

## Morhofunctional changes in gastritis and peptic ulcer

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**Abstract :** Gastritis is an inflammatory-dystrophic and dysregenerative disease of the gastric mucosa, occurring with atrophy of tissue structures . There are acute and chronic gastritis. Peptic ulcer of the stomach is a chronic cyclic disease in which the main clinical and morphological sign is a recurrent gastric ulcer. Unfortunately, gastritis of the stomach is one of the most common diseases among other pathologies of the digestive system and this indicator reaches 70-80% of persons, mostly middle-aged and elderly.

**The purpose** of our study is to study all types of gastritis and gastric ulcers and compare their morphological and functional changes.

**Materials and Methods:** The study was conducted in a multidisciplinary clinic of the Tashkent Medical Academy at the Department of Gastrointestinal Diseases. The results of endoscopy and clinical diagnoses were evaluated in patients with a confirmed diagnosis of gastritis and peptic ulcer.

**Results:** Our study included 30 patients: 12 (40%) men, 18 (60%) women, age range: 18-35 years (average 30.8 years). Body mass index averaged 24.2 for women and 22.7 for men. Based on endoscopic data, we divided our patients into three large groups: patients with acute gastritis - 8, patients with chronic gastritis - 13, and patients with gastric ulcer - 9.

It should be noted that patients with stomach ulcers have experienced chronic gastritis for an average of 5-7 years. Also we also divided our patients into subgroups, catarrhal gastritis 56%, necrotic gastritis 33%, fibrinous gastritis 5% and phlegmonous gastritis 5% of patients with acute gastritis. and in subgroups of patients with chronic gastritis, superficial gastritis was 46% and atrophic gastritis was 64%. During the study, gastric cancer was suspected in 2 patients with gastric ulcers and signs of malignancy were detected. But all our other patients went into a period of recovery through adequate and planned treatment.

**Conclusion:** The outcome of acute gastritis depends on the depth of damage to the mucous membrane (wall) of the stomach. Catarrhal gastritis can result in complete restoration of the mucous membrane. With frequent relapses, it can lead to the development of chronic gastritis. After significant destructive changes characteristic of phlegmonous-necrotic gastritis, atrophy of the mucous membrane and sclerotic deformation of the stomach wall, cirrhosis of the stomach develops.

The value of chronic gastritis is extremely high. It ranks second in the structure of gastroenterological diseases. It is also important to note that chronic atrophic gastritis with severe epithelial dysplasia is a precancerous disease of the stomach. If a stomach ulcer is not treated on time, it can lead to serious complications.

### References:

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