The morphological and morphometric parameters of the wall of the gastric mucosa with anti-inflammatory drugs are to study changes.

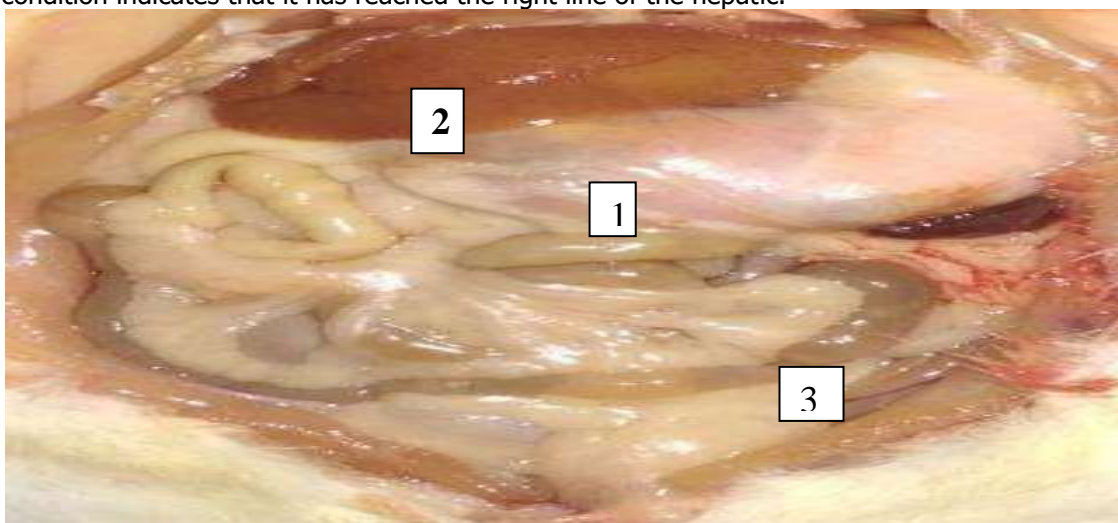
Check materials and methods. As an object object used 180 white breed male rats, weighs 190-230 g. formed. Expered as the subject of research served as histological material from the cardinal, bottom, body and pilot portions of the experimental male ratine.

Expered as the subject of research served as histological material from the cardinal, bottom, body and pilot portions of the experimental male ratine. Research methods. The above problems were used experimental, microscopically, histological, general morphological, general morphological, general methods, as well as statistical research methods.

Inspection result. The stomachs of white unfriended rats are mainly under the liver. The large crop of the stomach comes from under its acute caudal edge. It will be slightly different to the left and a little tail, gastric and piloric part on the smallest parentheses. Thus, the stomach of the rat is the stomach of the rat, between the sagital and transverse plains) (Fig. 1).

The topographic - anatomical and skeletefop data of the archer of white breeds - described the following indications below when studied. In white rats without a laboratory, the upper wall or top wall of the stomach touches hungry and ideological loops and left kidney on the right. The mainstream of the left kidneys closes 2/3 and the upper end of the left kidney, i.e. close to the front end of the left kidney, i.e. the upper end of the left kidney. The left side of

the stomach is rounded and it is mainly located under the diaphragm, and on the left is located in touch. The right side of the stomach is narrowing to the beginning of twelve-folding intestines from the bottom. The right side of the thesis is near to the external bowel located on the outside, and the rest of the stomach is lying under the surface of the liver. The above condition indicates that it has reached the right line of the hepatic.



