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MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE KIDNEYS UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF COMBINED INJURIES

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ABSTRACT When studying morphological and morphometric changes in the kidneys in rats with combined injuries, we studied the following structural changes in the renal tissue at the microscopic level, including an assessment of the state of the tubules, glomeruli, interstitial tissue and vessels. The obtained results of the study allowed us to identify fibrosis, destructive and inflammatory changes.

KEYWORDS: white mongrel rats, kidneys, morphology, morphometry, combined injury.

INTRODUCTION.

Purpose of the study: The study of structural changes in renal tissue at the microscopic level, including an assessment of the condition of the tubules, glomeruli, interstitial tissue and vessels.

Materials and methods. In studying the morphological and morphometric changes in the kidneys of rats with combined injuries, we used the following methods. Histological examination, study of structural changes in the renal tissue at the microscopic level, including an assessment of the condition of the tubules, glomeruli, interstitial tissue and vessels. The kidney tissue was stained with hematoxylin and eosin and Van Gieson to identify fibrosis, destructive and inflammatory changes.

The results obtained and their discussion. For a correct assessment of the results obtained during the study, first of all, the dynamics of all parameters of three-month-old white rats of the control group were studied, starting with the thoracic segment and continuing to the anterior III section. lumbar segment, covered externally with a smooth shiny capsule. Macroscopically, no visible pathological changes are observed in the kidneys, clearly defined renal hilum are visible on the medial surface (Fig. 3.1.1). Alternatively, given that the mass and size of the right kidney is slightly larger than the left, the right kidneys were used for organometric studies. Histologically, the cortical and medullary layers of the kidneys of 3-month-old white rats of the control group were without pathological changes, that is, they corresponded to the described age norms. When cut perpendicular to the surface of the kidney, the pyramids of the kidneys are clearly visible, consisting of tubes of radial structure. The wide base of the pyramid faces the surface of the kidney, and their ends form suckers in the calyces of the kidney. The number of suckers in the kidney of a

white rat varies from 7 to 12. In some cases, the pyramids have a complex structure, they are formed by combining two simpler pyramids. The pyramids, in turn, participate in the formation of the kidney core, and the suckers consist of straight tubes leading to the apex. The kidney cortex is dark in color and is formed by a cluster of convoluted tubules. The kidney cortex occupies the surface of the kidney and is represented by brighter lines divided into columns of medulla matter

CONCLUSION. Morphological changes in the kidneys in traumatic injury, causing the development of CRF, primarily affect the tubular and interstitial system. In combined injuries in white outbred rats, chronic tubulointerstitial nephritis is diagnosed.

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