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HORMONAL RISK FACTORS AFFECTING THE STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF MAMMARY ONTOGENESIS

Yusupjanova S. Qudratullayevna
Assistent Anatomiya, gistologiya va patologik anatomiya kafedrasi
Toshkent Davlat Tibbiyot Universiteti
Elektron pochta: yusupjanovasevara8@gmail.com
orcid.org/0009-0000-7623-4573

Professor, DSc Rasulov H. A.

Dotsent, PhD Xidirova G. Ozodovna

Abstract
The mammary gland is a hormone-dependent member, and its development and functional status are closely related to the influence of internal factors, primarily the hormonal background. Disruption of the balance of estrogens, progesterone, prolactin and other hormones can lead to morphological changes in the gland tissue, which affects the processes of differentiation and secretion. The study of these mechanisms is of great importance in understanding the pathogenesis of mammary diseases and the development of preventive measures. Thyroid hormones are involved in the regulation of metabolic processes, reproductive function and hormonal homeostasis, which have a systemic effect on the body. The mammary gland is a hypersensitive organ to the hormone, and its functional status is determined by the complex interaction of estrogen, progesterone, prolactin and thyroid hormones. In this regard, the study of structural and functional changes in the mammary glands in women with thyroid pathology is of particular scientific and practical interest.

Keywords: T3 and T4, estrogens, progesterone, thyroid gland, thyroid hormone, prolactin.

Introduction

Kirish:

Tadqiqotning maqsadi sut bezining morfologik rivojlanishiga ichki muhit gormonlari - estrogen, progesteron va prolaktinning ta'sirini, jumladan, ontogenezning turli bosqichlarida bez yo'llari, alveolalari va stromasi tuzilishining o'zgarishini o'rganishdan iborat. Qalqonsimon bez kasalliklari bo'lgan ayollarda tireoid patologiyaning turi va

davomiyligiga qarab sut bezlaridagi tarkibiy va vazifaviy o‘zgarishlarning tabiati va ifodalanishini baholash.

Usullar va natijalar: Sut bezining morfologik rivojlanishini o‘rganish laboratoriya kalamushlarida o‘tkazilgan tajriba ishlari ma’lumotlariga asoslangan. Tadqiqotlar shuni ko‘rsatadiki, qalqonsimon bez faoliyatining pasayishi sut bezida mastopatiya va boshqa yaxshi sifatli jarayonlar chastotasining oshishi bilan bog‘liq. Gipotireoz gormonlar muvozanatining buzilishiga olib kelishi mumkin, bu esa ayollar jinsiy gormonlari boshqaruvini bilvosita buzilishiga sabab bo’ladi (masalan, LG/FSG pasayadi) va sut bezi to‘qimalarida disgormonal o‘zgarishlarni keltirib chiqaradi. Gipotireoz hastaligi Mastopatiya va boshqa xavfsiz gormonal buzilishlar xavfini ko’paytiradi. Bir sharhda qalqonsimon bez gipofunksiyasi mastopatiya xavfini bir necha baravar oshirishi va qalqonsimon bez patologiyasi sut bezida disgormonal patologik jarayonlari bo‘lgan ayollarning sezilarli qismida aniqlanishi qayd etilgan. Har uchala gormonning birgalikdagi ta’siri to‘qimaning to‘liq morfologik yetilishiga - rivojlangan bo‘lakchalarning shakllanishiga va yaqqol ifodalangan vaskulyarizatsiyaga olib keldi. Shunday ekan, olingan eksperimental ma’lumotlar sut bezining o‘sishi, differensirovkasi va funksional rivojlanishida ichki gormonal muhit hal qiluvchi rol o‘ynashini ishonchli tarzda isbotlaydi.

Xulosalar. Qalqonsimon bez kasalliklari ayollarda sut bezlarining tuzilmaviy-funksional holatiga jiddiy ta’sir qiladi. Gipotireoz asosan Mastopatiyaning fibroz-kistoz shakllari rivojlanishi bilan bog‘liq bo‘lsa, gipertireoz sut bezi to‘qimasining diffuz o‘zgarishlari bilan kechadi. T3 va T4 sut bezi hujayralarining o‘sishi va ko‘payishiga ta’sir qiluvchi genlar ekspressiyasini modulyatsiya qilishi mumkin. Sut bezi o‘smalarida tireoid retseptorlar ko‘pincha o‘zgargan holda ifodalanadi (masalan, yadrodan sitoplazmaga o‘tadi), bu ularning hujayra o‘sishiga ta’sirini o‘zgartirishi ehtimoli mavjud. Olingan ma’lumotlar tireoid patologiyasi bo‘lgan bemorlarda sut bezlarini keng qamrovli tekshirish zarurligini ko‘rsatadi hamda Endokrinologlar va Ginekologlar ishtirokida sut bezlari kasalliklarini erta tashhislash va oldini olishda fanlararo yondashuvning maqsadga muvofiqligini tasdiqlaydi. Ular ta’sirida bez yo‘llari, bo‘lakchalari va alveolalarining faol shakllanishi, bez to‘qimasining ajratish funksiyasining kuchayishi ro‘y beradi. Kalamushlarda o‘tkazilgan tadqiqot natijalari shuni tasdiqladiki, gormonal muvozanatning buzilishi sut bezining tuzilishi va funksional faolligining o‘zgarishiga olib keladi. Xulosa qilib aytganda, qalqonsimon bez va reproduktiv tizimning o‘zaro ta’sirini anglash, qalqonsimon bez patologiyasini o‘z vaqtida aniqlash va tuzatish ayollarda reproduktiv faoliyatni muvaffaqiyatli amalga oshirish uchun zarur bo‘lgan muhim omillardir.

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