SIYDIK AYIRISH A’ZOLARI SISTEMASI

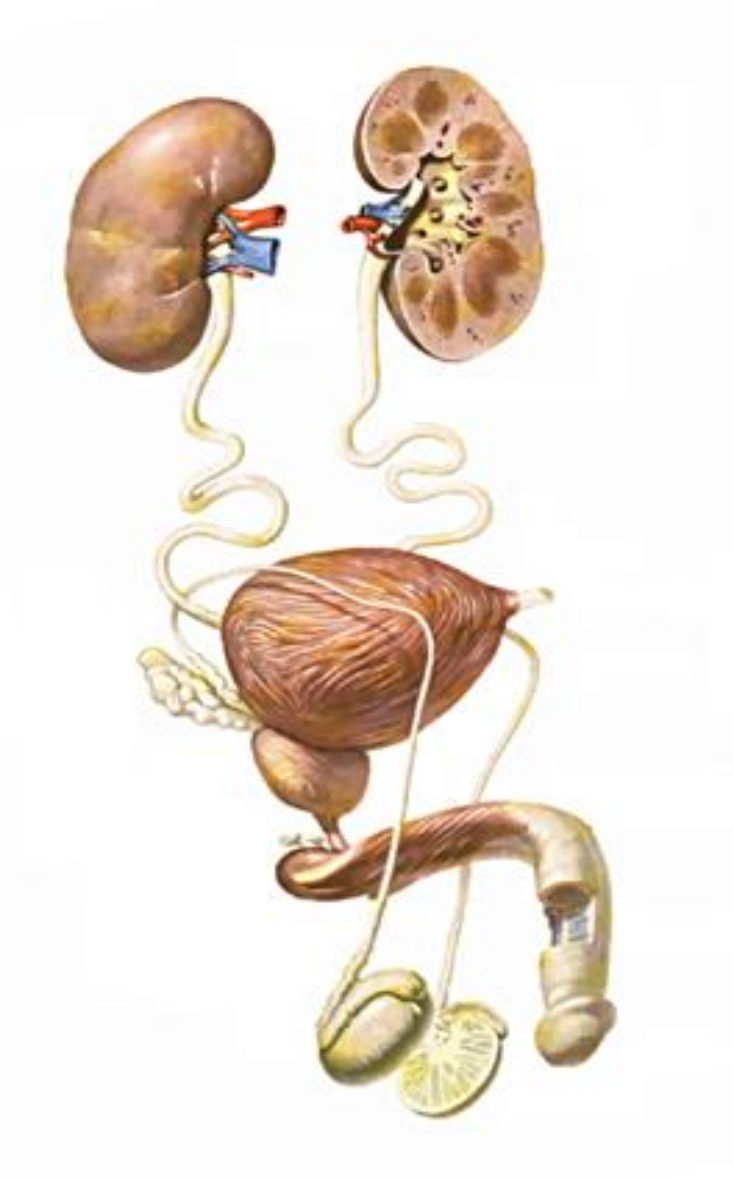
Reja:

1. Ayirishning ahamiyati.
2. Ayirish a`zolari tizimi.
3. Buyraklarning tuzilishi.
4. Siydik yo'lining tuzilishi.
5. Siydik pufagining tuzilishi

Таянч иборалар: Пўстлоқ, мағиз, Shumlyanskiy kapsulasi , генли қовузлоғи, мальпиги, юкстагломеруал комплекс ,ренин.

SIYDIK-TANOSIL A’ZOLARI SISTEMASIGA SIYDIK A’ZOLARI – ORGANA URINARIA HAMDA JINSIY A’ZOLAR – ORGANA GENITALIA KIRADI. BU A’ZOLAR FUNKSIYALARI HAR XIL BO‘LISHIGA QARAMAY (ORGANIZMGA KERAKSIZ BO‘LGAN MODDALARNING TASHQARIGA SIYDIK NAYI ORQALI CHIQARILISHI VA KO‘PAYISH – NASL QOLDIRISH), TUZILISHIGA KO‘RA YAQINDIR.

