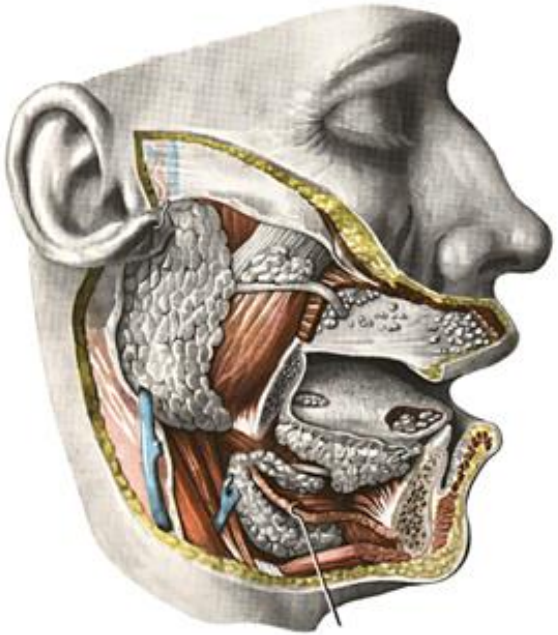
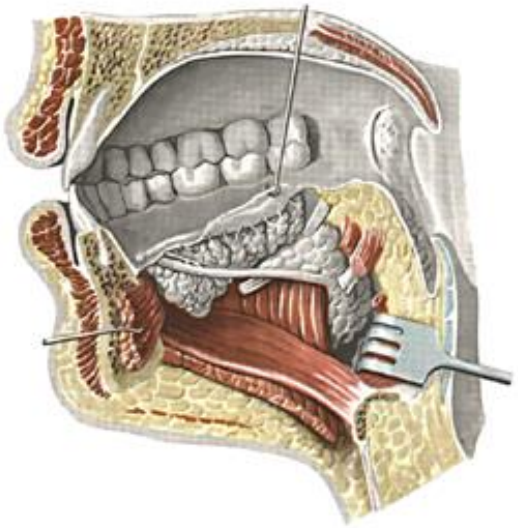
Ovqat hazm qilish sistemasining bezlari

•Ҳазм безларининг функциялари, ҳазмда тутган ўрни.
•Жигар тузилиши, классик бўлакча таркиби.
•Жигарда қон айланишнинг хусусиятлари.
•Ошқозон ости бези, қисмлари, вазифалари
•Ўт йўллари, ўт қопи, унинг тузилиши.
•Ошқозон ости бези, эндокрин қисми тузилиши, секретор жараёнлар.
•Без чиқарув йўллари, тузилиши.
•Ошқозон ости бези, эндокрин қисми, тузилиши.

Ҳазм безлари





[1]**Og’iz bo’shlig’i bezlariga *(glandulae oris)* naychalari og’iz bo’shlig’iga ochiladigan katta va kichik so’lak bezlari kiradi. Kichik so’lak bezlari og’iz bo’shlig’i shilliq pardasida yoki shilliq osti asosida joylashib kattaligi 1-5 mm bo’ladi. Joylashgan joyiga qarab lab bezlari *(glandulae labiales)*, lunj bezlari *(glandulae buccales)*, tanglay bezlari *(glandulae palatinae)* va til bezlari *(glandulae linguales)* tafovut qilinadi.**

Ishlab chiqargan suyuqligi tarkibiga qarab so’lak bezlari seroz, shilliq va aralash bezlarga bo’linadi. Seroz bezlar (til bezlari) oqsilga boy suyuqlik, shilliq bezlari (tanglay bezlati) shilliq, aralash bezlar (lab, lunj bezlati) aralash suyuqlik ishlab chiqaradi.

So’lak bezlari birlamchi og’iz bo’shlig’ini qoplagan ektoderma epiteliyidan rivojlanadi. Og’iz bo’shlig’i yon devori epiteliyi o’sib mayda lunj so’lak bezlarini, yuqori devori epiteliyi tanglay, lab sohasi epiteliyi esa lab bezlarini hosil qiladi.

Katta so’lak bezlariga quloq oldi, jag’ osti va til osti so’lak bezlari kirib, ular og’iz bo’shlig’idan tashqarida joylashsada, naylari og’iz bo’shlig’iga ochiladi.

