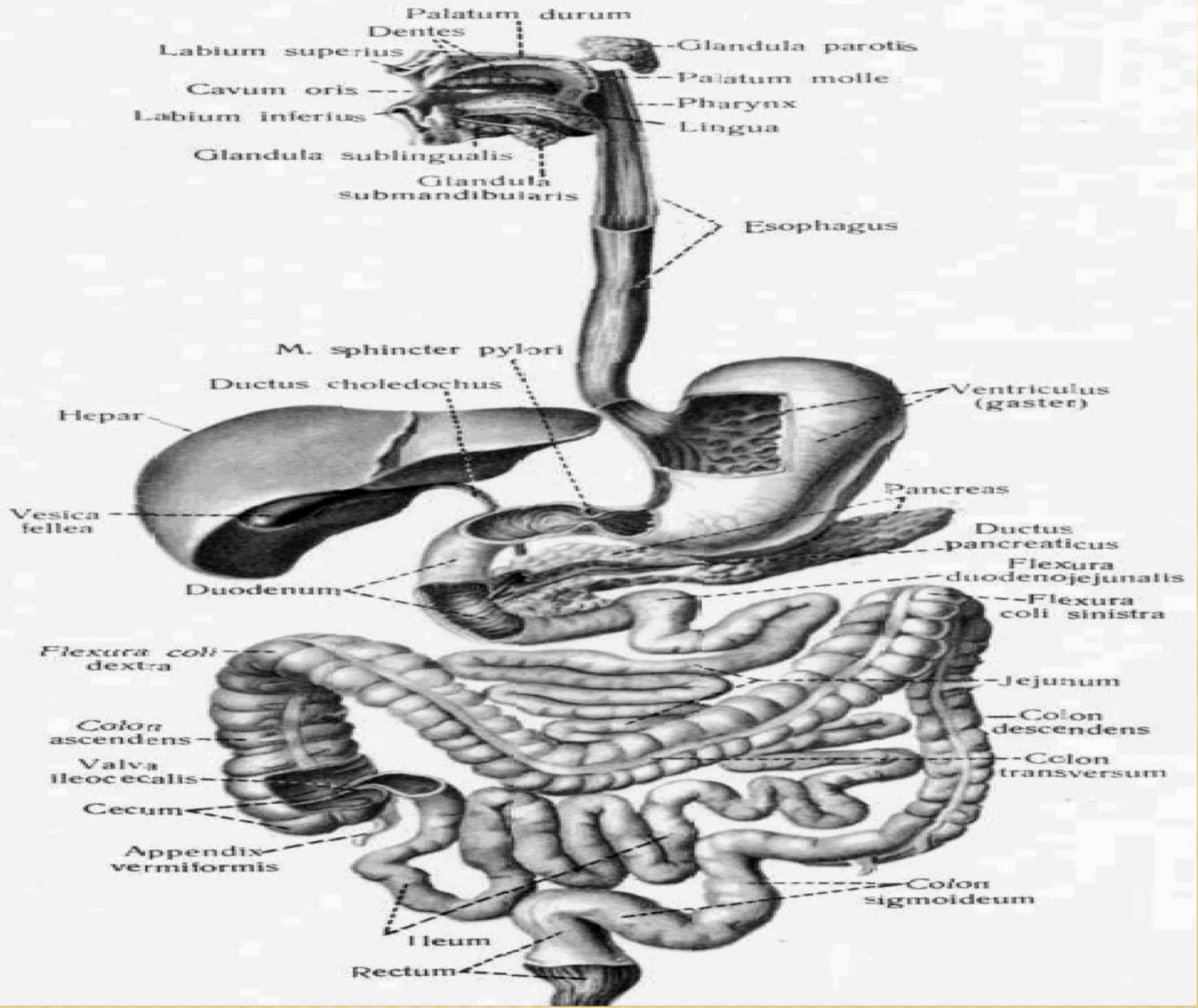

OVQAT HAZM QILISH SYSTEMASI

Reja:

- 1.Ovqat hazm qilish a`zolarining tuzilishi**
- 2.Og'iz bo'shlig'ining tuzilishi.**
- 3.Halqum va qizilo'ngachning tuzilishi.**
- 4.Me'daning tuzilishi.**
- 5.Ingichka ichaklarning tuzilishi.**
- 6.Yo'g'on ichakning tuzilishi.**

Таянч иборалар:, ворсинкалар,
кардиал, пилорик, коронка,
дентин, емал, серроз, шиллик,
шиллик ости безлари, люберкюн
безлари, варақсимон,
тарновсимон, замбуруғсимон.