Ayirish a`zolari



SIYDIK AJRATISH A’ZOLARI

SIYDIK A’ZOLARIGA SIYDIK AJRATUVCHI BUYRAK VA SIYDIK CHIQARUVCHI, UNI VAQTINCHA TO‘PLOVCHI YO‘LLAR (BUYRAK, SIYDIK YO‘LLARI, QOVUQ VA SIYDIK CHIQARISH KANALI KIRADI.

Siydik ajratish a’zolari taraqqiyotida ham turli xil o’zgarishlar uchrab turadi. Bular buyraklar miqdorini o’zgarishi, buyraklar joylashishini o’zgarishiga bo’linadi. Ba’zan buyraklar uchta bo’ladi. Bunda qo’himcha buyrak doimiy buyraklardan birining ostida yoki ikki buyrak o’rtasida, umurtqalar tanasining oldida joylashgan bo’ladi. Ba’zida esa ikki buyrak o’rnida bitta kattalashgan buyrak hosil bo’lishi mumkin.

Buyraklarning joylashishini o’zgarishi (distopiya) ham birnecha holatda bo’lishi mumkin. Buyrak pastki bel umurtqasi, yonbosh chuqurchasi va chanoq bo’lig’ida ham joylashishi mumkin. Bu hollar bir tomonlama yoki ikki tomonda uchrashi mumkin. Agar ikkala buyrak past joylashgan bo’lsa, ularning uchlari o’zaro qo’shilib, taqasimon buyrak hosil bo’ladi.

Qov simfizi sohasida suyaklari o’zaro birikmay qolsa, qovuq old tomondan ochiq qolishi mumkin (ectopia vesicae). Bu anomaliya ko’pincha siydik chiqaruv nayining bitmasligi (hypospadia penis) bilan birga uchraydi.

The Kidneys (Renes)—The kidneysare situated in the posterior part of the abdomen, one on either side of the vertebral column, behind the peritoneum, and surrounded by a mass of fat and loose areolar tissue. Their upper extremities are on a level with the upper border of the twelfth thoracic vertebra, their lower extremities on a level with the third lumbar. The right kidney is usually slightly lower than the left, probably on account of the vicinity of the liver. The long axis of each kidney is directed downward and lateralward; the transverse axis backward and lateralward.Each kidney is about 11.25 cm. in length, 5 to 7.5 cm. in breadth, and rather more than 2.5 cm. in thickness. The left is somewhat longer, and narrower, than the right. The weight of the kidney in the adult male varies from 125 to 170 gm., in the adult female from 115 to 155 gm. The combined weight of the two kidneys in proportion to that of the body is about 1 to 240. The kidney has a characteristic form, and presents for examination two surfaces, two borders, and an upper and lower extremity.Relations.—The anterior surface(facies anterior) (Figs. 1120and 1122) of each kidney is convex, and looks forward and lateralward. Its relations to adjacent viscera differ so completely on the two sides that separate descriptions are necessary.

