

Anatomy, Physiology and Pathological Physiology of the Digestive Organs, Disorder of Digestion, Origin and Complications of Stomach and 12-Finger Ulcer Disease, Methods of Treatment

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Abstract: *The human digestive system breaks down food and ensures that it is absorbed by the cells. The human digestive system breaks down food and ensures that it is absorbed by the cells. In this article we can discuss information about anatomy, physiology and pathological physiology of the digestive system, moreover causes and complications of gastric and 12-finger ulcers and also methods of treatment.*

Keywords: *digestion, food, chemicals, treatment, anatomy, 12-finger ulcers, treatment, methods, physiology.*

Digestion begins when food enters the mouth (oral cavity). In the mouth, both mechanical and chemical decomposition occur. While teeth chew and break down food (mechanical), amylase in saliva breaks down carbohydrates (chemical). After the food is chewed and moistened by saliva (turned into a bite), it moves towards the esophagus. The esophagus connects the mouth to the stomach, and no digestion takes place in this area.

After the morsel enters the stomach, it undergoes chemical and mechanical effects. The muscles of the stomach wall mix food (mechanically) and ensure its breakdown (chemically) under the influence of digestive enzymes and gastric juice. As a result of these processes, the bite turns into chyme. Food is digested in the stomach for several hours. During this time, an enzyme called pepsin breaks down the proteins in the food.

After that, the chyme passes into the small intestine, where the main digestive processes take place. Bile fluid produced in the liver flows from the gallbladder into the intestine and helps break down fats. In addition, enzymes released from the intestinal wall and the pancreas are also involved in the digestion of food. Most of the food is absorbed in the small intestine. After these substances are absorbed into the blood through blood vessels in the intestinal wall, only indigestible substances and water remain.

The chyme then passes into the large intestine. Here, water is absorbed and indigestible substances are broken down by bacteria to synthesize vital substances (such as vitamin K). Concentrated waste, called feces, passes through the rectum and out through the anus. Additional organs have an indirect and not a direct effect on digestion. They are:

1. Salivary glands: soak up food and initiate the chemical breakdown of starch;



2. Liver: produces bile for fat breakdown, cleans blood of harmful substances, processes absorbed vitamins;
3. Gallbladder: stores bile produced by the liver;
4. Pancreas: Produces gastric juice that helps break down proteins and carbohydrates.

The duodenum is part of the small intestine, located behind the stomach. This organ is responsible for the process of digesting food in the gastrointestinal tract. Today, the most dangerous disease of the duodenum is an intestinal ulcer. In the acute stage, it is accompanied by severe bleeding from an intestinal ulcer and pain in the upper part of the abdomen. If you do not start treating duodenum in time, it can lead to death.

Duodenal ulcer is a disease affecting the mucous membrane. The occurrence of inflammatory processes does not depend on a person's gender or age. Statistics show that men and women are equally affected by stomach and intestinal ulcers. People who regularly violate the rules of the diet are at risk. This disease develops gradually, so the stages of exacerbation may follow periods of remission. In the moments of remission, a person feels much better, but then the deceptive calm is suddenly replaced by severe pain.

Conclusion. Treatment of duodenal ulcer is carried out strictly according to the doctor's instructions. Any attempts at self-treatment lead to worsening of the condition and rapid development of the disease. Usually, the course of treatment includes the use of drugs that are able not only to reduce the manifestation of the disease, but also to almost eliminate the possible causes of the appearance of stomach ulcers. This is due to the fact that these products strongly stimulate gastric secretion, which leads to excessive production of hydrochloric acid, which quickly destroys the cells of the duodenal mucosa. In addition to following a diet, patients should avoid stressful situations and excessive tension.

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