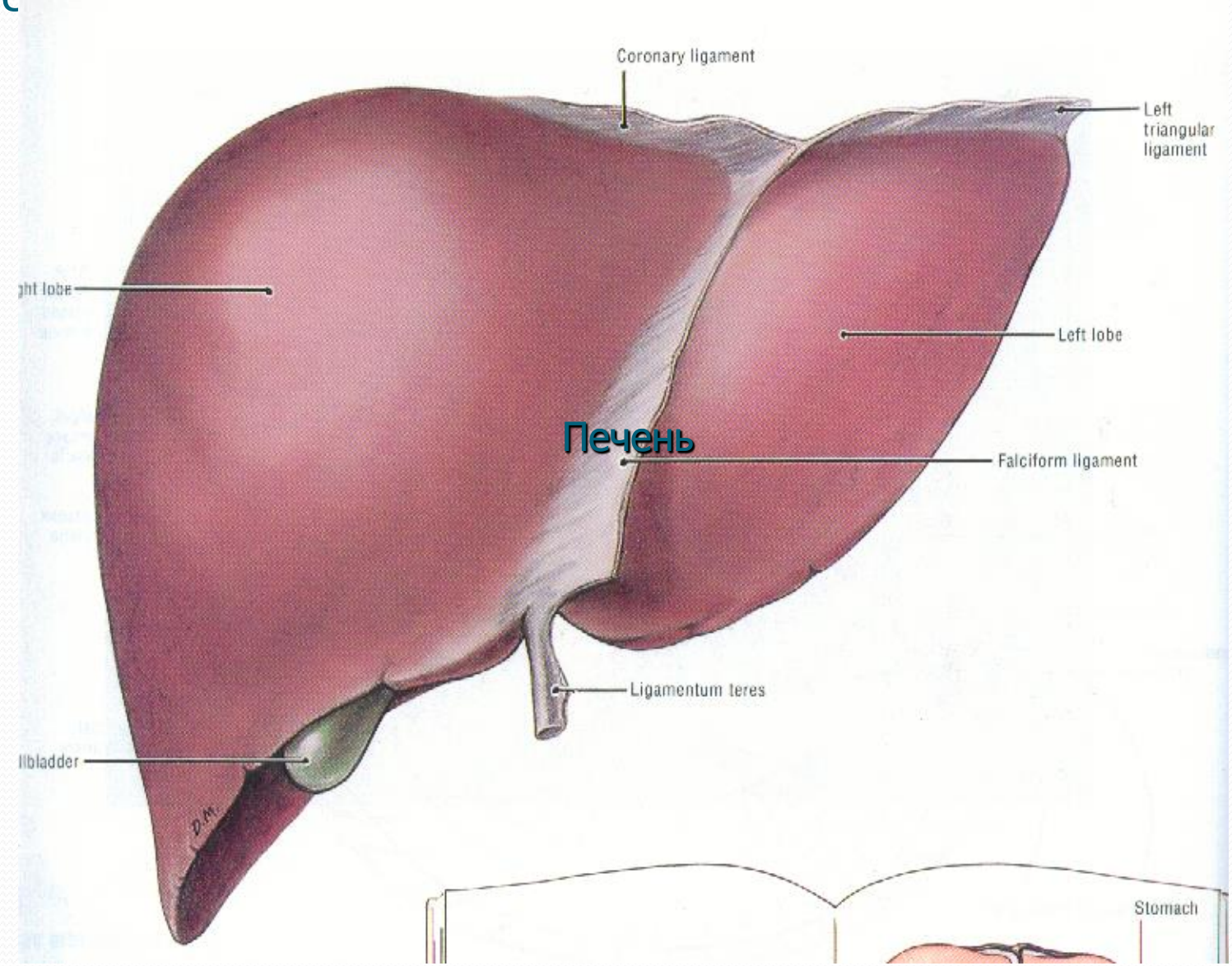
Quloq oldi bezi *(glandula parotoidea)* seroz suyuqlik ishlab chiqaruvchi bez bo’lib, og’irligi 20-30 g. U eng katta so’lak bezi bo’lib, noto’g’ri shaklga ega. Quloq oldi bezi quloq suprasini oldida va pastida, pastki jag’ suyagi shoxining tashqi yuzasida joylashib, qisman chaynov mushagini yopib turadi. Uni tashqi tomondan fastsiya va teri qoplagan. Yuqorida bez yonoq ravog’igacha borsa, pastda pastki jag’ burchagigacha tushadi.

[1] Adolf Faller., Michael Schuenke-The Human Body - “An Introduction to Structure and Function” ThiemeStuttgart · New Yorkhttp: //www.bestmedbook.com /693 бет

The Labial Glands(glandulœ labiales) are situated between the mucous membrane and the Orbicularis oris, around the orifice of the mouth. They are circular in form, and about the size of small peas; their ducts open by minute orifices upon the mucous membrane. In structure they resemble the salivary glands.The Cheeks(buccæ) form the sides of the face, and are continuous in front with the lips. They are composed externally of integument; internally of mucous membrane; and between the two of a muscular stratum, besides a large quantity of fat, areolar tissue, vessels, nerves, and buccal glands. Structure.—The mucous membranelining the cheek is reflected above and below upon the gums, and is continuous behind with the lining membrane of the soft palate. Opposite the second molar tooth of the maxilla is a papilla, on the summit of which is the aperture of the parotid duct. The principal muscle of the cheek is the Buccinator; but other muscles enter into its formation, viz., the Zygomaticus, Risorius, and Platysma.

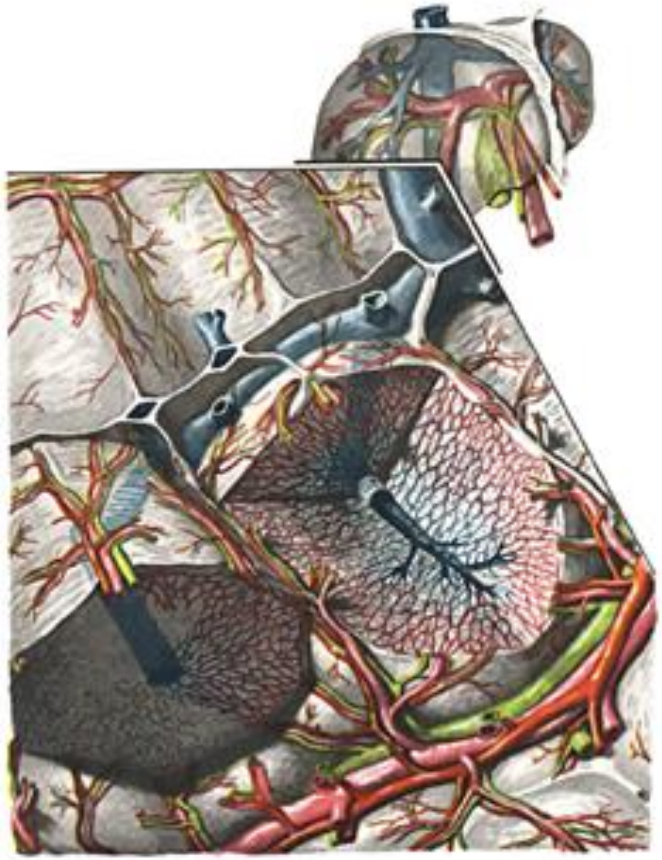
Adolf Faller., Michael Schuenke-The Human Body - “An Introduction to Structure and Function” ThiemeStuttgart · New Yorkhttp: //www.bestmedbook.com /697 бет