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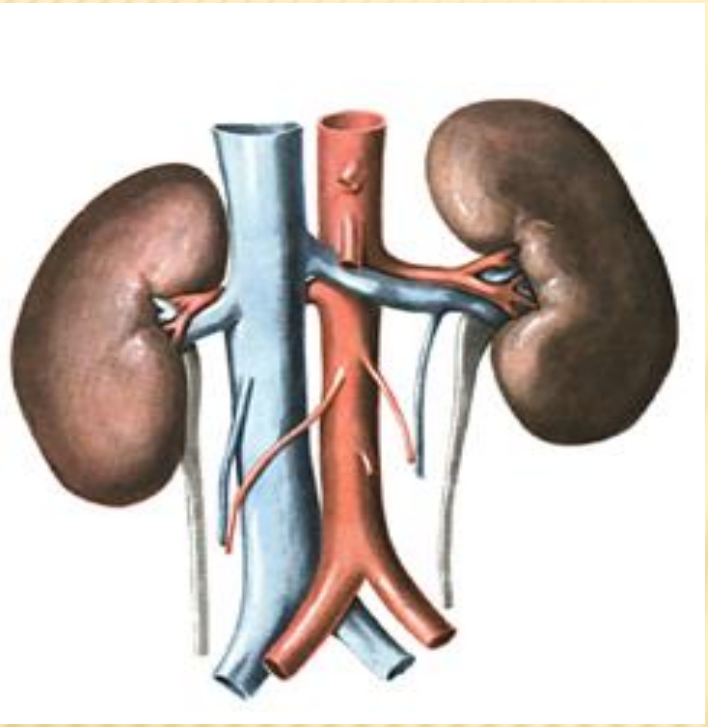
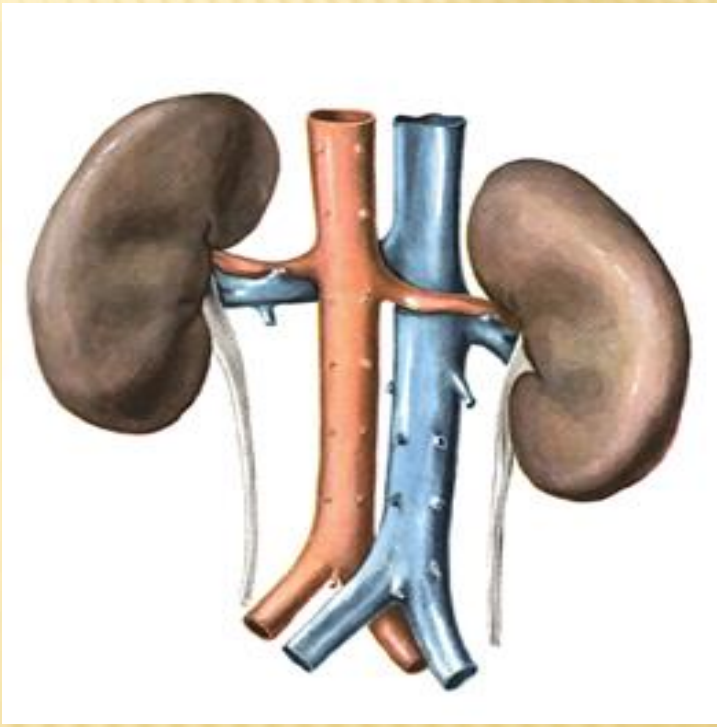
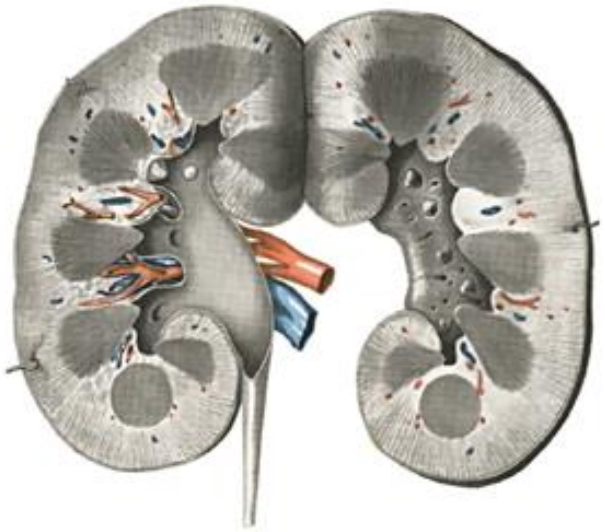
BUYRAKLARNING TUZILISHI.





