

PANCREATITIS

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Abstract:

Pancreatitis (lat. pancreatitis, old-Greek pánkreas — pancreas + -itis — inflammation) is a group of diseases and syndromes in which inflammation of the pancreas is observed. Depending on the clinical picture, acute and chronic forms of pancreatitis are distinguished. These two forms of pancreatitis differ in the mechanism of origin, etiology, basis of treatment and prognosis.

Keywords: Pancreatitis, stomach, syndrome, chronic.

The main function of this gland is the production of pancreatic juice with enzymes and bicarbonates involved in the digestion process. When a meal is expected and the food enters the stomach, enzymes and juices pass from the pancreas through the connecting tube to the small intestine, which ensures the process of enzymatic processing of nutrients, is involved in metabolism, and facilitates the absorption of nutrients through the walls of the small intestine. Pancreatic fluid neutralizes the acidic environment of gastric juice in the intestine, where digestive enzymes are activated and begin to perform the functions of breaking down and processing substances.

The main digestive enzymes produced by the pancreas are:

- Amylase helps convert starch into sugar;
- Lipase is an enzyme that breaks down fats;
- Trypsin, chymotrypsin are enzymes involved in the breakdown of proteins;
- Insulin, polypeptide, glucagon, etc.

The reasons for the development of pancreatitis are disorders of the flow of digestive (pancreatic) juice from the pancreas to the duodenum. Due to the partial or complete blockage of the exit channels, when the juice remains in the gland, as well as when the contents of the intestine are thrown into the juice channels, the enzymes are activated prematurely and begin to digest the nearby tissues. The retention of juices and enzymes in inflammation of the pancreas primarily affects the tissues of the gland, however, with long-term exposure, the negative effects of accumulated juices and enzymes also affect the surrounding tissues, a It also spreads to the veins and arteries.

Decomposing cells increase the activity of digestive enzymes, as a result of which the damaging process begins to cover larger areas. Sometimes, in severe cases with pancreatic necrosis, pancreatitis can lead to death.

The maximum amount of digestive juices and enzymes are needed to process carbohydrate food. Excessive consumption of fatty foods, especially those rich in spices, as well as alcohol abuse causes enzymes to be trapped in the pancreas. Digestive enzymes and juice retention can be caused by other factors.

DEVELOPMENT OF PANCREATITIS IN ADULTS

Inflammation of the pancreas Statistical data on the prevalence of the disease in adults vary depending on the climate, dietary habits adopted in different countries, and the traditions of drinking alcohol. Also, the disease of women and men is significantly different, both in terms of the mechanism of development and the reason that caused it.

The main risk group for the development of pancreatitis consists of adults, which depends on the consumption of a lot of alcohol, unbalanced nutrition and diseases that develop as a result.

CAUSES OF DISEASE DEVELOPMENT IN MEN

In the development of primary pancreatitis in men most often, the preference for consuming alcoholic beverages and fatty, semi-finished foods serves as a "trigger". In addition, a characteristic feature of the disease in men is the chronic form, ignoring the characteristic symptoms and exacerbations, "missing" pancreatitis due to late referral to a gastroenterologist.

ETIOLOGY OF PANCREATITIS IN WOMEN

The following causes of pancreatitis are common in women:

Gallstone disease that leads to the development of pancreatitis and cholecystitis;

Hormonal changes and disorders that cause inflammatory processes of the pancreas: pregnancy, menopause, use of hormonal contraceptives;

Starvation, adherence to unhealthy diets.

CAUSE OF REACTIVE FORMS OF THE DISEASE IN ADULTS

Secondary or reactive pancreatitis develops against the background of existing diseases and due to injuries of the abdominal cavity, surgical intervention and other reasons. The most common factors contributing to the development of reactive pancreatitis are diseases of the digestive system, including:

Non-infectious hepatitis;

Gallstone disease;

Gastritis;

Liver cirrhosis;

Dyskinesia of biliary tract;

Intestinal infections include.

CAUSES OF PANCREATITIS IN CHILDREN

A pediatric gastroenterologist deals with determining the cause of pancreatitis in a child. Due to the age of childhood, the etiology of inflammatory processes in the pancreas differs from the mechanisms of disease development in adults.

Pancreatitis in children is often the result of damage to the pancreatic ducts and/or its tissues due to trauma, surgery.

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