

## FEATURES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENDOCRINE CELLS OF THE DUODENUM IN THE EARLY POSTNATAL PERIOD OF LIFE

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**ABSTRACT:** It is known that natural, mixed or artificial, definitive nutrition involves the intake of nutrients and a huge number of various microorganisms from the external environment into the intestine. As a result, during the formation of a normal intestinal microbiocenosis, a genetically determined harmonious development of the individual is ensured [2,3,10.].

**KEYWORDS:** Micropinocytosis-internal, electron microscope, hydrolytic enzymes, cavitary microsymbionts.

### INTRODUCTION

Existing ideas about the role and importance of intestinal microflora in the formation of endocrine cells of the duodenum, the functional system external environment-intestinal microbiocenosis-internal environment of the macroorganism, adaptation and regulation of homeostasis in the process of digestion and absorption are fragmentary and contradictory.

### MATERIAL AND RESEARCH METHODS

Rats are white outbred at the age of 1, 3, 7 and 14 days after birth, which were breastfed. Slaughter of animals and taking a piece of the initial section of the jejunum was carried out in accordance with the International Convention for the Protection of Animals used for Scientific Purposes (2003). After appropriate fixation and wiring, obtaining ultrathin sections, the material was viewed in an IEM-100S electron microscope. In the dynamics of age, the activity of hydrolytic enzymes in the homogenate of the mucous membrane of the jejunum was determined by conventional biochemical methods.

### RESEARCH RESULTS

Based on the study of the duodenal mucosa, the formation after the birth of symbiotic relationships between macro- and microorganisms, the regular introduction of nutrients and biologically active substrates into the body with the aim of the harmonious development of the individual, adaptation and homeostasis of the internal environment of the normal structure and function of internal organs and systems naturally formed in the evolution of the functional system

internal macroorganism environment-intestinal microbiocenosis-external environment. Feedback from the peripheral (in the small intestine) and central neuroimmune systems (hypothalamic-pituitary system), symbiotic relationships between membrane dominant and associations of cavitory microsymbionts, optimal conjugation of symbiotic cavitory and membrane, sterile membrane digestion, coupled with absorption into villi enterocytes, provide the most important thing - homeostasis of the internal environment of the macroorganism , adequate adaptation of functional systems of various levels of organization, metabolism, normal structure and function of all organs and systems, the body as a whole.

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