Печень


Coronary ligament
Left triangular ligament
ght lobe
Left lobe
Печень
Falciform ligament
Ligamentum teres
llbladder
Stomach

Jigar (hepar) qorin bo‘shlig‘ining yuqori qismida joylashib, tepa yuzasi diafragmaga – facieas diaphragmatica ga tegib turadi. Jigarning ko‘p qismi o‘ng qovurg‘a osti sohasida joylashgan.

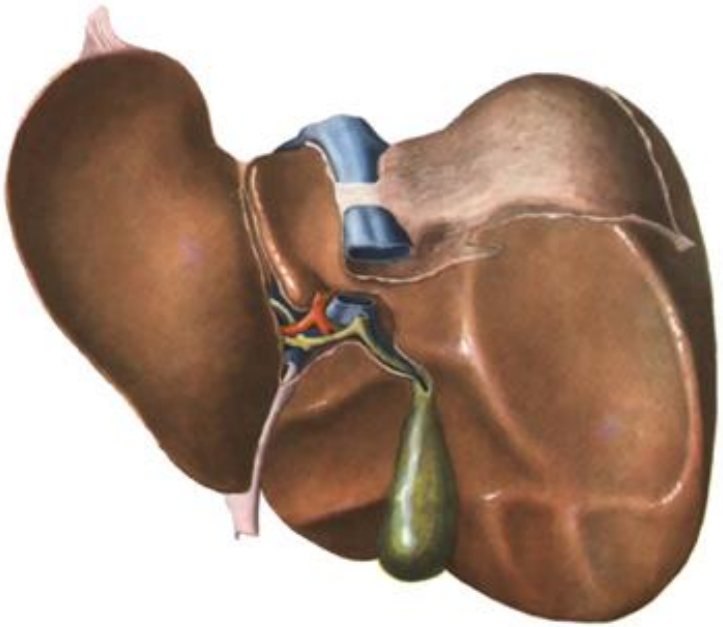
Жигар бўлакчасининг тузилиши



Жигар эмбрионал тараққиётининг 3-хафтасида энтодермалдан ривожланади. Бунда тана ичагининг вентрал қисмидан ўсимта ҳосил бўлади. Ана шу бухта юқориги краниал ва пастки каудал қисмларга ажратилади. Краниал қисмидан- жигар ва унинг ўт йўллари. Каудал қисмидан ўт қопи ва унинг чиқарув йўли шаклланади.

Жигарда регенерация жуда кучли кечади. Бу айниқса, жигар жарохатланганда ёки кесилганда жигар хужайралари тезда бўлиниб кўпайиб, жарохатланган жой тез битиб кетади. Жигарнинг тикланиши: каламушларда 10-14 кун, итларда 2 ой, одамда бундан кўпроқ вақтни олади.