Ovqat hazm qilish kanali pushtda birlamchi ichak nayi shaklida bo'lib, homilada u og'iz bo'shlig'i, halqum, qizilo'ngach, me'da va ichaklarga bo'linadi. Hazm tizimi homila hayotining 4-oyidan faoliyat ko'rsata boshlaydi. Bu davrda homila ichagida bargrang mekoniy bo'lib, uning tarkibiga epiteliy hujayralari, shilliq, o't, hamda homila yutgan amnion suyuqligi tarkibidagi moddalar bo'ladi. Homila davrining so'ngida hazm tizimi yangi tug'ilgan bolaning hayotiy vazifalarini bajarish qobiliyatiga ega bo'ladi.

Birlamchi ichak nayining boshlang'ich qismidan rivojlanuvchi a'zolar

Hazm tizimining oldingi uchi ektodermadan taraqqiy etadi. Bosh miyaning oldingi qismi tez o'sishi natijasida peshona bo'rtig'i, uning ostida esa botiqlik-og'iz ko'rfazi hosil bo'ladi. Og'iz ko'rfazi chuqurlashib entodermadan hosil bo'lgan birlamchi ichak nayini oldingi uchiga yaqinlashadi va uni qoplagan ektoderma birlamchi ichak entodermasi bilan qo'shilib epitelial halqum pardasini (membrana pharyngea) hosil qiladi. Homila hayotining 3-haftasida bu parda so'rilib, og'iz ko'rfazi birlamchi ichak bo'shlig'i bilan qo'shiladi. Og'iz ko'rfazi yon va past tomondan I visseral ravoq hosilalari bilan chegaralangan.

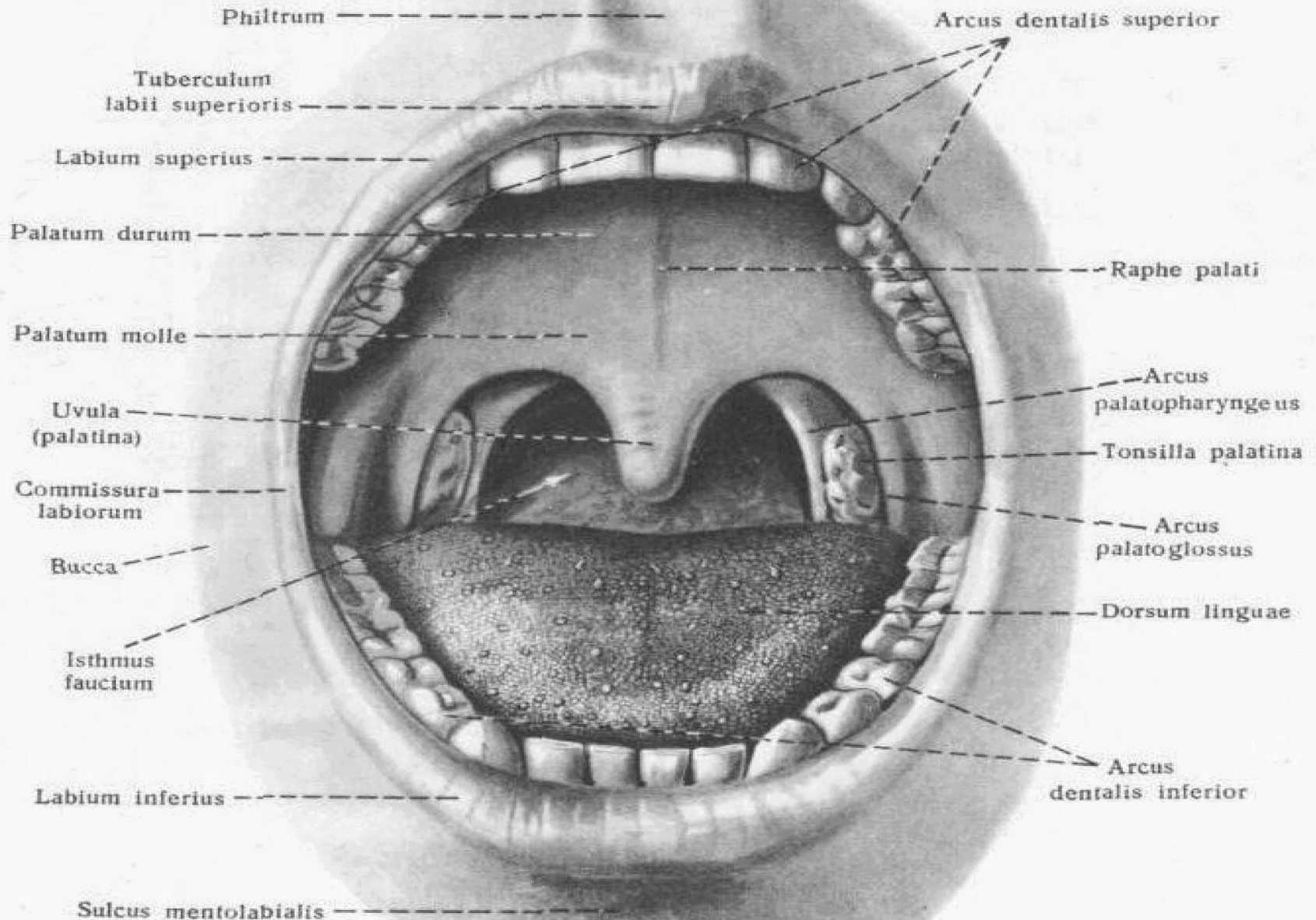
The apparatus for the digestion of the food consists of the digestive tube and of certain accessory organs. The Digestive Tube (alimentary canal) is a musculomembranous tube, about 9 metres long, extending from the mouth to the anus, and lined throughout its entire extent by mucous membrane. It has received different names in the various parts of its course: at its commencement is the mouth, where provision is made for the mechanical division of the food (mastication), and for its admixture with a fluid secreted by the salivary glands (insalivation); beyond this are the organs of deglutition, the pharynx and the esophagus, which convey the food into the stomach, in which it is stored for a time and in which also the first stages of the digestive process take place; the stomach is followed by the small intestine, which is divided for purposes of description into three parts, the duodenum, the jejunum, and ileum. In the small intestine the process of digestion is completed and the resulting products are absorbed into the blood and lacteal vessels. Finally the small intestine ends in the large intestine, which is made up of cecum, colon, rectum, and anal canal, the last terminating on the surface of the body at the anus.