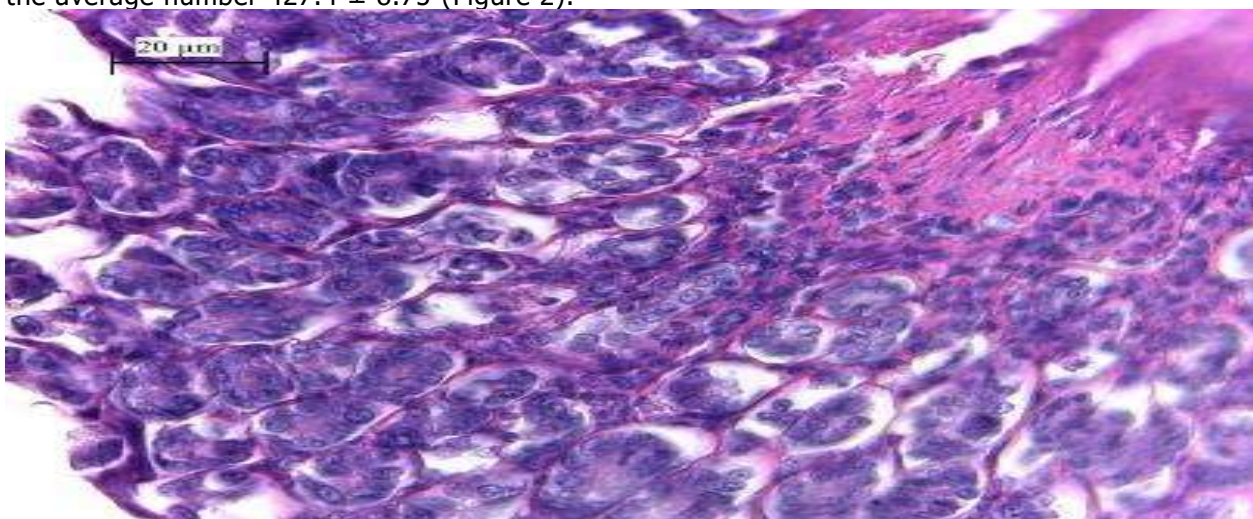
**Figure 1. Macroanatomy of the abdominal cavity of male rats without a 5-month white breed. Macropreparation. 1-stomach 1, River 2, and 3rd spleen.**

The five-month laborator white frants are fully formed by the stomach. The experience of the five-month rats was obtained as follows:

The body weight of five months laborator animals varied up to 190-250 g, and the average was  $244.6 \pm 6.3$  g. The total length of the white breeds of rats in the control group is 33-35 mm, which is  $34.62 \pm 0.18$  mm. The member's width varied to 13-15 mm, with an average of  $13.81 \pm 0.18$  mm. The thickness of the member member varies to 12-15 mm, the average of  $13.69 \pm 0.32$  mm. The length of the large curvature is about 37-38 mm, the average -  $07.43 \pm 0.10$  mm. The length of a small curry was 14 to 15 mm, an average -  $14.65 \pm 0.10$  m.

Healthy white frantic rats When the stomach wall structural components were identified, the following information was identified:

The height of the gastric wall is up to 533.9 mcMs in the area of the cornral wall of the gastric wall to 524.9 mmm in the area of the esophagus crossing, reaching  $473.9 \pm 8.32$  mc. At the bottom of the member, the height of the mucous membrane has changed from 442.1 mcMs to 529.3 mmm, with an average of  $509.4 \pm 8.02.02$  mc. The height of this layer in the body of the stomach was between 448.1 and 546.8 mmm, with an average of  $511.8 \pm 911.8 \pm 9,08$  mc. In the piloric part, the height of the mucous layer was 381.4 mmm and the average number  $427.4 \pm 8.75$  (Figure 2).



**Figure 2. A micropremparep. Microscope of microscopic appearance of ratings of 5 months old. Paint hematoxilin-eosin. 20x20.**

White-free rats in the control group are covered with multi-storey epithelium, which is three rows of epithelial floor: - basal cells; - You can see that circles are made up of circular cells and oval cells. The presence of the above cells is tightly attached to each other and is characterized by the fact that the cell center is located in the cell center. The composition of the cell in the middle and upper rows is oval-shaped, and it is possible to see if larger cell nuclears is an exclusive position. These cells have granules with secretory partitions in the apical section of these cells (Figure

3).

