

ENDOGENOUS INTOXICATION AND ITS EFFECTS ON THE BODY

Ro'zmetov F. N.

Urgench Branch of Tashkent Medical Academy

Relevance. Representatives of Gram-negative bacteria of the human colon normative microflora the presence of endotoxins in the blood in small quantities has an antigenstimulating effect on the immune system, enhances the non-special resistance of the human body, increases the anti-tumor activity of cells (Drannik g.N., 2006; Garib F.Yu., 2012). It is known that endotoxins consist of a complex of proteins and LPS, in the body in vivo all groups of the endotoxin molecule are responsible for their biological effect on the surface (Masharipov V.U., 2011; Rachmanova S.S., Aripova T.U., 2013). LPS penetrates thymus-dependent antigens and stimulates V-lymphocytes polyclonally, alternatively activating the complement system, being considered ad'uvant.

It has been proven that microorganisms colonize the human colon in an amount of 1×10^{14} KHQB/ml, these cells are 10 times more abundant than in the "master" organism. All these microorganisms are involved in the metabolism. They cause macroorganism poisoning (autointoxication) or endogenous intoxication if the microbial exchange products ' elimination from the body is slowed, if the intestinal epithelium is damaged, immune activity and detoxification ability are reduced.

Endogenous intoxication - the body is part of the general adaptation syndrome, a universal factor in the pathogenesis of most diseases. It has been argued that one of the endogenous toxins is LPS. One of the important factors that provoke the development of endogenous intoxication syndrome (EIS) is the normative microflora of the human organism. It should be borne in mind that endogenous microbial intoxication is a constant phenomenon, since as a result of the constant destruction of various microorganisms in the oral cavity, gastrointestinal tract, upper respiratory tract, skin surface and other biotopes, the separation of their components occurs, which in turn determines the microbial factor for the development of endogenous intoxication.

Autoimmune tolerance is when an organism exhibits a loss of tolerance to "its" antigens. In moderation, the immune system thinned out lymphocyte autoreactivity using regulatory mechanisms. Their violation leads to autoimmune pathology.

Antigens that appear in the late stages of the body's development or are released from so-called post-barrier tissues are perceived as "Foreign" when in contact with the immune system.

The understanding of the essence of autoimmunity was greatly helped by experiments carried out on animals. The production of autoantibodies by Healthy Animals in response to the introduction of intersecting responsive antigens (partly "own") has shown co-operation between autoreactive V-lymphocytes and unresponsive T-cells. Spontaneous development of autoimmune diseases in animals of mice and chickens ' inbred lines has helped to detect various genetic effects at the level of V-lymphocytes, T - cell subpopulations, macrophages, target tissues, and hormones. Autoimmune diseases are common in women and are severe.

LITERATURE USED

1. Нуралиев Н.А., Рузметов Ф.Н. Особенности выявляемости антиэндотоксиновых антител у детей при различных заболеваниях микробной этиологии // Инфекция, иммунитет и фармакология. - Ташкент, 2014. - № 6. - С. 129-133. (14.00.00; № 15)
2. Рўзметов Ф.Н., Аллаберганова З.С., Нуралиев Н.А. Бактериялар эндотоксинларига қарши антителоларни аниқлашнинг ташхисий қиймати // Журнал теоретической и клинической медицины. - Ташкент, 2015. - № 2. - С. 40-44. (14.00.00; № 3)
3. Рузметов Ф.Н., Искандарова И.Р., Нуралиев Н.А. Выявляемость антител против эндотоксинов грамотрицательных бактерий в сыворотке крови здоровых и больных детей // Бюллетень ассоциации врачей Узбекистана. - Ташкент, 2015. - № 3. - С. 60-62. (14.00.00; № 17)
4. Nuraliev N.A., Ruzmetov F.N. Description of antiendotoxic immunity immunological properties in children diagnosed with microbe etiological diseases // International Journal of Health Sciences. - 2022. - Volume 6, Number 1. - P. 709-716. (SCOPUS)
5. Рўзметов Ф.Н., Нуралиев Н.А. Иммунофермент таҳлилда қаттиқ фазали ташувчига антиген бириктириш учун фаол реакция аҳамиятини баҳолаш // Биология ва тиббиёт муаммолари. - Самарқанд, 2022. - № 5 (139). - С. 102-105. (14.00.00; № 19)
6. Ruzmetov F.N. Features Produce Soluble Microbial Antigens for an Immunoenzymometric Assay // «Ёш олимлар кунлари. Тиббиётнинг долзарб масалалари» тўртинчи илмий-амалий анжуман материаллари. Тошкент - 2015. - Б. 332-333.
7. Рузметов Ф.Н. Анализ статуса активной реакции присоединения антигена к твердофазному носителю методом иммуноферментного анализа // II Конгресс клинических фармакологов Казахстана с международным участием, посвященного памяти профессора Мажитова Талгата Мансуровича. - Семей, Казахстан - 2022. - С. 37-38.