**OG'IZ BO'SHLIG'I HAZM A'ZOLARI
SYSTEMASINING BOSHLANISH QISMI, OVQAT
BIRINCHI MARTA SHU BO'SHLIQDA QABUL
QILINIB, TISHLAR VOSITASIDA MAYDALANADI
VA SO'LAK YORDAMIDA NAMLANADI VA
KIMYOVIIY PARCHALANISH BOSHLANIB,
ME'DAGA O'TKAZISH UCHUN TAYYORLANADI.
OG'IZ BO'SHLIG'I, OG'IZNING KIRISH QISMI –
DAHLIZI VA XUSUSIY OG'IZ BO'SHLIG'I DAN
IBORAT**

Tishlar (*dentes*) ovqat hazm qilishda ishtirok etib qolmay, odamda soʻz boʻgʻinlarini hosil qilishda ham qatnashadi. Ular yuqori va pastki jagʻning tish katakchalarida milklarning yuqorigi chekkasida joylashadi. Tishlar kimyoviy tarkibi va fizik xususiyatlari jihatidan suyaklarga oʻxshaydi va ulardan kelib chiqishi bilan farq qiladi. Tish uch qismdan: toji, boʻyni va ildizidan iborat.

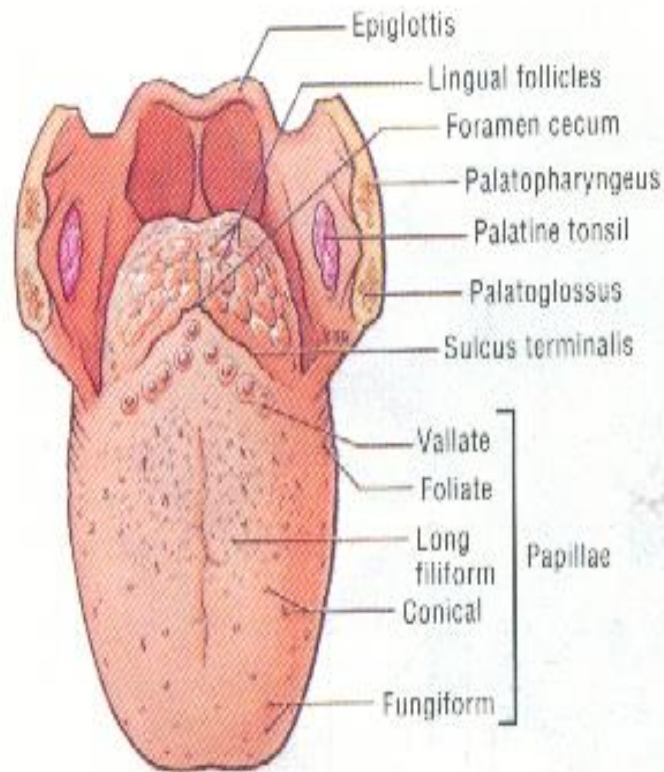
Tish toji (*corona dentes*) ogʻiz boʻshligʻida koʻrinib turgan qismi boʻlib, toʻrtta yuzasi bor. Tilga qaragan yuzasi (*facies lingualis*), îgʻiz dahliziga qaragan yuzasi (*facies vestibularis*) kesuv va kurak tishlarda lablarga qaragan (*facies labialis*), kichik va katta oziq tishlarda lunjga qaragan (*facies buccalis*) boʻladi. Tishlarning oʻzaro yondoshgan yuzasi (*facies contactus*) va chaynov yuzasi (*facies occlusalis*) tafovut qilinadi.

