

## ***CHANGES IN THE MICROFLORA OF THE COLON IN GRISHPRUNG DISEASE***

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***Annotation:*** *In this article, the authors conducted a literature analysis, comparative study of the obtained scientific results and conclusions. In parallel, 11 children who underwent surgery were analyzed for changes in the intestinal flora observed and received appropriate correction. The effect of changes in intestinal microflora on physical development has been assessed. Based on the results achieved, scientific conclusions are drawn.*

***Key words:*** *colon, intestinal flora, Girshprung's disease, surgical procedure, microflora changes.*

### **INTRODUCTION**

The main microorganisms in the human body live at the expense of the macroorganism it performs very important functions in the life activity of a person, being in very close contact with it. The sum of microorganisms found in healthy individuals constitutes the normal microflora or microbiocenosis of a person. The term "Normal microflora" is mainly spoken of the sum of microbes that are constantly and more often found in the organism of a healthy person.

**Relevance of the topic.** Normal microflora is found mainly in the skin of people and in organs that are in direct contact with the external environment (upper respiratory tract, gastrointestinal system, urinary body organs) and forms certain biotypes of microorganisms, microbiocenosis, in these organs. The least microorganisms are found in the skin and make up 2% of the body compared to the general microorganisms, up to 9% belong to the urogenital tract, 15-16% to the larynx-oral cavity, while 60-70% occur in the gastrointestinal tract. The organs richest in microorganisms are the oral cavity, vagina and colon (Tochilina o.A., s soavt. 2011; Volkova M.P., 2011;).

**References.** The baby is not born with microflora, microbiocenoses are formed in the process of children's life. From the birth of a child, within a few years, microflora characteristic of each biotype (at the expense of the mother's birth routes, skin, milk, external environment – air, soil food microflora) is formed. The state of the normal intestinal microflora is constantly influenced by endogenous and exogenous factors. Exogenous factors include climatogeographic, environmental, professional-domestic



conditions, etc. And endogenous factors include somatic diseases, diseases caused by conditionally pathogenic bacteria of various biotypes of the body, congenital immunodeficiencies, etc. In recent times, microflora disorders, manifestations in combination with diseases of the immune and nervous systems are observed.

The normal intestinal microflora is made up of more than 450 microorganisms and is involved in the metabolism of the organ of the enema and the formation of colonization resistance in the intestine. The microbial collection of the intestine determines the state of the processes of metabolism in macroorganism, on the one hand, neutralizes biologically active compounds and absorbs undigested nutrients, on the other hand, synthesizes V-group vitamins, vitamin K, nicotine, folin and ascorbic acids, certain enzymes [4]. An important role of microflora in the formation of immunobiological reactivity of macroorganism is recognized, as a result of which the total amount of immunoglobulins in the body is controlled. Thus, the specific protective, substance exchange, immune activating functions of the normative intestinal microflora have been identified, and the distraction of any of them leads to a violation of metabolism, as a result of which there is a deficiency of micronutrients, vitamins, microelements, minerals, as well as a decrease in the immune status, which leads to the origin of irreversible processes in (Odilova M., 2016; Stepanyan M.Yu., Komarova E.V., 2016).

Aleksandrov G.A. during Hemicolectomy, the inactivation of intestinal enzymes was not impaired, yu.N. Nishonov (1997), on the other hand, showed that dysbacteriosis was caused by an increase in the number of pathogenic microflora in the small intestine following a Total colectomy performed on expressive animals.

Microbiological investigations revealed that the contents of the intestinal microflora were altered and 100% of the symptoms of dysbacteriosis were identified, with total destruction of the intestinal microflora (20%), and a decrease in the amount (80%). Dysbacteriosis is the main sign of chronic constipation in Girshprung disease. It is a causative agent in chronic foci of inflammation and indirectly plays a key role in intestinal motor disorders. It is known that disorders in the quantitative and qualitative composition of Bifidobacteria and lactobacilli contribute to the preservation of foci of inflammation in the mucous and mucous membranes of the colon [1].

43-46% hypertrophy and destructive changes were observed in the myocytes of children with dolichosigma when examining the condition of muscle plates of the large intestinal mucosa of children with Girshprung diseases and healthy children (comparative) [2].

**Material and inspection methods.** We studied the normal microflora of the colon of 11 patients (7 boys, 4 girls) treated with Girshprung disease in the Department of Pediatric Surgery of the Fergana region children's multidimensional Medical Center during 2022-2023.

**Results obtained.** Bacteriological examinations of patients' droppings revealed the presence of obligate and facultative microflora. Obligate (Bifidobacteria, lactobacilli, bacteroids, escherichians, enterococci, propionbacilli) and facultative (Streptococcus, Staphylococcus, Candida and Proteas) were studied by being separated into microflora. Thus, a bacteriological laboratory examination of the stool of 11 (100%) of the patients studied found that 9 (81.8%) had dysbacteriosis. Of these, 6 (66.6%) were identified in boys and 3(33.4%) in girls. Patients were observed to have decreased Bifidobacteria 103 and lactobacilli 101 and increased staphylococcal 104s, which were found to be lagging behind physical development (in terms of height and weight).

The formation of the pathogenetic chain of Girshprung disease in children is manifested as follows: additional vesicles in the large intestine, prolongation and expansion of the intestine of the "S"-shaped form, violation of the intestinal passageway and, in particular, interruption of the compensatory mechanism play a key role. Prolonged "S"-like entanglement in the intestinal mucosa is caused by standing up, stretching of the intestinal wall, the predominance of the bijish and rotting process, and



stagnant disruption of the microflora of the gastrointestinal tract. Changes in the processes of digestion and absorption in the intestinal cavity lead to an increase in conditionally pathogenic microflora. As a result of the exacerbation of dysbacteriosis in the intestinal cavity, the number of normal microflora decreases, and the increase in the permeability of the mucous barrier, due to damage to the epithelium of the mucous membrane, conditions are born for the action of bacterial toxins [3].

Thus, patients examined were found to have lagging behind physical development (in terms of height and weight), changes in the immune system, and chronic anemia.

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