



The Importance of Pathomorphological Analysis of the Fibrous Ring and Vircular Nucleus in Diagnostics and Treatment in Disc Churros

1. **Mahkamov Nosirjon Juraevich**
PhD

Received 27th Jul 2021,
Accepted 29th Aug 2021,
Online 13th Sep 2021

¹ Senior Lecturer, Department of
Orthopedics and Neurosurgery,
Pediatric Traumatology, Andijan State
Medical Institute

Abstract: The intervertebral disc consists of an annulus fibrosus and a vibrating nucleus around it. The articular surface of the vertebrae is tightly connected to the bone discs from below and from above. The inner surface of the vertebral disc is composed of thick and dense collagen fibers. The histological appearance of the connective tissue in different areas of the disc is different. Treatment of protrusion and hernia of the spine is based on the histochemical and pathomorphological data of the disc structure. Will contribute to an increase in the effectiveness of diagnosis and treatment.

Keywords: spine, hernia, spinal disc, symphysis, annulus fibrosus, rotating nucleus, uncle .

The urgency of the problem; in the development of modern medicine is the correct diagnosis and treatment of primary diseases. In the modern world, adequate mobility in human life is decreasing. Such deformities of the spine lead to damage to the annulus fibrosus and impairment of the elasticity of the disc. Such deformations lead to pathology of the vertebral disc, i.e. hernia. The disc only diffuses if there are blood vessels before age two, and then there is no circulatory system. When the spinal disc expands to the posterior surface of the annulus fibrosus, it compresses the spinal column. These conditions cause radiating pain in the pelvis and legs. Analysis of studies carried out in Uzbekistan showed that the effectiveness of examinations and diagnoses without taking into account all pathomorphological conditions of the intervertebral disc was less than 40%. When assessing the degree and nature of pathological changes in the spine, there are disagreements in the choice of optimal methods of surgical practice, but the study of morphological and morphometric changes in protrusion and hernia was not carried out.

Despite the fact that the above data on degenerative diseases of intervertebral discs are available, there is not enough information about the morphogenesis of pathomorphological changes that develop in the disc component, the degree of transition of these changes from one to another, and their morphological manifestations. In particular, at the onset of degenerative disc diseases, it is necessary to determine what morphological changes underlie this functional process; therefore, its annulus fibrosus reduces the ability to diffuse fluid and nutrients. There is no doubt that the role of protein glycans in the intermediate product is high in the composition of the residual disc nucleus. There is no data to assess

which morphological changes are present in which area of the disc is more likely to develop degenerative disease, and in most cases, which side of the annulus becomes thinner, spreads and causes a hernia. Consequently, one of the urgent tasks in this work is to find a solution to the above tasks, which are to improve important information that is still missing in the literature.

The object of the study was the analysis of 89 biopsies obtained during operations for degenerative diseases of the intervertebral disc in 2015-2019. In Andijan State Medical Institute and Andijan Regional Traumatology and Orthopedic Hospital, as well as analysis of 115 patients aged 30 to 65 years in Ibn. Private clinic "Sina" in Andijan.

Materials and methods of investigation: For microscopic examination of the spinal disc, incisional hernias of the intervertebral disc between the ages of 30 to 65 years and deaths, 16 different patients were examined under a light microscope 10 20 30 and the results between the spine were analyzed. On the upper and lower articular surfaces, the lumbar disc is tightly connected to the surface of the vertebral joint. The anterior surface of the lumbar disc is twice as thick as the posterior surface. It was noticed that the histological structure of the connective tissue is different. A feature of these adjacent surfaces is that the bone marrow is firmly embedded in the connective tissue. The presence of infiltrates consisting of cells of monocytes and histiocytes. Some islets in the submerged part are absorbed, shortened and covered with a calcified substance.

The practical significance of the study. The scientific significance of the research results lies in the fact that in patients with protrusions and hernias, as well as with a number of joint injuries, inflammatory infiltrate and fibrosis of the spine, morphology of the spinal disc, the state of collagen fibers, their symphysissynchondrosis, fibrosis of the spinal disc and is explained by the fact that the assessment procedure created.

The practical significance of the research results is explained by the development of a method for diagnosing pathomorphological changes aimed at preventing diffuse malnutrition of collagen fibers of the fibrous ring of the intervertebral disc in the spine with protrusion and hernia with degenerative lesions. changes in the intervertebral disc.

Conclusion: The annulus fibrosus around the vertebral disc and the nucleus accumbent are the main source of tension. Under these conditions, we studied the histochemical and morphological properties of the vertebral disc and dense collagen fibers thinning towards the fibrous surface and double thinning. Studies have shown that in people aged 30 to 65 years, a herniated disc should be treated on the basis of microscopic examination of the above pathomorphological processes. One of the most important factors of human health in modern medicine is a healthy lifestyle. All this requires a thorough study of the disease. When treating a herniated disc. May be one of the important recommendations. It is concluded that the correct choice of tactics in the diagnosis and treatment of patients underlies the factors created for human health.

List of used literature:

1. Skoromets A.A. Osteochondrosis of discs: new views on the pathogenesis of neurological syndromes. / A.A. Skoromets, A.P. Skoromets, A.P. Shumilina // Neurological Journal. 1997. No. 6_C.5355
2. Netter, F Atlas of human anatomy, 4th ed / f. Netter. Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2007.-624p.
3. Novoseltsev S.V. Introduction to osteopathy. Soft tissue and joint techniques (2nd ed.) / S.V. Novoseltsev.SPb .: OOO "Foliate" Publishing House, 2009, 320 p.
4. Novoseltsev S.V.

5. Shotursunov Sh.Sh., Kochkartaev S.S. Analysis of regression of clinical and computed tomographic manifestations of hernias of intervertebral discs of the lumbar spine // Collection of abstracts of the IX Congress of orthopedic traumatologists.Saratov, 2010. p. 711-712.
6. ShotursunovSh.Sh., Kochkartaev S.S. Morphopathogenesis of resorption of herniated discs of the lumbar spine as a result of complex orthopedic treatment // Central Asian Medical Journal. Issyk-Kul, with. Byet, 11-12 June 2009, pp. 72-79.
7. Amelot A, Mazel C. The Intervertebral Disc: Physiology and Pathology of a Brittle Joint. World Neurosurg. 2018 Dec; 120: 265-273.

CENTRAL ASIAN
STUDIES