



MORPHOLOGY OF OVARIES IN RATS BORN UNDER HYPOTHERIOSIS CONDITIONS

ZIEEVA G.P.

Assistant, Department of Human Anatomy, TTA and OSTA
Tashkent medical academy

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Abstract:

Morphological changes in the dynamics of postnatal ontogenesis of ovaries were studied in postnatal ontogenesis of ovaries of offspring born from rat mothers with hypothyroidism under experimental conditions. It was found that all morphofunctional components of the ovaries of the experimental group lag behind in the development of all morphofunctional components of the ovaries of the control group compared to rats of the generation, the ratio of the cortex and medulla layers and the development of follicles were preserved in a hypercellular form for 14-30 days, the vessels increased in size and branching, it was found that the mesenchymal tissue in the medulla of the ovaries continued to increase.

Keywords: morphology, mother rat, hypothyroidism, ovarian ontogenesis, histology.

RELEVANCE OF THE PROBLEM: Every year, due to the hypofunctional state of the endocrine system, 4.8-10.6% of cases of infertility occur among women of reproductive age, developing under the influence of unknown etiological factors. This is explained by the dysfunction of the thyroid gland.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION: Non-specific response of the fetal gonads to the influencing factors depends on hypoxia and dys hormonal factors, which results in hyperplastic processes developing in the ovary in some cases, and underdevelopment and insufficiency in others. Important factors are pathological factors of the first period of pregnancy, which improperly develop the female gonads. The morphological essence of the ontogenesis of the development of the reproductive organs of the offspring born from a hypothyroid mother continues with a slowdown in metabolism, a lag in normal development and the occurrence of systemic hypoplasia of the reproductive organs of the offspring. If several types of extragenital diseases are combined in the mother's body, this can lead to anomalies in the intrauterine development of paired reproductive organs, which can make up from 1.12% to 3.56%. If this is so, then in turn, during the intrauterine development of the genital organs, consisting of labile cells, under conditions of hypothyroidism, a metabolic disorder occurs, stimulation of most follicles in the ovarian tissue is sharply reduced. is delayed, and the oogon stage of germ cells in the development of the fetus causes a decrease in quantity, quality and size and preservation in the form of a reduction body. In postnatal ontogenesis of the ovary of the offspring born against

the background of hypothyroidism, noticeable changes in the histioarchitectonics of the ovary, morphological growth retardation, a large number of underdeveloped follicles, an increase in the structures of the myxomatous center around the primordial follicles, and joints in 2 and 3 lamchi are noted. develops, it is established that it is accompanied by such morphological manifestations as an abundance of reducing bodies and the development of tumors in the tissues. On the 21-30th day of hypothyroidism, the results of oocyte development in the center of the follicles are not detected in the ovary, the cells that make up the tissue parenchyma are granular small epithelial cells and foci of active fibroblast proliferation. Theca cells are characterized by reduced sizes, metaplasia, and a trophic appearance.

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