



## GIPOOTIREOZNING MEZENTERIAL LIMFA TUGUNLARI RIVOJLANISHIGA TA'SIRI

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**Annotatsiya:** Keng tarqalgan endokrin kasalliklar qatoriga qalqonsimon bez kasalliklari kiradi. Dunyodagi atrof muhitda yod tanqisligi mavjud bo'lgan sharoitda qalqonsimon bez kasalliklarining aholi salomatligiga ta'siri katta hisoblanadi. Qalqonsimon bez kasalliklari (ayniqsa gipotireoz kasalligi) oqibatida organizmning boshqa a'zo va to'qimalarida kelib chiquvchi, jumladan mezenterial limfa tugunlarida bo'ladigan o'zgarishlarga ta'sirini oldini olish muhim hisoblanadi. Tireoid gormonlarining organizmda yetishmasligi yoki miqdorining oshib ketishi natijasida kuzatiladigan metabolik o'zgarishlar mezenterial limfa tomirlar tizimida ham morfologik va funktsional o'zgarishlarga olib keladi. Yuqoridagilarni inobatga olgan holda, gipotireoz holatidagi onalarning mezenterial limfa tugunlarini morfologik xususiyatlarini chuqur o'rganish dolzarb hisoblanadi.

**Kalit so'zlar:** immun tizimi, gipotireoz, mezenterial limfa tugunlari, limfoid organlar, limfoid hujayralar, merkazolil, qalqonsimon bez

**Ishning maqsadi:** Gipotireoz kasalligida mezenterial limfa tugunlarini morfologik o'zgarishlarini aniqlash va baholash.

**Tajriba metodi:** Tajribaviy gipotireoz modelini yaratish maqsadida Gipotireoz chaqirish uchun dastlabki 14 kun davomida 100 gr tana vazniga 0,5 mg miqdorda merkazolil yuborildi. Keyin oq laborator kalamushlarni dum venasidan qon olinib laboratoriyada TTG, erkin xoldagi T4 gormonlari tekshirildi. Nazorat guruhi uchun 100 gr tana vazniga 1,0 ml 1%li kraxmal suspenziyasi ishlatildi. Nazorat va tajriba guruhlari hayvonlari 3, 7, 14, 21, 30 kun muddatlarda jonsizlantirildi va ichaklardan limfa tugunlari ajratib olindi.

**Kirish qismi:** Immunitet tananing turli kasalliklarga chidamliligi sifatida belgilanadi [6]. Uning to'g'ri ishlashi tanani parazitlar, viruslar, bakteriyalar, zamburug'lar, shuningdek allergen, kanserogen hujayralardan himoya qiladi. Immun



tizimi juda murakkab mexanizmga ega, uning vazifasi ichki organizmning muvozanatini saqlash va yuqorida aytib o'tilgan zararli moddalar va ta'sirlardan himoya qilishdir [5]. Immun tizimi tanani begona mikroorganizmlardan himoya qilish uchun o'zaro uzviy bog'langan hujayralar va organlarning murakkab majmuasidan iborat. Immun hujayralari butun vujudda, asab, yurak, harakat va ovqat hazm qilish tizimlari bilan birgalikda butun organizmning uyg'un harakatini ta'minlaydi [7]. Immun tizimining asosiy vazifasi – murakkab va dinamik aloqa tarmog'ini bog'lashdir.

Immun tizimi limfoid organlar va mononuklear-fagotsitar tizim hujayralaridan iborat. Limfoid organlar o'z navbatida markaziy va periferik qismga ajratilgan (1-jadval).

*1-jadval. Immun tizimi organlari va hujayralari*

Immun tizimi	
Markaziy limfoid organlar	Timus
	Qizil suyak ko'migi
Periferik limfoid organlar	Limfa tugunlari
	Taloq
	Shilliq pardalar bilan uyushgan limfoid tuzilmalar
Mononuklear-fagotsitar hujayralari	Kupffer hujayralari (Jigar makrofaglari)
	Alveolyar makrofaglar (PAM, chang hujayralari)
	Mikroglial hujayralar(MNT) va boshqalar.