Жигар

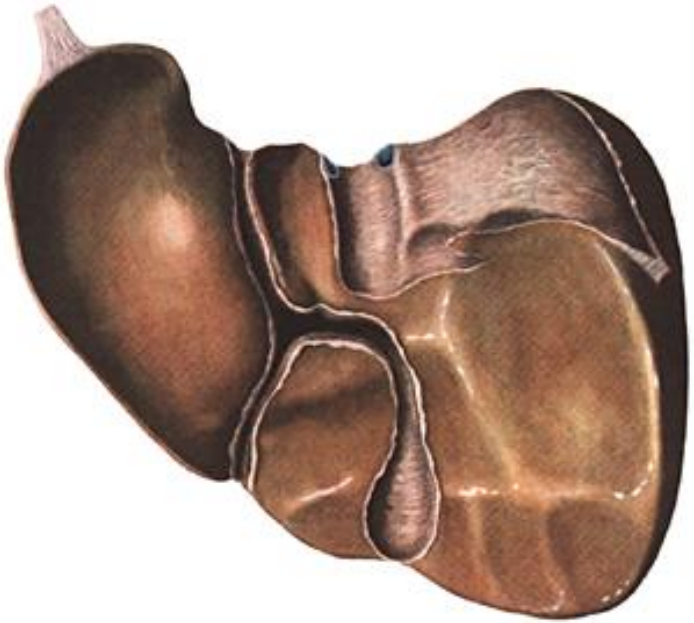


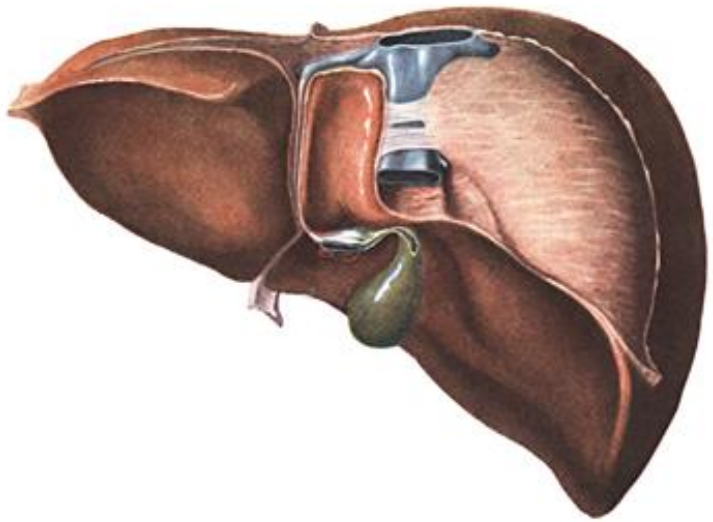
he inferior surface(facies inferior; visceral surface) (Figs. 1086, 1087), is uneven, concave, directed downward, backward, and to the left, and is in relation with the stomach and duodenum, the right colic flexure, and the right kidney and suprarenal gland. The surface is almost completely invested by peritoneum; the only parts devoid of this covering are where the gall-bladder is attached to the liver, and at the porta hepatis where the two layers of the lesser omentum are separated from each other by the bloodvessels and ducts of the liver. The inferior surface of the left lobe presents behind and to the left the gastric impression, moulded over the antero-superior surface of the stomach, and to the right of this a rounded eminence, the tuber omentale,which fits into the concavity of the lesser curvature of the stomach and lies in front of the anterior layer of the lesser omentum.

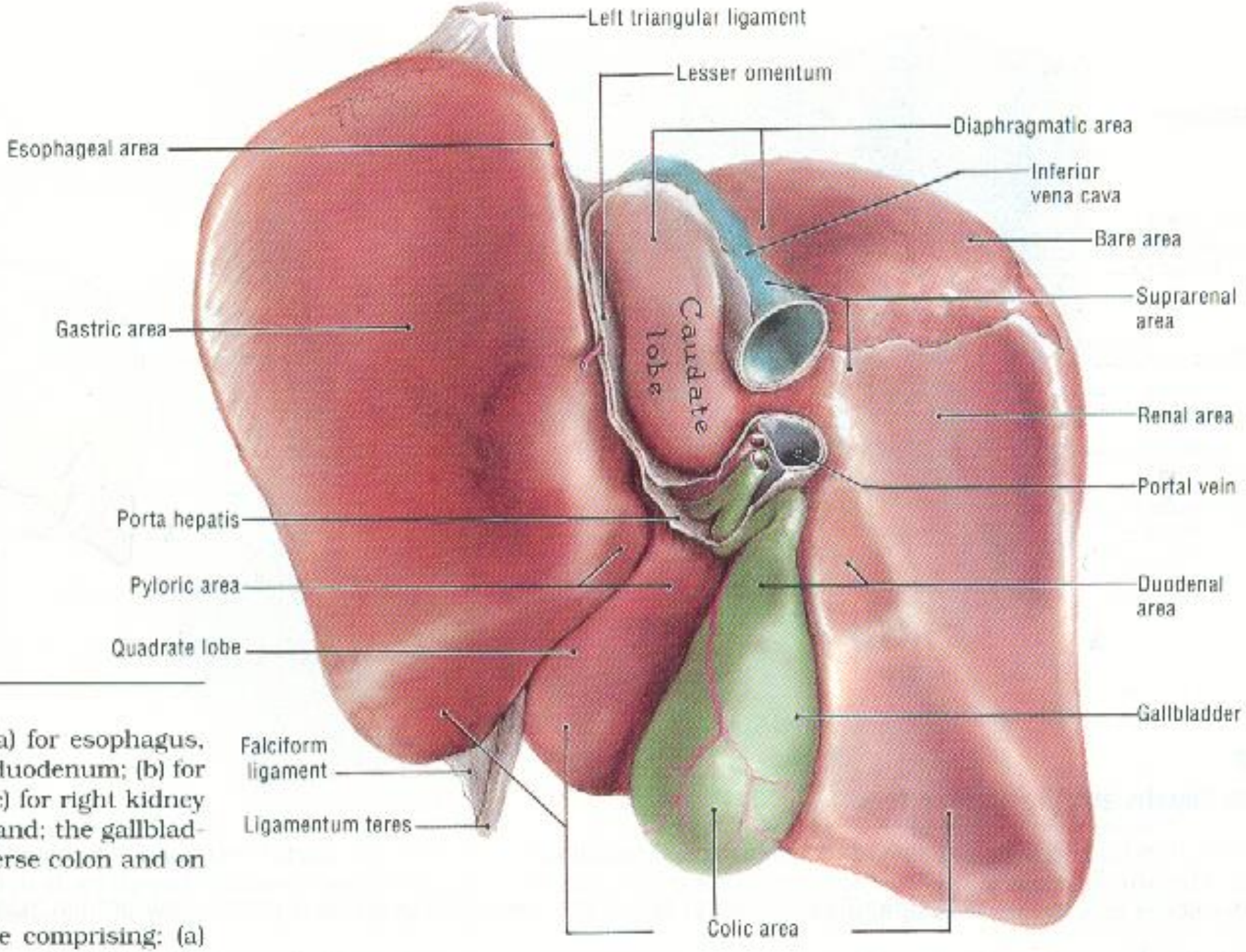
Adolf Faller., Michael Schuenke-The Human Body - "An Introduction to Structure and Function" ThiemeStuttgart · New Yorkhttp: //www.bestmedbook.com /744