Adolf Faller., Michael Schuenke-The Human Body - "An Introduction to Structure and Function" ThiemeStuttgart · New York<http://www.bestmedbook.com/698-699> 6er

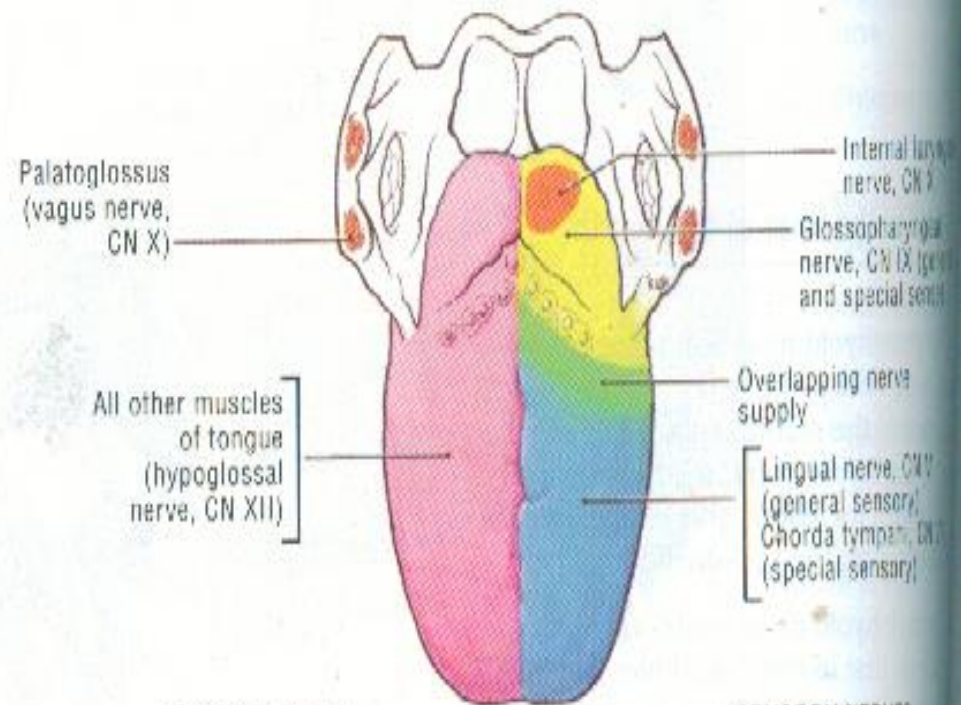


he Soft Palate(palatum molle) (Fig. 1014)is a movable fold, suspended from the posterior border of the hard palate, and forming an incomplete septum between the mouth and pharynx. It consists of a fold of mucous membrane enclosing muscular fibers, an aponeurosis, vessels, nerves, adenoid tissue, and mucous glands. When occupying its usual position, i. e.,relaxed and pendent, its anterior surface is concave, continuous with the roof of the mouth, and marked by a median raphé. Its posterior surface is convex, and continuous with the mucous membrane covering the floor of the nasal cavities. Its upper border is attached to the posterior margin of the hard palate, and its sides are blended with the pharynx. Its lower border is free.

TIL, O'RTASIDA TIL TANASI – CORPUS LINGUAE VA ORQA KENGAYGAN QISMIDA TIL ILDIZI – RADIX (LINGUA, YUNONCHA – GLOSSA) MUSKULLARDAN TUZILGAN BO'LIB, OG'IZ BO'SHLIG'IDA JOYLASHGAN. TIL FAQAT HAZM A'ZOLARIGA MANSUB BO'LMASDAN, SO'ZLASHDA, TALAFFUZDA BEVOSITA FAOL QATNASHADI.