**Limfa tugunlari** — periferik limfoid organlardan biri bo'lib, voyaga yetgan sog'lom organizmda uning umumiy massasi **1,5-2 kg gacha** yetishi mumkin [6]. Limfa tugunlarining asosiy komponentlari: Limfa tuguni sirtidan kollagen tolalarga boy zich biriktiruvchi to'qimali **kapsula** bilan qoplangan. Kapsuladan limfa tuguni ichkarisiga **trabekulalar** kiradi va parenximani qismlarga ajratadi. Parenxima anatomik jihatdan 3 qismga ajratilgan:

- I. Po'stloq modda
- II. Parakortikal zona
- III. Mag'iz modda.

Yuqoridagi har bir zona 2ta komponentdan iborat bo'lib, bular limfoid to'qima va sinuslardir [1]. Mikroskopik tekshiruvda limfatik sinuslarning devorlarida



retikuloendoteliotsitlar yoki “sohil” hujayralari va harakatsiz makrofaglar namoyon bo’ladi. Limfatik sinuslarning bo’shlig’ida esa ”elak” vazifasini bajaruvchi retikulyar hujayralar, erkin makrofaglar va limfotsitlar joylashadi (2-jadval).

*2-jadval. Sog’lom organizmda limfa tugunining sxematik tuzilishi.*

Limfa tuguni sohasi	Limfoid hujayralar	Makrofaglar
I. Follikulalarning reaktiv markazi	B-zona: faollanuvchi B-hujayralar va ularni faollashtiruvchi T-helperlar -sentroblastlar -sentrostitlar -B-immunoblastlar	Yirik makrofaglar Dendritik hujayralar
II. Follikulalarning toj qismi (mantiya)	B-zona: B-xotira hujayralari va proplazmotsitlar	Makrofaglar
III. Parakortikal zona	T-zona: turli T-limfotsitlar(H,K)	Interdigitirlovchi hujayralar Makrofaglar
IV. Mag’iz tasmalar	B-zona: proplazmotsitlar va plazmatik hujayralar	Makrofaglar

**Gipotireoz** – qalqonsimon bezning nafaolligi natijasida qalqonsimon bez gormonlarining uzoq muddat yetishmasligi sababli kelib chiquvchi kasallik [3]. Tadqiqot davomida laboratoriya hayfonlarida antropogen keltirib chiqarilgan gipotireozning mezenterial limfa tugunlariga bo’lgan ta’siri o’rganildi.

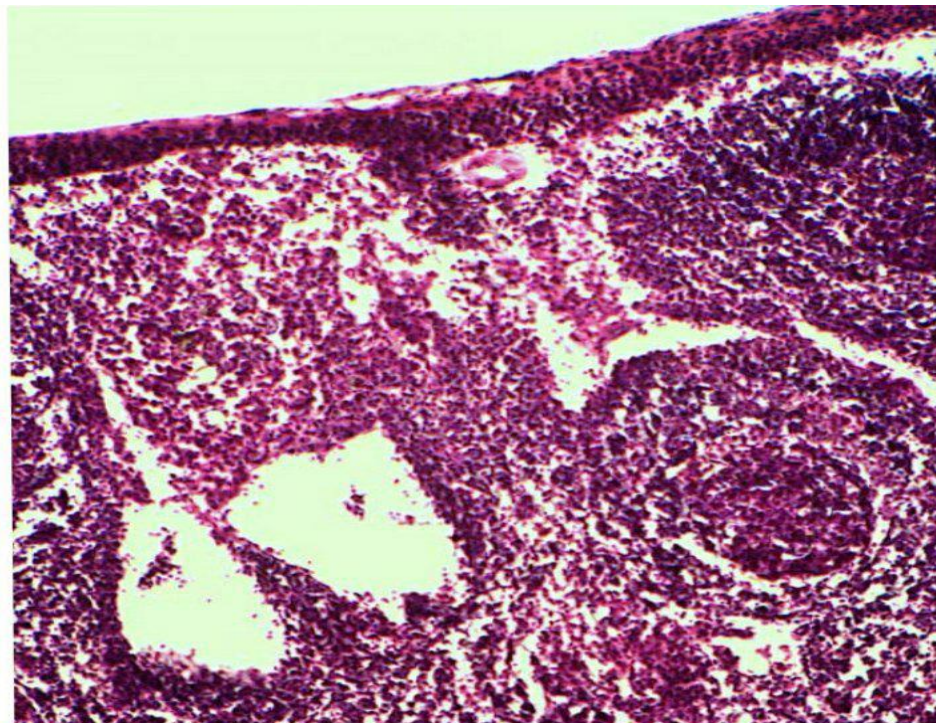
**Olingan natijalar:** Gipotireozda mezenterial limfatik tugunlardagi morfologik o’zgarishlarni aniqlash mobaynida quyidagi natijalarga erishildi:

- Limfa tuguni umumiy o’lchamining kamayishi;
- Germinal markazi bo’lgan va bo’lmagan limfa tugunchalarining maydoni kamayadi;
- Kapsula va subkapsulyar sinusning limfoid hujayralari bilan infiltratsiyasi;
- Follikulalarning ichkariga siljishi;
- Parakortikal zonada “intrakortikal sinuslar”ning shakllanishi;

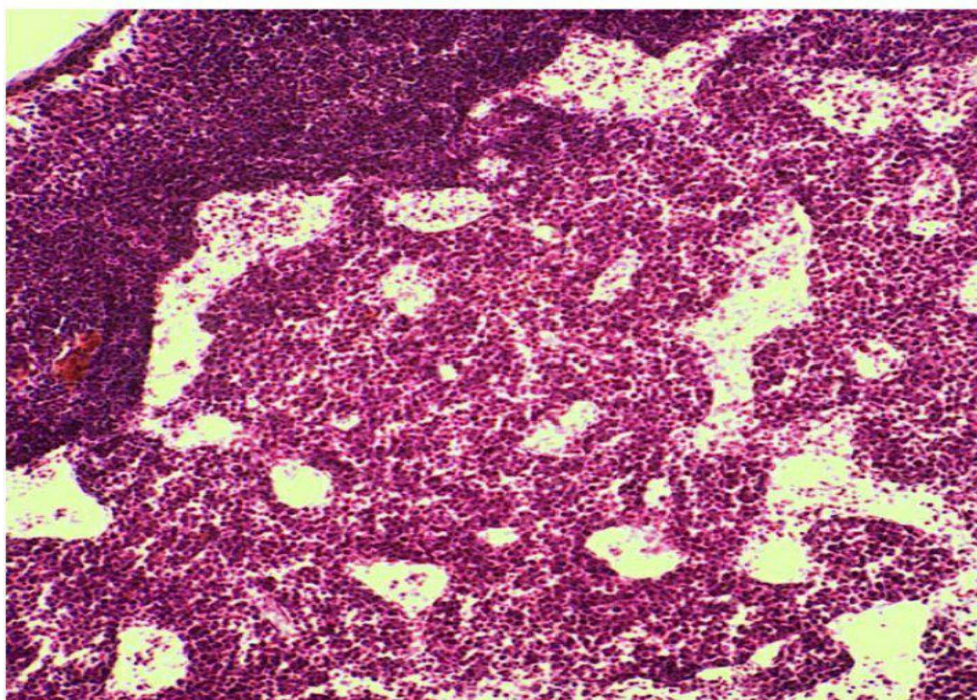




- Markaziy sinusning o'lchami kichiklashishi.



*1-rasm.* Gipotireozda limfa tugunlarining gistologik tuzilishi: Kapsula va subkapsulyar sinusning limfoid hujayralari bilan infiltratsiyasi va follikulalarning ichkariga siljishi kuzatilgan



*2-rasm.* Gipotireozda limfa tugunining parakortikal zonasida intrakortikal sinuslar



**Xulosa:** Limfatik sinuslar limfa suyuqligini 95-99% antigenlardan filtrlash jarayonini amalga oshirishda ishtirok etadi [4]. Gipotireoz natijasida sodir bo'ladigan kapsula va subkapsulyar sinusning limfoid hujayralari bilan infiltratsiyasi natijasida turli antigenlarning boshqa a'zolarga o'tishi va kasalliklarning kelib chiqishiga sabab bo'ladi. Limfa tugunlarida intrakortikal sinuslarning hosil bo'lishi gipotireozning parakortikal zonasida joylashgan *interdigitirlovchi hujayralarga* ham ta'sir etishining dalilidir (2-rasm). IDH hujayralar limfotsitlar uchun mikromuhit yaratish va o'zining 1a-retseptorlari bilan limfotsitlarga "antigen taqdim qilish" ya'ni antigen haqidagi ma'lumotning yetkazilishini ta'minlash funksiyalarini to'liq bajara olmaydi va immun tizimining susayishi natijasida boshqa kasalliklar shakllanishiga sharoit yaratadi.

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