Jigarningdiafragmaga qaragan yuzasida o‘roqsimon boylam – lig. faciforme bo‘lib, u jigarni teng bo‘lmagan o‘ng – lobus hepatis dexter (katta) va kichik chap – lobus hepatis sinister bo‘laklarga bo‘lib turadi. Jigar organizmdagi hazm bezlarining kattasi

Нижняя поверхность печени



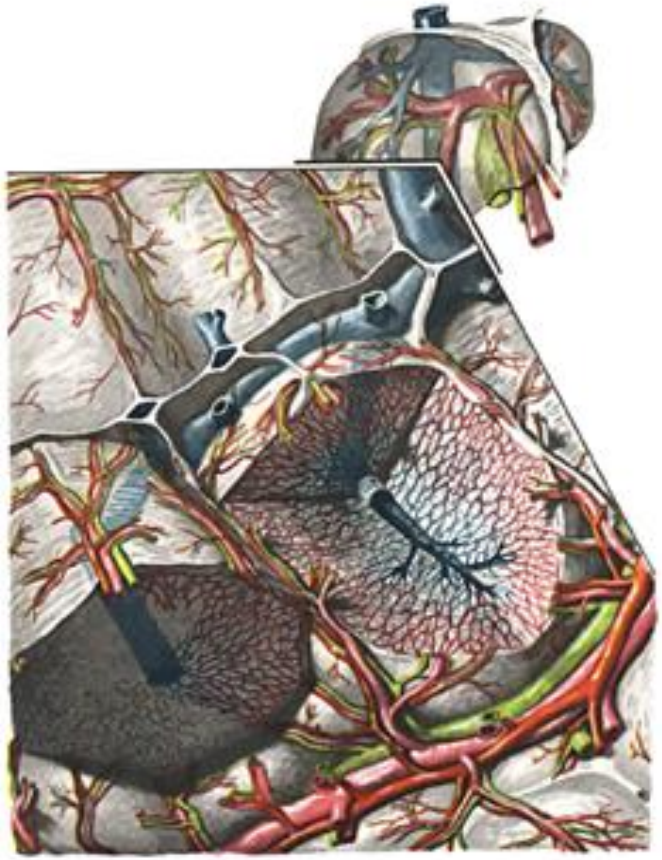


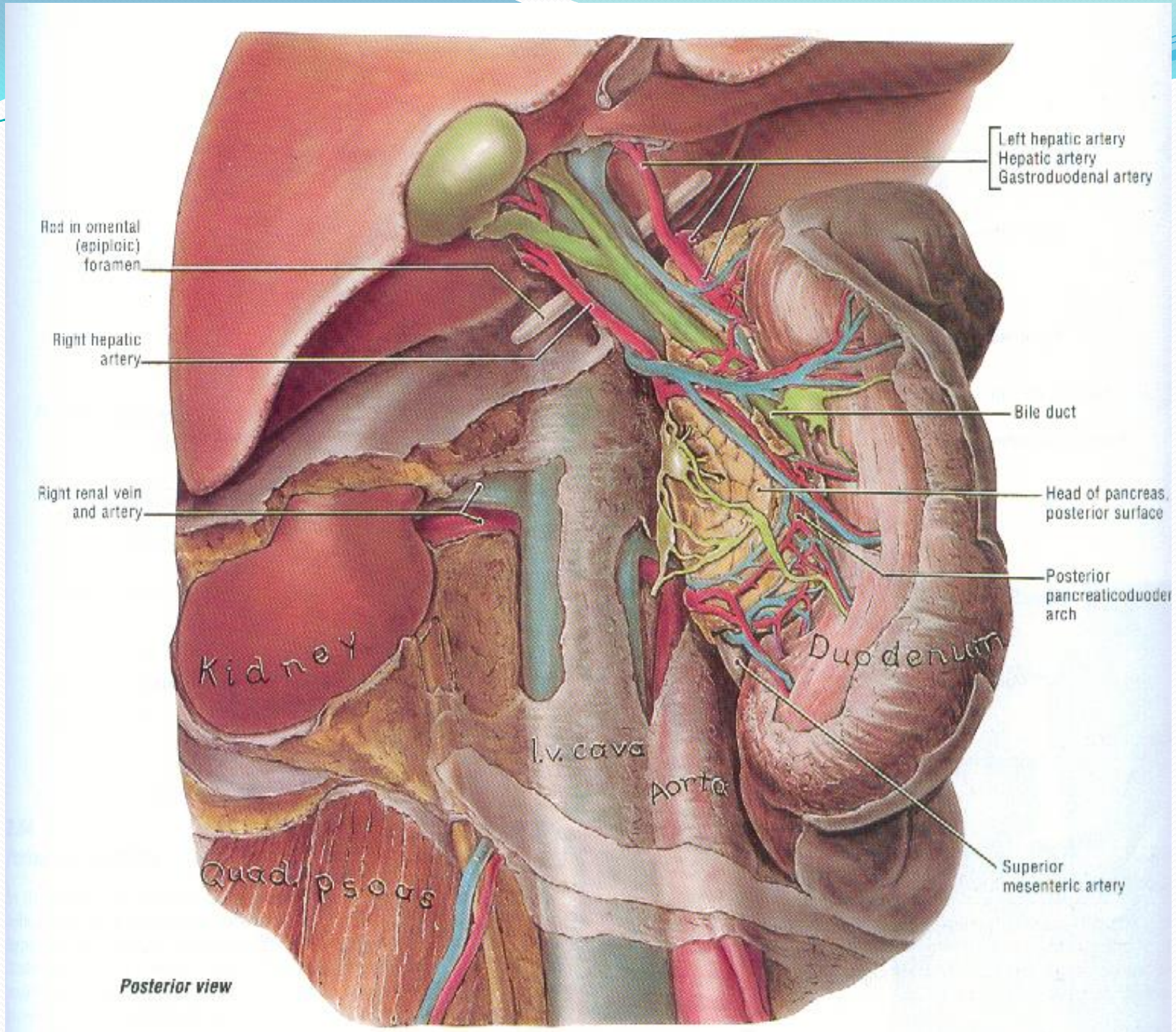


(a) for esophagus, d duodenum; (b) for (c) for right kidney gland; the gallblad- sverse colon and on

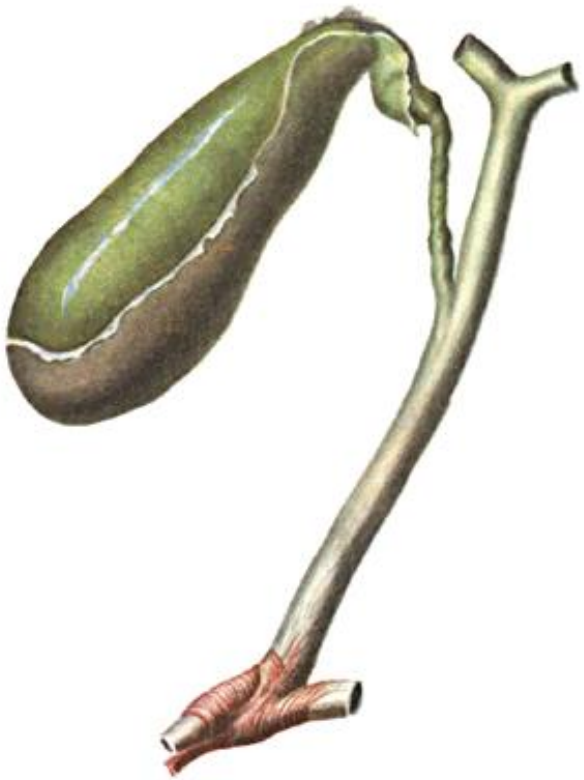
ace comprising: (a)