BUYRAK (LOT. REN, YUNONCHA NEPHRIS) LOVIYA SHAKLIDA OLD VA ORQA TOMONLARI YASSILANGAN, O‘RTA YASHAR ODAMLARDA 140–150 G GA TENG BIR JUFT (O‘NG VA CHAP) A’ZODIR. BUYRAK I–II BEL UMURTQALARI TANASINING IKKI YONIDA, QORIN BO‘SHLIG‘INING ORQA TOMONIDA MUSKUL VA DIAFRAGMAGA TEGIB TURADI.



Minute Anatomy.—The renal tubules (Fig. 1028),of which the kidney is for the most part made up, commence in the cortical substance, and after pursuing a very circuitous course through the cortical and medullary substances, finally end at the apices of the renal pyramids by open mouths, so that the fluid which they contain is emptied, through the calyces, into the pelvis of the kidney. If the surface of one of the papillæ be examined with a lens, it will be seen to be studded over with minute openings, the orifices of the renal tubules, from sixteen to twenty in number, and if pressure be made on a fresh kidney, urine will be seen to exude from these orifices. The tubules commence in the convoluted part and renal columns as the renal corpuscles,which are small rounded masses of a deep red color, varying in size, but of an average of about 0.2 mm. in diameter. Each of these little bodies is composed of two parts: a central glomerulus of vessels, and a membranous envelope, the glomerular capsule(capsule of Bowman), which is the small pouch-like commencement of a renal tubule.

