

THE ROLE AND BIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM IN THE HUMAN ORGANISM

Ochilov Himoyiddin Olimovich

Student, Faculty of Medicine,
Termez Branch, Tashkent Medical Academy

Mingturayev Dilshod Karimovich

Student, Faculty of Medicine,
Termez Branch, Tashkent Medical Academy

Qarshiyev Ulug'bek G'ayrat o'g'li

Student, Faculty of Medicine,
Termez Branch, Tashkent Medical Academy

ABSTRACT

This article is about the role of the lymph node, which is a part of the lymphatic system, in the human body. It is about the morphology, histology and physiology of the lymph node and its function, which can be clearly seen in the human body.

Keywords: lymph, immunity, immune component, follicle, EGK, integral, capsule, trabecula, histamine, lipase, infection, therapy, enterotherapy.

The purpose of the subject: To teach and inform people about the role and biological significance of the lymphatic system in the human body.

INTRODUCTION

Common lymph organs and tissues are divided into two groups according to their functions. Primary lymph organs are places where stem cells divide and have immunity (immune component), i.e. immune. The primary lymphatic organs are the bone marrow (in flat bones and the epiphyses of the long bones of adults) and the thymus. The secondary lymphatic organs and tissues are the places where the most immune reactions occur. nodes (follicles) are included.

The lymphatic system (noduli lymphatici) is one of the peripheral blood-generating and immune-protective organs. Although each node is not very large, but their large number occupies one of the highest places in the blood-forming and immune processes. the total weight can reach about 1.5-2 kg. The lymph node has a bean-like shape, the size is around 0.3-1 dm. enters and leaves vein and draining lymphatic vessels.

Antigens recognized by lymphocytes are usually associated with integral proteins of the membrane on all surfaces of the cell. Such a large number of antigen-presenting proteins is called the large histological proportion complex (EGK) and consists of the first and second class EGK key types.

The lymph node is surrounded by a connective tissue capsule, and trabeculae penetrate into the organ from this capsule. Lymphocytes, macrophages, and plasmatic reticular cells are the most common cells in the lymph node. Follicular-dendritic cells are also present in the lymph

node. Their location is different. Due to the type of cells and reticular fibers lying under these cells, the lymph node is divided into two poles - cortex and medulla.

One of the main tasks of the lymphatic system is to move proteins, electrolytes and water from the interstitial space to the blood. In a day, 100 g of protein filtered by capillaries in the lymph is returned to the blood from the interstitial space. More substances absorbed through the digestive tract, in the first place, fats are transported through the lymphatic system. High-molecular enzymes, especially histamine and lipase, enter the blood mainly through the lymphatic system. performs the function of neutralizing and removing bacteria. The lymphatic system produces and transports lymphocytes, as well as the main factors of immunity. When an infectious disease occurs, the lymph nodes become inflamed due to the retention of bacteria and toxins. It is sterilized using a built-in filtration system .

Currently, endolymphotherapy, which is the youngest new branch of medicine, gives effective results on a large scale. Medicinal substances are sent to the lymphatic system. Lymphotropic therapy is used in treatment.

SUMMARY

The purpose of writing this article is various problems related to the lymphatic system, and in order to eliminate those problems, it is necessary for everyone to get information about the lymph node. various diseases are appearing, through this information you will know what processes are happening in the lymphatic system, and if necessary, you will be careful not to get sick.

REFERENCES

- 1.K.A.Zufarov "Gistologiya"2005.
- 2.Antoni.L.Mesher,F.D"Junkeyraning Gistologiya Asoslari"2013.
- 3.O.T.Aliyev,SH.Q.Qodirov,A.A.Nishanova."Fizalogiya"2007.