

THE USE OF VERTEBRATE EDUCATIONAL TEHNALOGIES IN THE TEACHING OF TOPICS RELATED TO MICROORGANISMS IN BIOLOGY LESSONS

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ANNOTATION

Subject of microorganisms, the use of vertual talim tehnaologies in the study is the most effective mitigation process. Because in the process of roasting, experiments that do not have time are treated. Vertical experiments are done for example to experiment with viruses no honadaimkoni therefore, the use of virtual education in the present-day training is the most effective educational method. It also provides virtual training remote control. in the event that the bundaocutter falls ill, verual hands over. does not get left of classes.

Keywords: Microbiology, medicine, veterinary medicine, space microbiology, organism, pathogen, immunology

Microbiology (from Greek mikros — small, bios — life, and logos — doctrine) is the science of small, simple, inconspicuous unicellular inorganic organisms. This science is the life activity of microbes, they are influenced by adam, animal and described in the organism, which occurs in theecontaments of changes. In the following years, so much data has been collected in the field of Microbiology that it is now divided into several networks, and these networks, the path of development inherent in this one, are becoming more and more. These include medicine, veterinary medicine, industry or Technology, Agriculture, Food Microbiology, space microbiology, etc. Modern medical microbiology is a comprehensive field, which in turn is divided into bacteriology (doctrine of bacteria), Virology (doctrine of viruses), immunology (studies of the body's means of protecting against pathogenic and non-pathogenic microorganisms, as well as antigens that are inherently alien to the body), mycology (activity of zam tubes that harm human organism), protozoology (life activity of unicellular pathogenic Medical Microbiology in general and private parts of theforate. In the general part, the structure and appearance (morphology) of microbes, physiological processes, genetics, the processes of metabolism and reproduction in them, their breathing and digestion, the interaction between pathogenic microbes and macroorganism, and the body's defenses (immunity) are studied. The specific part analyzes the morphological, biochemical, pathogenicity (disease triggering) properties of infectious disease pathogens, as well as the laboratory identification of this disease, special treatment and prevention measures. Medical Microbiology performs an independent task based on the examination of a particular object. He studies the causes of infectious disease origin (etiology), modern diagnostic methods, treatment and pre-treatment issues, using new data in general biology, epidemiology, hygiene, biochemistry and other disciplines perfectly. In the process of evolutionary development,

adapted to human organism, in which it has the property of causing an increased disease — pathogenic microbes are the object of examination of medical microbiology. In nature, in addition to pathogenic microbes, there are many saprophytic (non-human-damaging) microbes that are very similar in appearance and some biological properties to pathogenic microbes. An example of this is plague vibrios with plague vibron, anthrocooids with anthrocooids with anthrax bacilli or diphtheroids with a choke stick. In this regard, if the laws of Medical Microbiology are strictly followed and the nature of each object is determined in a timely manner, it is advisable not only to diagnose the disease, but also to take measures to combat it. Currently, viruses are important in the pathology of infectious diseases found in humans and animals, since 75% of infectious diseases are provoked by viruses, which undermine the health of the population and harm the state economy. Determining the location of new-found virus-induced diseases, specifically viruses, in tumor diseases, is one of the main tasks of Virology. Virology is developing rapidly in subsequent years. One of the tasks of various specialists and virologists is to accurately and correctly diagnose viral diseases, develop methods of their prevention and treatment. In the second half of the 20th century, major discoveries were made in the field of Medicine. for example: the structure and activity of the genetic code, the mechanism of protein synthesis, gene variability, induction, repression, etc. were identified. In these discoveries, viruses and bacteria were used to investigate the obtained results that made it possible to open the mechanism of interaction of microorganisms with the external environment. Discoveries made in the field of microbiology and virology caused the emergence of new disciplines, such as: molecular biology, genetics, enzymology, Immunology, Biotechnology, etc. With the help of these sciences, active substance-secreting strains of microorganisms, new antibiotics used in medicine, factors used in diagnosis, interferon, interleukin, vaccines, monoclonal antitelo, among others. With the help of this drug can be diagnosed, treated and pre-diagnosed early to infectious diseases. In the following years, the science of Immunology is developing very rapidly. immunity was originally understood to protect the person from infectious diseases. And now, immunity is understood as a system in which the body holds homeostasis of the internal environment in the norm in relation to the action of both exogenous (external) and endogenous (internal) yotomils. The task of Medical Microbiology, Virology and immunology is to identify infectious disease pathogens, pre-identify such diseases, reduce them as much as possible and eliminate pathogenic microorganisms. Such work is carried out in the Departments of Microbiology, Virology, Immunology of sanitary and epidemiological station, bacteriological, virological, parasitological and other special laboratories, scientific check-ups and medical higher educational institutions. In these, organizational, scientific and research and practical activities are also monitored. When diagnosing infectious diseases, the following microbiological methods of examination are used:

- examination using a microscope. This is the initial stage of examination, and mainly determines the morphological and other properties of the causative agent, that is, the staining, shape, size, action of the germ. The diagnosis of some diseases (malaria, Thrush, leishmaniasis, recurrent sweating, etc.) can be determined directly with a microscope;
- bacteriological method. In this case, microbes are planted in an artificial environment and a pure culture of suspected pathogenic microbes is isolated, and then the enzymatic activity of

microbes in the isolated culture, their susceptibility to antibacterial drugs, antigenicity and other properties are studied;

- biological method. With this method, the causative agent of the disease is isolated by infecting the infectious material to various animals, and its pathogenicity is determined, whether the material of the examination contains toxic substances;

- in the Serological method, reactions are made using immune serums and a diagnosis of the disease is made. This method works well when it is difficult to separate the causative agent of the disease and is a quick method;

- allergic usually a high sensitivity condition occurs in the organism to a small infectious germ, which is a specific reaction of the macroorganism in response to the action of the microbial antigen (allergen). This abnormal condition is diagnosed with the help of allergic tests.

In 1965, in one of his lectures, the screen of a computer monitor, he said: "Do not think that this is a monitor screen, consider it a window - a window in which everyone can look at the virtual world." The technology that has emerged over the past ten years has developed a new understanding of the virtual reality and cyberspace. The Virtual reality is that of the word labor and if we separate these two concepts, the virtual or virtual words, what the senses do not exist, these concepts are not serious and do not belong to any topic. These virtual concepts are: power, property, Love, Good, Evil, monetary value, Justice, emotions, duty, beauty, law, etc. All virtual concepts are products that belong only to the brain of many people. Sometimes they look at us as material things, but they do not have a real material embodiment. To bring a Virtual concept to life, it is enough to create material properties. The second word translated from Latin, let's turn to reality, means real, real. Truth is what exists; materialization exists in reality. Reality is related to everything that can arise at a time when it exists and is temporary.

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