7.83
Dorsum of the tongue

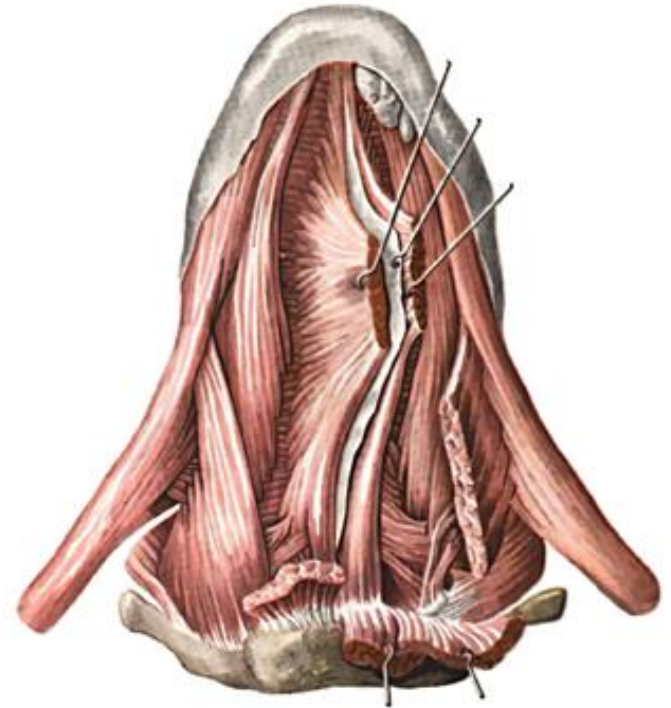
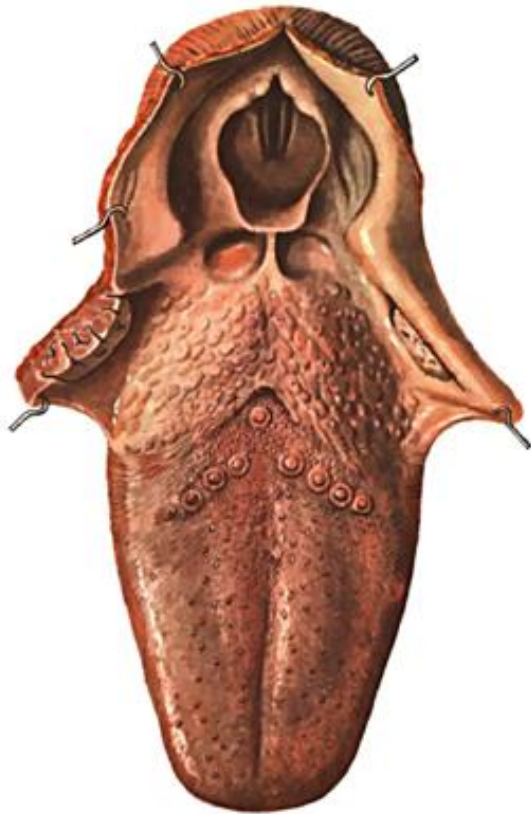