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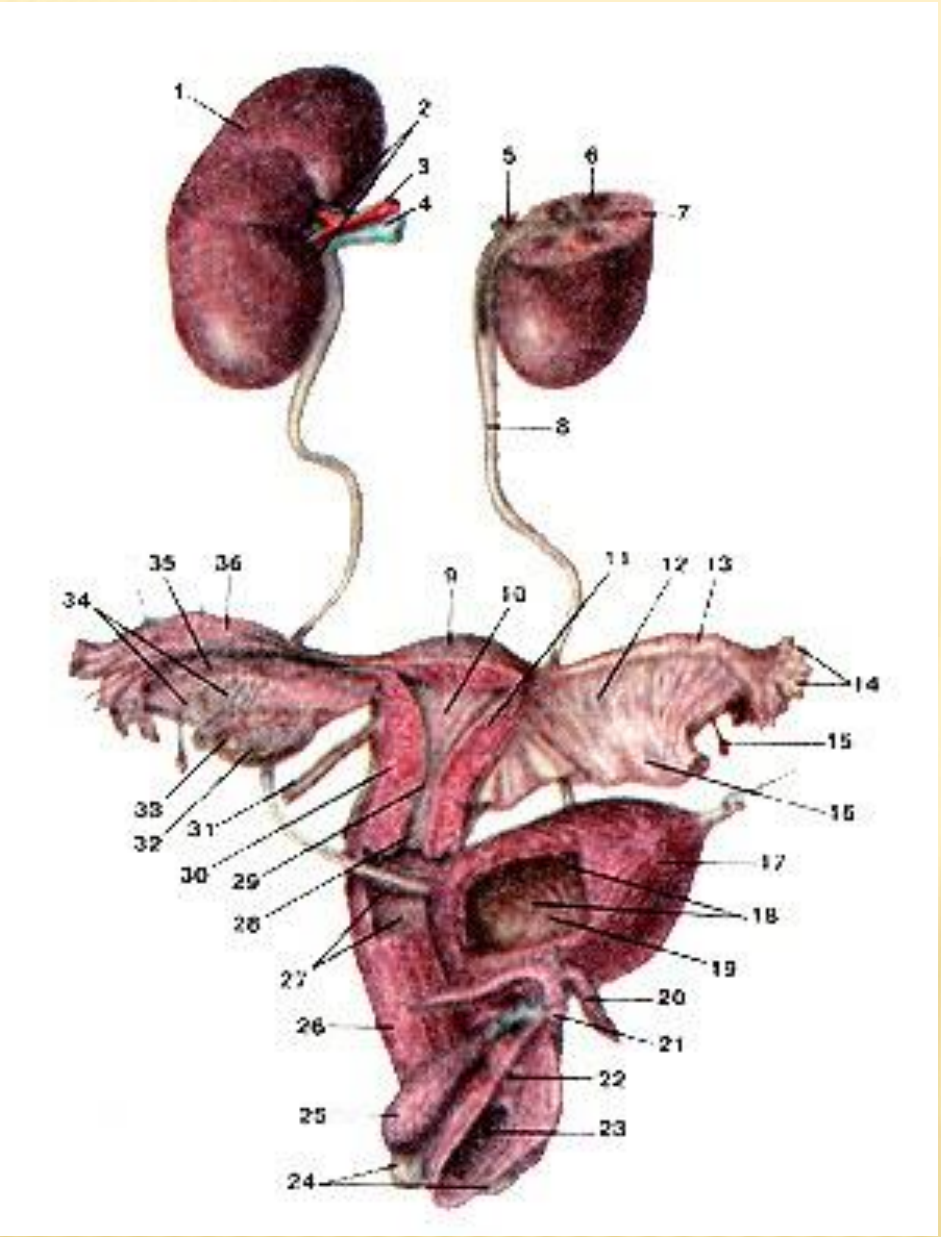
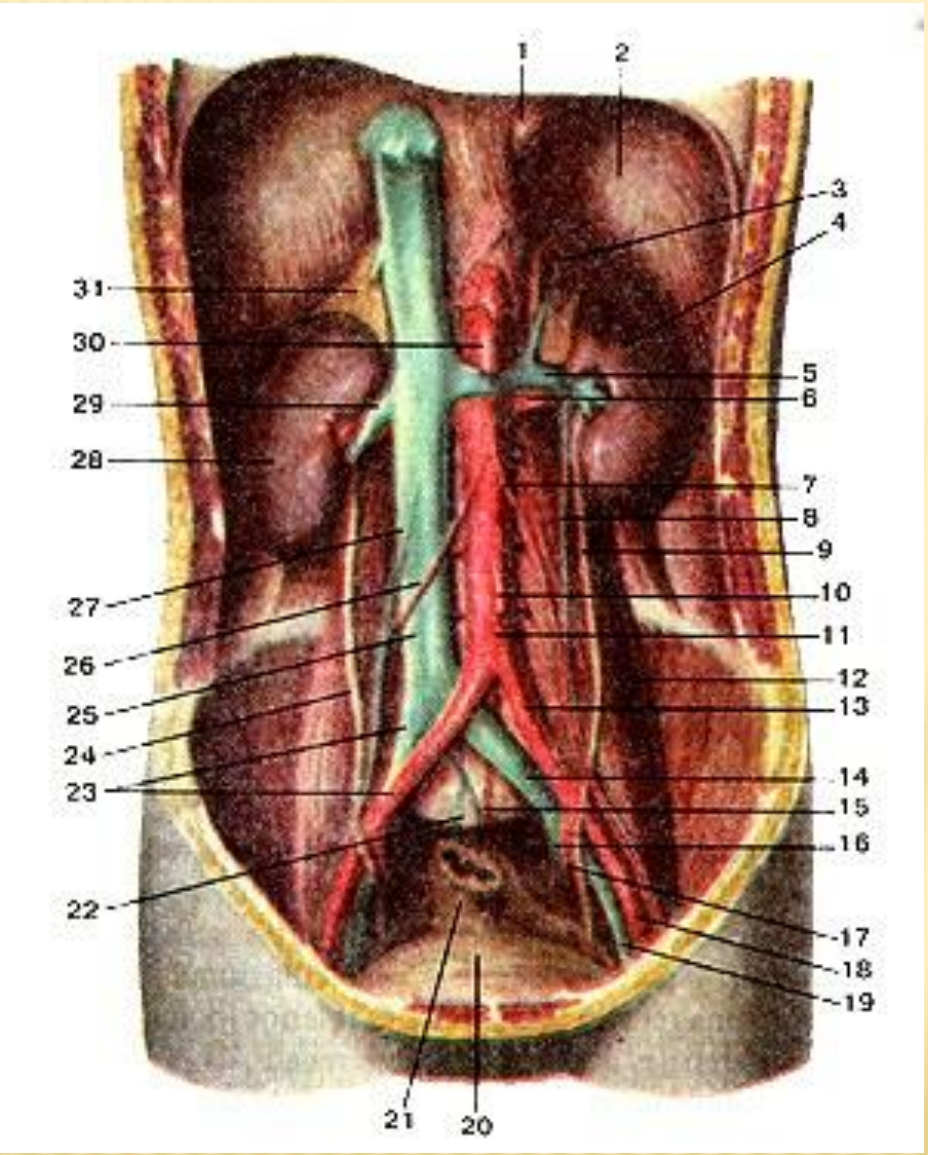
BUYRAK – MURAKKAB TUZILGAN EKSKRETOR (ORGANIZMGA KERAKSIZ MODDALARNI CHIQARUVCHI) A’ZO BO‘LIB, U MAYDA, BIR QANCHA BUYRAK NAYCHALARI (TUBULIRENALES) DAN IBORAT.