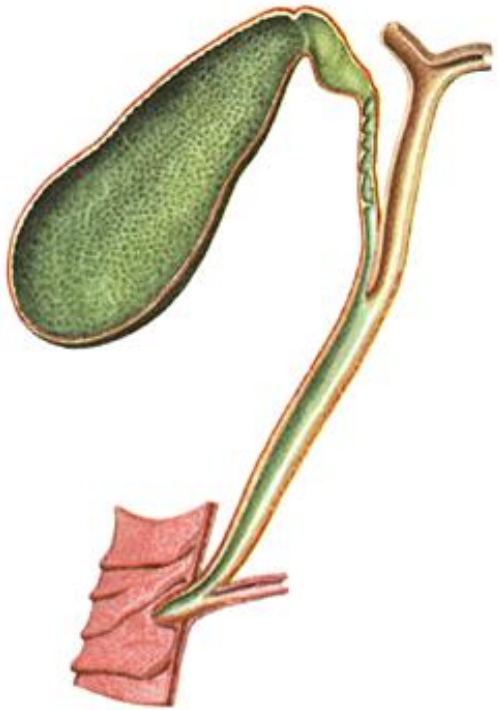
Жигарни тузилиши



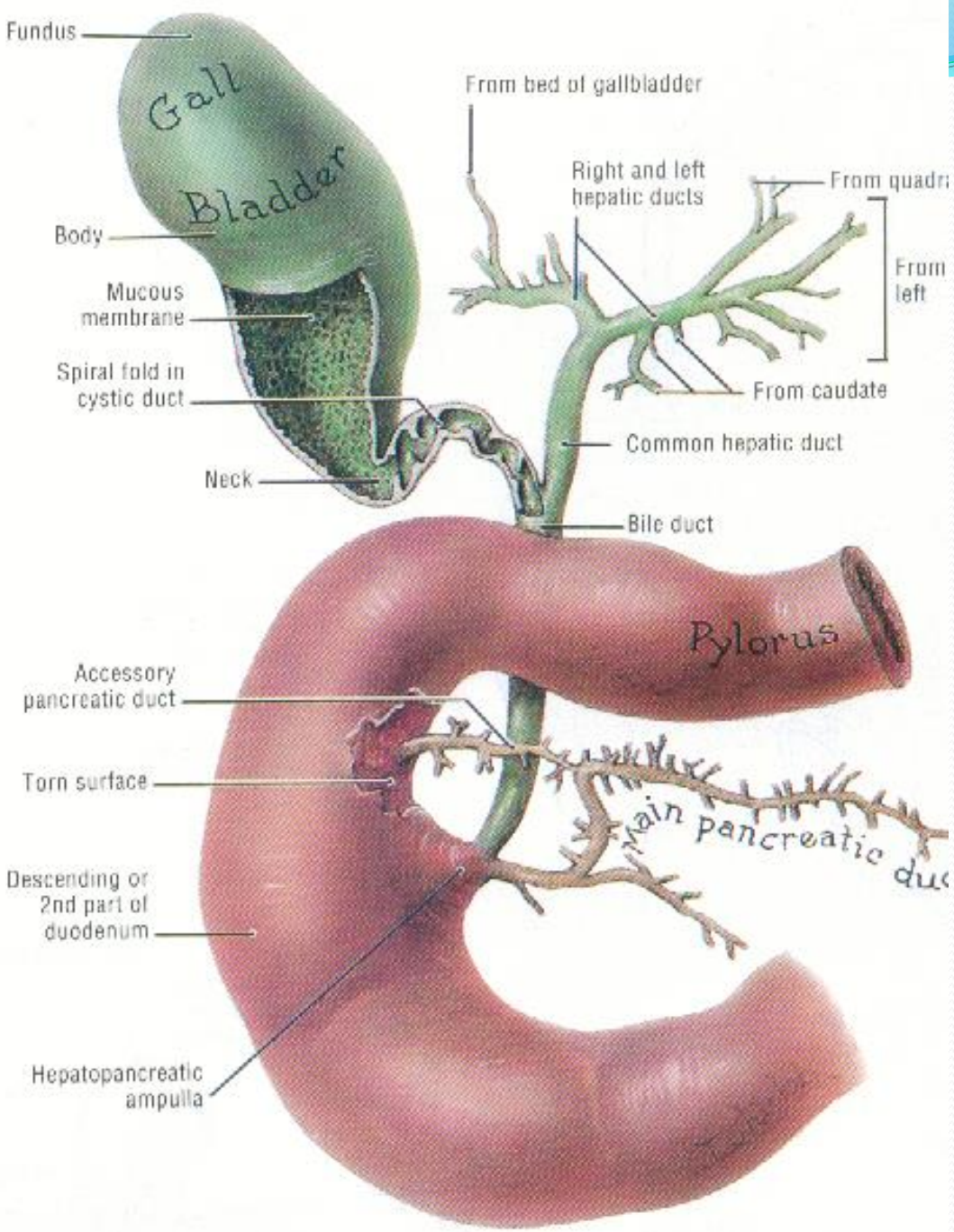

Left hepatic artery
Hepatic artery
Gastroduodenal artery
Rad in omental (epiploic) foramen
Right hepatic artery
Bile duct
Right renal vein and artery
Head of pancreas, posterior surface
Posterior pancreaticoduoden arch
Kidney
Duodenum
I.v. cava
Aorta
Quad. psoas
Superior mesenteric artery
Posterior view

