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BACTERIA OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS

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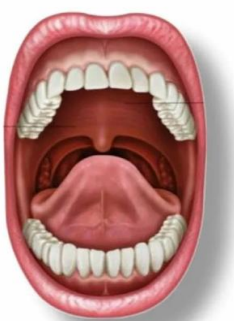
Annotation: Digestive organs break down nutrients coming from the external environment, ensuring that they are absorbed into the blood and lymphatic vessels. In this process, a symbiote located in the digestive organs, invisible microscopic cells-bacteria-are also involved.They carry out important chemical processes in the body.. The bacterial cell is made up of nitrogen, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. Nitrogen in it is 8 -16% of the dry residue , carbon — 45 -55 % , oxygen — 30% , hydrogen — 6 -8 %

Keywords: Digestive organs ,oral cavity, larynx, esophagus, stomach ,small and large intestine , membrane ,bacteria, symbiote, metabolism (metabolism) .

Introduction. Nutrition is a mandatory process for the life of any living organism. The digestive system, made up of many organs, is responsible for ensuring that everything goes smoothly. Digestion is a complex physiological process in which food is broken down into small particles as a result of physical and chemical changes and absorbed into blood and lymph vessels from the gastric and intestinal cavities.Digestive organs include: oral cavity, larynx , esophagus, stomach ,duodenum ,small and large intestines and, pancreas and liver.

Classification: oral cavity-the most favorable environment for the survival and reproduction of various microorganisms.On its mucous membrane, pathogenic and conditionally pathogenic bacterial species,Streptococcus, Staphylococcus, bacteroid, corinebacteria, actinomycetes, Candida, Trichomonas and more than 160 other microorganisms(bacteria) are found.They are the cause of various inflammatory diseases in the oral cavity.Teeth and saliva are common in sparse areas.

Negative consequences: those with acute respiratory viral infections have secondary pathogenic bacteria that have increased in the mucous membranes of the oral cavity and respiratory tract for several weeks, sometimes months, causing the disease to stretch.



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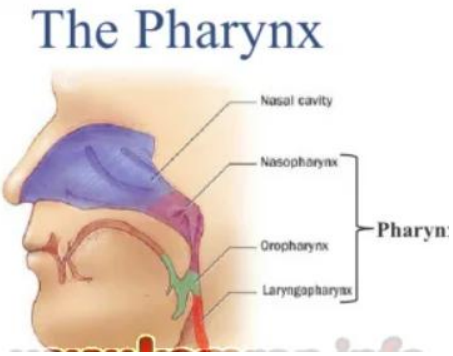
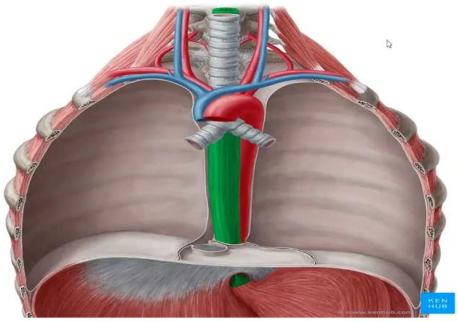
The larynx is the anterior part of the gastrointestinal tract that connects the oral cavity with the red lung.The number of bacteria in it is 15-16% of the total microorganisms.Muitans and mitis bacteria are found in it, and these bacteria act as a breakdown of glucose from the nutrient content.They are embedded in the back wall of the larynx.





The esophagus is the organ that passes the food bite between the larynx and the stomach. The esophagus does not store permanent microflora,the bacteria found in it are representatives of the microflora of the oral cavity.These bacteria (microflora) break down acids.

Stomach: almost no microbe (bacteria)are found in it.The reason for this is the bactericidal properties of hydrochloric acid.

12-**finger intestine**-the amount of bacteria does not exceed 103.The upper part of the small intestine is close to the gastric microflora,and the lower part is close to the colon microflora. More gram-positive, enterococci, lactobacilli, at some point fungi, sarsins and other saprophytic microorganisms are found

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Studies: the development of conditionally pathogenic bacteria on the basis of quantitative and qualitative violation of the microflora of the gastrointestinal tract is called dysbacteriosis. Dysbacteriosis occurs when irregular oral antibiotics are used , food patterns are disrupted , burn cases after light treatment, diseases that go with the relaxation of the protective mechanisms of the so-called organism.Biopreparations (eubiotics) made from microbes of the healthy human intestine have been proposed for dysbacteriosis correction. They include bifidobacterian, lactobacterian, colibacterian, biphicols.

Functional significance:
- Digestion
- In the local immune system
- Antagonism
- Detoxification
- Colonization

Negative consequences: the origin of dysbacteriosis.

Conclusion: digestive organ bacteria (microbiota) are important for the health and vital activity of the human body. These bacteria are found in the intestines, mainly in the thick intestine, where they live in a symbiosis with the human organism.

The main functions of the microbiota include:

Helping digestion: intestinal bacteria break down complex carbohydrates and other substances and ensure the absorption of useful substances. Strengthening the immune system: microbiota helps protect the body from pathogenic microorganisms and stimulates the immune system.

Production of vitamins: for example, vitamin K and some vitamins of Group V are synthesized by intestinal bacteria. Neutralization of toxic substances: intestinal bacteria break down toxins and contribute to their release from the body. Also, intestinal microbiota disorders (dysbiosis) can cause many diseases, including gastrointestinal disorders, obesity, diabetes, allergies, and mental health problems. To maintain a healthy microbiota, it is important to eat a nutritious and balanced diet, consume probiotics, and avoid stress.In conclusion, the bacteria of the digestive organs play a fundamental role in human health and living a comfortable life.

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