MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE ADRENAL GLAND IN INFANTS BORN AND DEAD WITH FETAL PNEUMONIA

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Relevance of the topic. Today, fetal intrauterine pneumonia is the leading perinatal pathology. In the first days of the early neonatal period, the direct causes of the death of children in 70-80% of cases are disorders of the respiratory system of various etiology.

The purpose of the research. Babies who were born and died with intrauterine pneumonia. Determination of morphological changes of the adrenal gland.

Research materials and methods. 20 people who were born and died with intrauterine pneumonia (6 of them were girls, 14 of them were boys, the average body weight was 1000-1500 g, the length of the body was 27-38 cm. Adrenal glands were removed from the bodies of babies. Sections with a thickness of .7 mm were taken and stained in hematoxylin and eosin.

Research results. When the adrenal glands of babies born with intra-fetal pneumonia are examined microscopically, blood vessel fullness, scattered diapedesis hemorrhages, interstitial tissue swelling, indeterminacy of the border between cortex and medulla are noted. It is determined that the swelling of the fibers of the inner layer of the outer layer of the outer layer of the adrenal cortex is swollen. The proliferation of small epithelial cells under the capsule of the bark part is clearly visible, including thinning of the epithelial band. In the field of vision, a decrease in the amount of small-sized endocrinocytes and lipocytes of the corpus callosum is shown. Interstitial tissue of the stomach part is swollen, dystrophic and necrobiotic

changes are detected in its cells. Among them, pyknotic changes are noted in the nuclei. Swelling and small vacuoles are observed in the cytoplasm. Babies born with intrauterine pneumonia and living for more than 7 days have karyolysis and cytolysis in the cells of the cortex and medulla of the adrenal gland.

Summary. Morphological changes in the adrenal gland of babies born with intrauterine pneumonia are hypoxic in nature and are considered to be a reversible process. Based on this, it can be said that the cells of the adrenal gland are very sensitive to oxygen starvation and should be taken into account separately in treatment measures.