O‘t pufagi

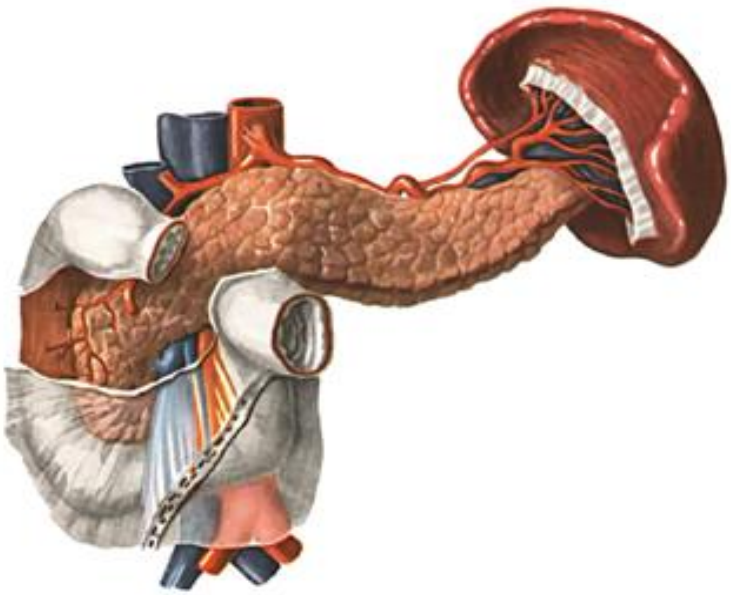


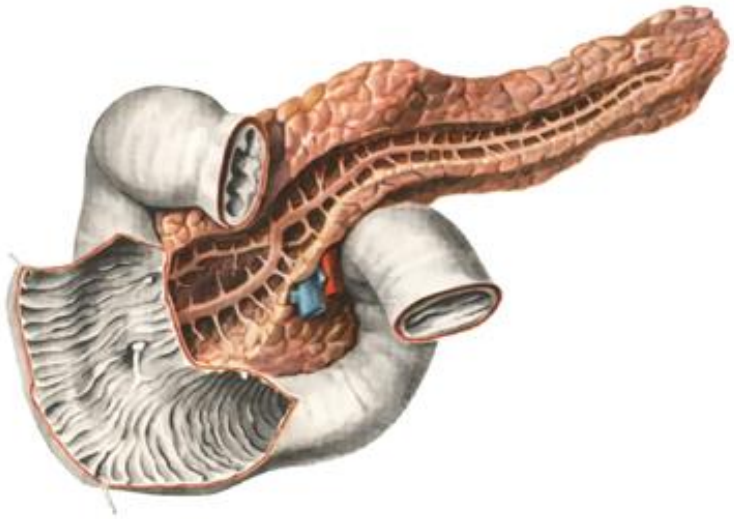


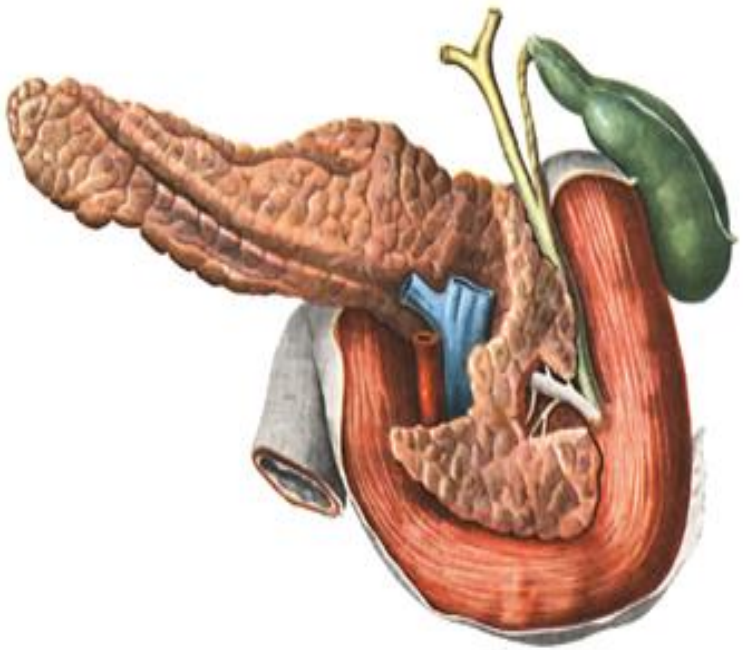
O‘t pufagi vesica fellea, jigar o‘ng bo‘lagining pastki yuzasida, o‘t pufagi chuqurchasida – fossae vesicae felleae joylashgan nok shaklidagi a’zo bo‘lib, uning tubi – fundus vesicae felleae, tanasi – corpus vesicae felleae va bo‘yni – collum vesicae felleae bor.


Fundus
Gall Bladder
Body
Mucous membrane
Spiral fold in cystic duct
Neck
From bed of gallbladder
Right and left hepatic ducts
From quadr
From left
From caudate
Common hepatic duct
Bile duct
Pylorus
Accessory pancreatic duct
Torn surface
Main pancreatic duc
Descending or 2nd part of duodenum
Hepatopancreatic ampulla

