

## MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF GASTRIC WALLS DURING POSTNATAL ONTOGENESIS WHEN FEEDING ON PALM OIL

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Aim: obesity is currently considered one of the most common chronic diseases in the world. It should be noted that nutrition obesity accounts for 97% of all forms of body weight. This is largely due to the change in daily diet and lifestyle. The relevance of this problem is the main factor in obesity is that associated with metabolic disorders.

Significantly, it increases the risk of developing many diseases and pathological processes. Obesity reduces resistance to colds and infections and increases the risk of complications in injuries significantly. Analyzes carried out by the World Health Organization in 23 countries, importing palm oil have shown that the mortality rate associated with cardiovascular diseases in these countries is very high. The volume of palm oil imported into our country is increasing from year to year. According to reports, the import of palm oil into Uzbekistan began in the 2000s, initially, 5 thousand tons. Palm oil, gastric, morphological, hematoxylin eosin, Van-Gizone. To study the mucous and muscle 31 layers of the stomach, the dynamics of progress, microcirculatory vessels, tissue structures, development and formation in postnatal ontogenesis and exposure to palm oil.

Materials and methods: the object of our morphological experimental study is the gastric, mucous and muscle layers of the gastric wall of rats, microcirculatory organ, internal organ vessels, gastric mass. Micropreparations-hematoxylin eosin, Van-Gison, Weigert Methods: The method is morphometry of the floors of the gastric wall and the thickness of the vascular wall is used. The variation-statistical method is used. A total of 240 white laboratory rats are taken for research. They are studied at different periods of postnatal ontogenesis: 3, 7, 14, 21, 30, 60, 90, 120, 180 daily. Rats are classified into 2 groups:

Group 1 control group

Group 2 experimental group Results: our studies show that rat children those fed experimental palm oil are characterized by different levels of morphological differentiation in the structure of the mucous and muscle layers of the gastric wall.

- Development of methodological recommendations named changes in the morphological and morphometric parameters of the stomach when excessive consumption of palm oil in the long term.

- Medical universities are explained by the fact that in the educational process they use Anatomy, histology, pathological Anatomy, pharmacology as a new source of information when giving lectures and conducting practical classes, in the independent work of students.

- Early diagnosis of elementary obesity, the degree of its development, a decrease in complications, allows patients to improve their quality of life.

Conclusion: the scientific significance of the results of the study reveals the complex mechanisms of digestive processes that occur in the body, at different age periods, when feeding with palm oil, the results show the characteristics of gastric ontogenesis, microcirculatory self and the development of blood vessels of the internal organ, its formation depending on age and from a new point of view, the gastric wall is explained by the fact that it allows you to expand the level of theoretical knowledge about histotopography and its structural changes and is used in various areas of scientific research.

Thus, in the structure of the mucous and muscle layers of the gastric wall, a morphofunction change in the gastric wall of the newborn and the developing organ is being studied.

For the first time, during different periods of postnatal ontogenesis and after prolonged excessive consumption of palm oil, morphological and morphometric indicators of the floor of the gastric wall are characterized by age-related characteristics.

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