MOTOR NERVES

SENSORY NERVES

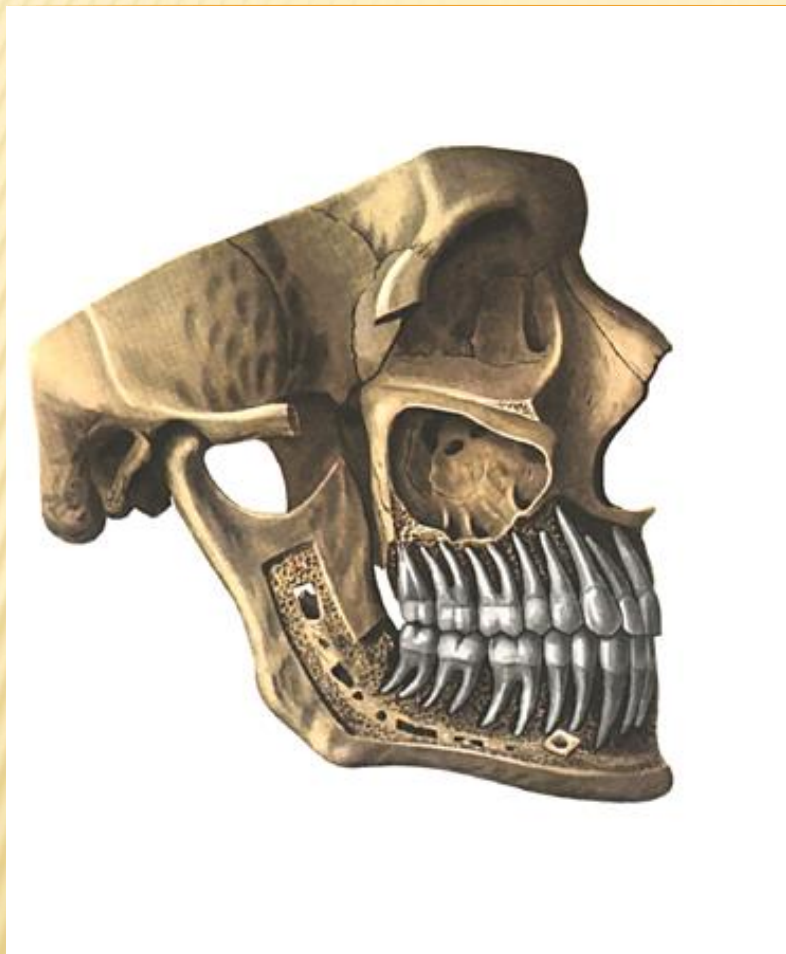
7.84
Nerve supply to the tongue

ТИЛ МУСКУЛАРИ



. **TILNING OLDIDA TIL UCHI – APEX
LINGUAELINGUAE BO‘LADI. TILNING
UCHI VA YON TOMONLARI (MARGO
LINGUAE) TISHLARGA TEGIB TURADI.