The position of the state of the stomach wall of the stomach was 425.3 mcMs from 425.3 mcM, with an average of  $456.5 \pm 7.41$  mc. In the field of bottoms, this figure is 430.3-518.1 mmm, and average  $473.0 \pm 8.08$  mcM. The volume of the flesh in the stomach wall changing to 438.4-5338.54, an average of  $492.5 \pm 9$  soums. The [Piloric Part] in the field of duodenal intestines is 372.3-468.9 mc, which is  $418.3 \pm 8.89$  mcM. The height of a depth of the mucus, one of the components of the gastric wall, was 384.3-462.1 mc. The average value was  $411.5 \pm 7.16$  mc. In the field of bottom, it can be seen that it is average -  $422.1 \pm 7.67$  mmm. When the body part of the stomach wall was studied, the measurement indicator amounted to 392.6-491.4 mc, an average of  $448.7 \pm 9.1$  mc. In the pilotik part of the member, the height of the depth between the studied folds was 331.2-4211.8 mc, and the average was  $365.9 \pm 8.34$  mc. The thickness of the mucus, located in the mucosa of the stomach wall, changing to 38.6-47.3 mcMs, averages  $42.7 \pm 0.8$  soums. On the member stomach, the mucous base rate varied to the thickness of 39.4-45.8 mmm and amounted to  $43.2 \pm 0.59$  mkm. In the body part of the stomach wall, the mucous base thickness thickened by 40.3-48.1 mcM, an average of  $43.6 \pm 0.72$  mc. The thickness of this layer in the piloric part of the member changed to 41.2-52.1 mcMs, with an average of  $46.3 \pm 1.01$  mc.

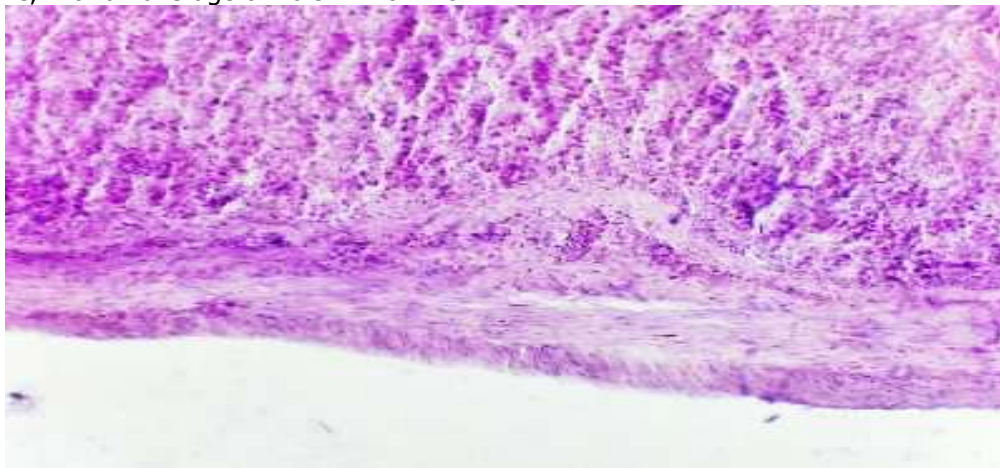


Figure 3. A micropremeparet. Microscopic appearance of a 5-month white breed ratine. Paint hematoxylin-eosin. 10x20.

**CONCLUSION.** In polypragmazmamza, ancient is considered an unfavorable factor, there are many scientific studies to study its special activities, and their number is growing year by year. It can not only lead to the emergence of stable changes in the members of the immune system, but also other systems, including members of the digestive system. Analysis of the results of the study showed that 2 groups of white rats in the control group have been determined in comparison of the moral walls, the following changes in morphometric indicators. Gastric position muclock at an altitude of 0.95%, 4.14% of the burden, 4.11%, the thickness of the mucous layer of 0.17%, glands It can be seen that 5.5% is the total thickness of the gastrointestinal decreased by 0.74%. At the bottom of the member, these figures have changed to 2.37%, the height of the burden, a depth of the burma 5.78%, the mucus, the thick muscle floor thickness of 1.07 thick. % Gae, gas tissue by 3.9%, and the total thickness of the stomach decreased by 1.46%. The total mucase of the stomach is 2.11%, a depth of 7.65% and the mucous base rate by 2.29%, the thick muscle layer by 0.6%, glands tissue It was observed that 6.1%, and the total thickness of the stomach wall decreased by 1.52%.

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