Меъда ости бези - аралаш без. Экзокрин ва эндокрин қисмидан иборат. Экзокрин қисми ҳазм ферментларига бой (трипсин, липаза, амилаза) бўлган панкератик шира ишлаб чиқаради ва уни 12 бармоқли ичакка қуяди.



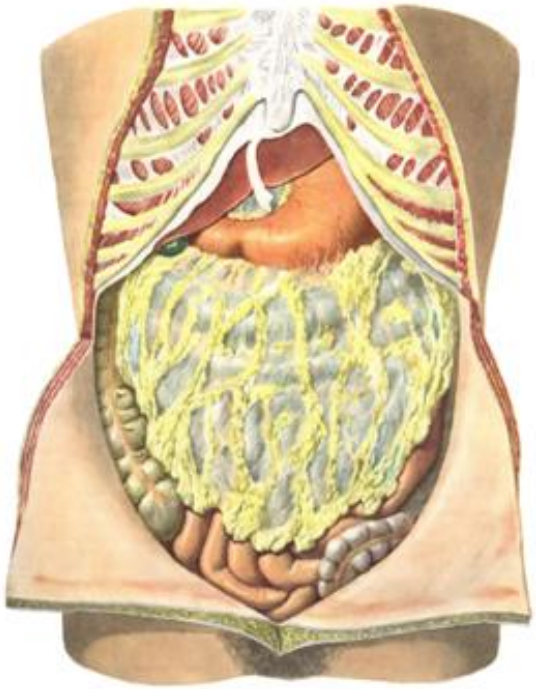


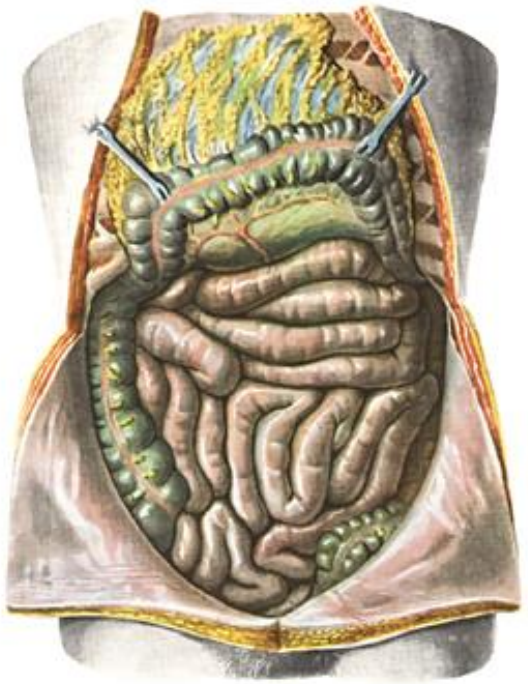


Эндокрин қисми эса - инсулин, глюкагон, соматастатин, панкреатик полипептид каби гормонларни синтезлайди ва улар капиллярлар орқали қонга ўтади.

Инсулотцитлар ациноз хужайралардан фарқи улар майда бўлади.Инсулоцитларнгинг 5 тури маълум:

- **В-хужайралар (базофил) инсулин**
- **А-хужайралар (ацидофил) гглюкагон**
- **Д-хужайралар (дендритик) самотастатин**
- **Д1-хужайралар (аргирофил) ВИП**
- **Рр-хужайралар панкреатик пептид**





Asosiy adabiyotlar ro’yxati

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Elektron ta’lim resurslari

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