ADVANCING HEALTHCARE THROUGH INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY

GLOBAL INNOVATIONS IN MEDICAL SCIENCE AND HEALTHCARE
PUBLISHED DATE: - 15-03-2025

Page No. 5-6

CONFERENCE ARTICLE

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NASOPHARYNGEAL TONSIL

Khurshed Mardonov[1], Jamolbek Djuraev[2], Ilyasjon Soatov[3]

[1]Researcher, Tashkent Medicine Academy (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

[2] DSC, Professor, Tashkent Medicine Academy (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

[3] PhD, Doctoral Student, Tashkent Medicine Academy (Tashkent, Uzbekistan)

ABSTRACT

Morphological inspection hypertrophy diverse clinical and to age related options with some leader characters according to comparison groups to compose very difficult was, because children different kind medical from institutions adenoids hypertrophy for outpatient clinic from the treatment after to the hospital laid down.

Keywords: Epithelium, morphology, hypertrophy, micropreparation.

INTRODUCTION

Children three to the group divided into. Groups gender and age with is compared. Selected of groups every in one pharyngeal adenoid hypertrophy young categories according to analysis done: from 1 year to 3 years 11 months the most small group, from 4 years to 7 years 11 months middle small group and from 8 years to 15 years 11 months big small group Morphological macroscopic adenoid hypertrophy on examination sent fabric size physiological solution with measurement to the cylinder immersed measurement through approved. Moved liquid Size of adenoid tissue to the mass correct came. This to measurements according to adenoid tissue maximum volume 32.6 ± 0.81 cm3 organization This inspection every one in any case was not increased because one row in observations fabric materials from shaver adenoidotomy then complete not sent. Such In some cases, we have adenoid hyperplasia histological at the level we evaluated.

Histological description pharyngeal tonsil microanatomy appropriate done They were increased. pharyngeal almond-shaped integumentary epithelium of the gland from description they started, then breath to take and to pass epithelium ratio, lymphoid cells by epithelium infiltration existence and level, central in crypto keratinizing epithelium existence record was made. Home lymphoid in tissues lymphoid of the layer diffuse and follicular structural parts ratio, secondary follicles size , their location density, germinative of centers condition, interstitial edema, complete blood, diapedesis hemorrhage record Home blood vein in the layer perivascular sclerosis presence, lymphoid elements by infiltration level, lymph in collectors lymphocytic stasis existence record Central crypt and of lacunae composition, actinomycetes in the form of mushroom microflora to the existence separately attention focused.

CONCLUSION

Histological in the inspection all separated adenoid vegetation in groups lymphoid of tissues hyperplasia the situation, that is germinative in the centers many division numbers shown organ cell of mass increase reflection caused was determined.

REFERENCES

1. HuangL. et al. Age-group-specific associations between adenoid/tonsillar hypertrophy and craniofacial features. – 2024.
2. Kurt Y., Bayar Muluk N., HaoC. Y. Adenoid Hypertrophy or Pharyngeal Tonsils //Airway diseases. – Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2023. – С. 1-9.
3. Pawłowska-Seredyńska K. et al. Craniofacial proportions in children with adenoid or adenotonsillar hypertrophy are related todisease duration and nasopharyngeal obstruction //International journal of pediatric otorhinolaryngology. – 2020. – Т. 132. – С. 109911.
4. Pulatovna A. N., Khamroyevna A. N. Method for determining the size of hypertrophied pharyngeal tonsils usingultrasound diagnostics //Journal of Biomedicine and Practice. – 2022. – Т. 7. – №. 3.
5. Shuaibu I. Y. et al. Adenoid and tonsil hypertrophy in Zaria, North Western Nigeria: Review of clinical presentation and surgical outcome //Journal of West African College of Surgeons. – 2022. – Т. 12. – №. 1. – С. 23-27.
6. TongX. et al. The Association of Tonsil Hypertrophy with Pediatric Dentofacial Development: Evidence from a Cross-Sectional Study of YoungChildren in Shanghai, China //Nature and Science of Sleep. – 2022. – С. 1867-1875.

7. Xu Y. et al. Differences in salivary microbiome amongchildren with tonsillar hypertrophy and/or adenoid hypertrophy //mSystems. – 2024. – C. 00968-24.