l-ren dexter; 2-hi!um renale; 3-a. renalis; 4-v. renalis; 5-pclvis renalis sinistri; 6-pyramide renalis (sinistri); 7-cortex renalis; 8-ureter (sinister); 9-tundus uteri; 10-cavitas uteri; 11-corpus uteri; 12-mesosalpinx; 13-tuba uterina (sinistra); 14-fimbriae tubae uterinae; 15-appendix vesiculosa; 16-lig. latum uteri; 17-vesica urinaria; 18-plicae mucosae vesicae urinariae; 19-ostium ureteris; 20-crus clitoridis; 21-glans cli-toridis; 22-ostium urethrae externum; 23-ostium vaginae (rima puden-di); 24-gll.vestibulares majores; 25-bulbus vestibuli; 26-vagina; 27-rugae vaginales; 28-ostium uteri; 29-canalis cervicis uteri; 30-cervix uteri; 31-lig. teres uteri; 32-corpus luteum ovarii; 3.3-t'olliculus ovaricus vesiculosum; 34-ductus transversi; 35-ductus epoophorontis longitudi-nalis; 36-plicae mucosae tubae uterinae.

BUYRAKNING ORQA YUZASI QORIN DEVORIGA (MUSKULLARGA) VA DIAFRAGMAGA TEGIB TURADI. HAR IKKALA BUYRAKNING YUQORI UCHI BUYRAK USTI BEZI BILAN QOPLANGAN. O‘NG BUYRAKNING OLD QISMI TEPADAN JIGARGA, PASTKI QISMI CHAMBAR ICHAKNING O‘NG BUKILMASIGA YAQIN TURADI.



1 -oesophagus (удален); 2-diaphragma; 3-glandula suprarenalis sinistra; 4-ren sinister; 5-v.renalis sinistra; 6-a.renalis sinistra; 7-a.testicularis sinistra; 8-v.testicularis sinistra; 9-ureter sinister; 10-a.mesenterica inferior; 11-aorta; 12-m.psoas major; 13-a.iliaca communis sinistra; 14-v.testicularis sinistra; IS-a.sacralis mediana; 16-v.iliaca interna sinistra; 17-a.iliaca interna sinistra; 18-a.iliacaexterna sinistra; 19-v.iliacaexter-na sinistra; 20-vesica urinaria; 21-rectum; 22-promontorium sacrale; 23-a.iliaca communis dextra; 24-ureter dexter; 25-v.cava inferior; 26-a.testicularis dextra; 27-v.testicularis dextra; 28-ren dexter; 29-v.renalis dextra; 30-a.mesenterica superior; 31-glandula suprarenalis dextra.

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