TILNING USTKI YUZASINING ORQA QISMI
(DORSUM LINGUAE) BO‘RTGAN BO‘LIB,
TANGLAYGA QARAGAN. PASTKI YUZASI
(FACIES INFERIOR) TILNING FAQAT OLD
QISMIDA BO‘LADI**

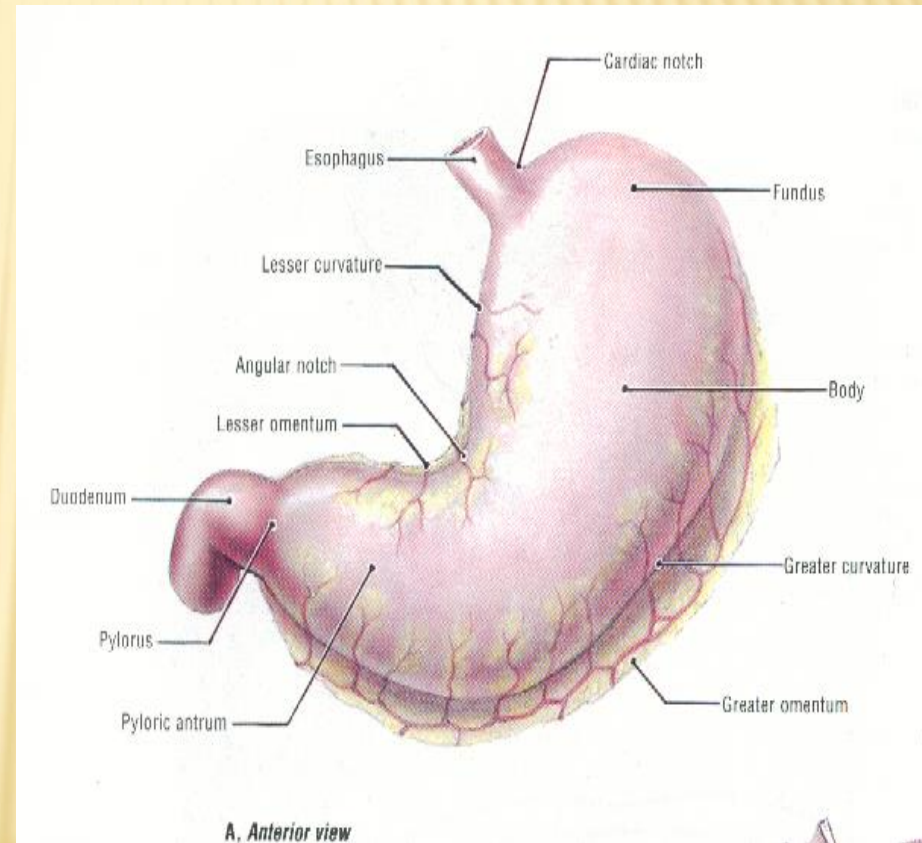
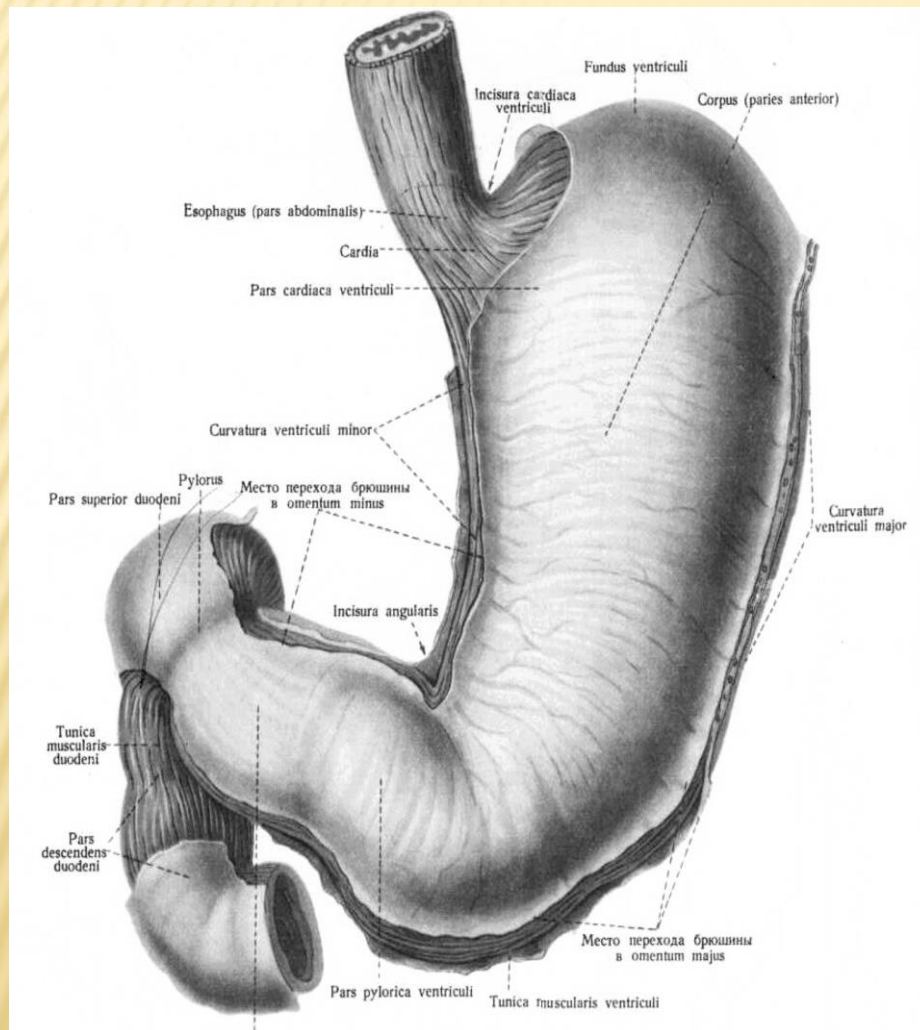
ЗУБЫ



**TISHLAR OVQATNI TISHLAB UZIB OLISH,
CHAYNAB MAYDALASH, SO‘ZLARNI
TO‘G‘RI TALAFFUZ ETISHDA FAOL
ISHTIROK ETADI. TISHLAR YUQORI VA
PASTKI JAG‘LARDAGI MAXSUS
KATAKCHALAR (ALVEOLI DENTALES) DA
JOYLASHGAN BO‘LIB, OG‘IZ
BO‘SHLIG‘INING DAHLIZI BILAN XUSUSIY
OG‘IZ BO‘SHLIG‘I O‘RTASIDA CHEGARA
BO‘LIB JOYLASHGAN.**

**ME'DA (VENTRICULUS, GASTER) HAZM
KANALINING ENG KENGAYGAN QISMI
BO'LIB, QORIN BO'SHLIG'INING YUQORI
SOHASIDA JOYLASHGAN. UNING KO'P
QISMI CHAP TOMONDAGI QOVURG'A
OSTI SOHASIDA, OZ QISMI ESA QORIN
BO'SHLIG'I TEPA BO'LAGINING O'RTA
QISMIDA JOYLASHGAN.**

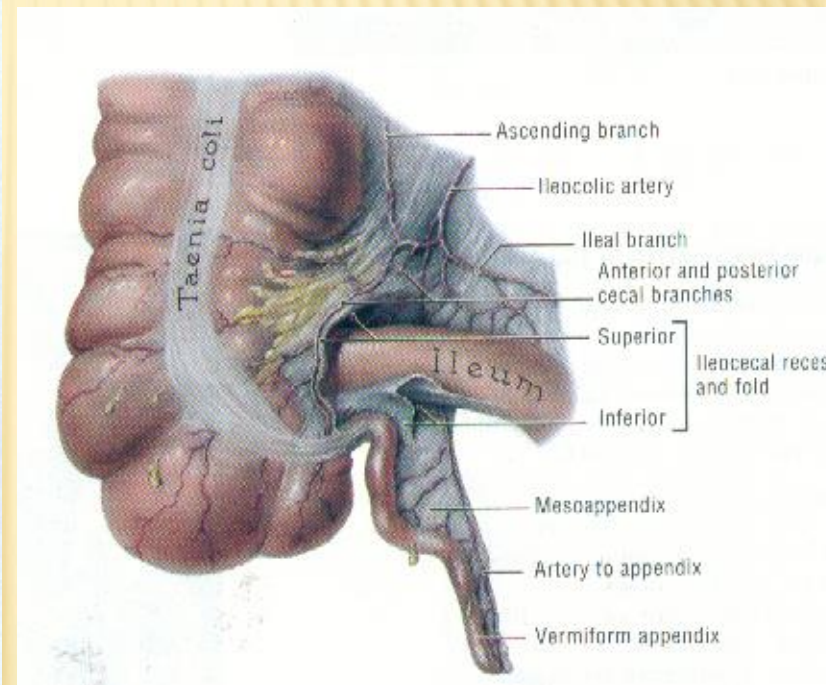
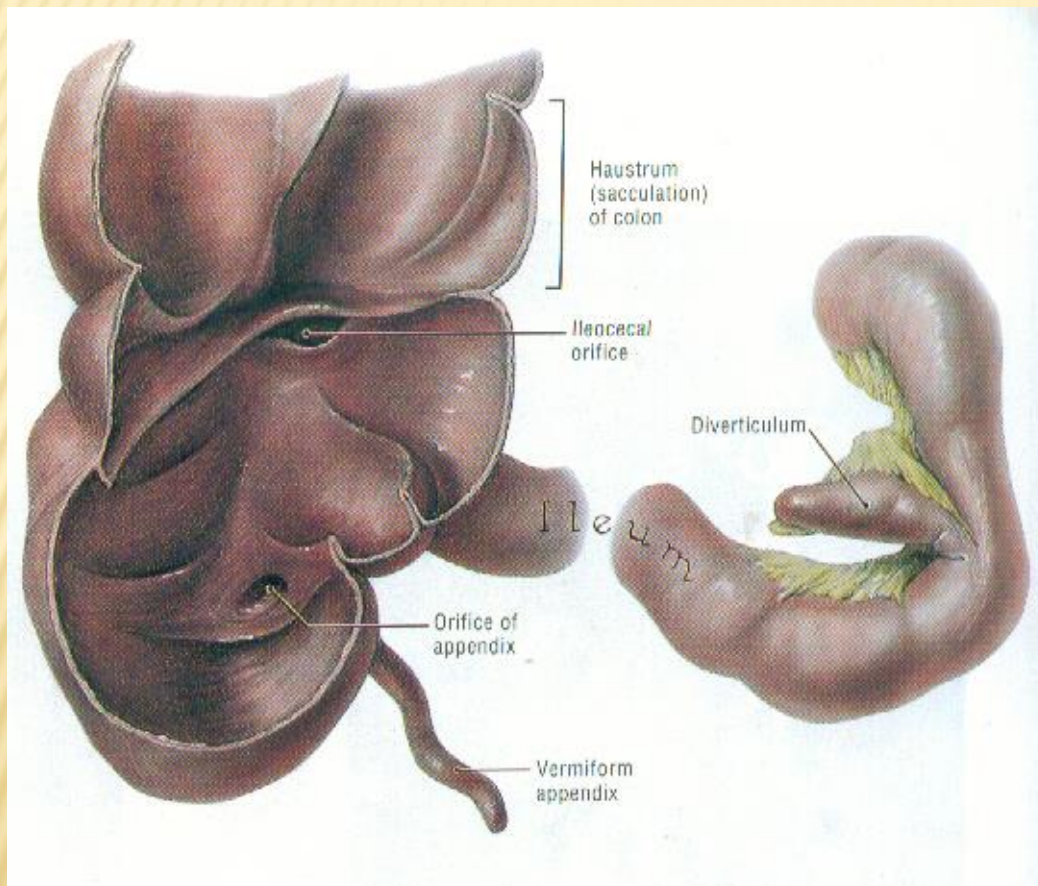
ЖЕЛУДОК



**ME'DANING SHAKLI NOKKA YOKI
LABORATORIYADAGI RETORTA (IDISH)GA
O'XSHAYDI. O'RTA YOSHDAGI ODAMLARDA
HAJMI TAXMINAN 1–3 LITR (BA'ZIDA UNDAN
KO'PROQ) BO'LADI. ME'DANING OLD –
PARIETES ANTERIOR VA ORQA DEVORLARI –
PARIETES POSTERIOR, YUQORIDA KICHIK –
CURVATURA VENTRICULI MINOR, PASTDA
KATTA EGRILIKLAR – CURVATURA VENTRICULI
MAJOR NI HOSIL QILADI.**

YO'G'ON ICHAK (INTESTINUM CRASSUM) INGICHKA ICHAKDAN KEYIN BOSHLANIB, ORQA CHIQARISH TESHIGI BILAN TUGAYDI. SHUNING UCHUN HAM YO'G'ON ICHAK DEB ATALADI. YO'G'ON ICHAK KO'RICHAK – CAECUM, KO'TARILUVCHI CHAMBAR ICHAK – COLON ASCENDENS, KO'NDALANG CHAMBAR ICHAK – COLON TRANSVERSUM, TUSHUVCHI CHAMBAR ICHAK – COLON DESCENDENS, “S” SIMON ICHAK – COLON SIGMOIDEUM VA TO'G'RI ICHAK – RECTUM DAN IBORAT

ТОЛСТАЯ КИШКА



Asosiy adabiyotlar ro'yxati

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