



## MEETING OF KIDNEY CYSTERS IN COURT MEDICAL AUTOPSY PRACTICE

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### Summary

The great medical and social significance of renal pathologies is not only in their high prevalence, but also in the fact that the kidney manifests a variety of pathologies, occurring at different ages. Renal pathologies vary in nature and course, go undiagnosed as long as asymptomatic, are found in autopsies after the patient's death, and in some cases may or may not be the cause of the patient's death. The pathohistological examination of the kidneys in the materials obtained during autopsy in patients was performed. The purpose of the study was to supplement the data on renal pathology.

**Keywords:** autopsy, gallbladder, cyst, pyelonephritis, examination.

### СУД ТИББИЙ АУТОПСИЯ АМАЛИЁТИДА БУЙРАК КИСТАЛАРИНИНГ УЧРАШИ

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### Аннотация

Буйрак патологияларининг катта тиббий социал ахамияти уларнинг кўплаб даражада учраб туришида бўлибгина қолмай, балки буйракнинг турли туман патологияларни намоён қилиши, хар хил ёшда учраб туриши билан ахамият касб этади. Буйракдаги патологиялар табиатига ва кечишига кўра хилма хил бўлиб, узоқ симптомларсиз давом этиши оқибатида ташхисланмай қолиши, бемор ўлимидан сўнг аутопсия амалиётида топилиб қолиши ва баъзи ҳолатларда беморнинг ўлимига сабабчи ёки алоқаси бўлмай қолиши мумкинлиги ҳолатлари клиник амалиётда тез – тез учраб туради. Шу мақсадда турли касалликлардан ўлган беморларда ўтказилган аутопсия жараёнида олинган материалларда келган буйраклар патогистологик ўрганиб чиқилди.





Ишдан мақсад буйрак патологиялари бўйича маълумотларни тўлдириш ҳисобланди.

**Калит сўзлар:** аутопсия, коптокча, киста, пиелонефрит, экспертиза.

## ЧАСТОТА ВСТРЕЧАЕМОСТИ КИСТ ПОЧЕК В СУДЕБНОЙ МЕДИЦИНСКОЙ ПРАКТИКЕ

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### Резюме

Большое медико-социальное значение почечных патологий заключается не только в их высокой распространенности, но и в том, что почки проявляются разнообразными патологиями, возникающими в разном возрасте. Патологии почек разнообразны по характеру и течению, остаются недиагностированными до бессимптомного течения, обнаруживаются при вскрытиях после смерти больного, а в ряде случаев могут быть или не быть причиной смерти больного. Патогистологическое исследование почек в полученном материале при вскрытии больных. Цель исследования - дополнить данные о почечной патологии.

**Ключевые слова:** вскрытие, желчный пузырь, киста, пиелонефрит, обследование.

### Relevance

Many types of kidney disease end with the death of the patient, and in some cases, renal pathology occurs in the body unrelated to the death of the patient and is found at autopsy as an additional disease. Examples include autosomal dominant, autosomal recessive, acquired cystic kidney disease, and normal cystic pathology of the kidney. pathology as a primary, secondary, background disease, receive practical advice on the correct completion of the death certificate.

### Goals and Objectives

The aim of the study is to identify the most common renal pathologies in the Bukhara region and, based on pathohistological findings, to develop which pathologies are more common, their consequences and measures to prevent them. ) and macroscopic and microscopic analysis in the pathohistology department of the Bukhara Regional





Bureau of Forensic Medicine. A total of 16 dead patients underwent renal tissue examination.

### **Materials and Methods**

Based on macroscopic and microscopic studies of renal tissue during the study, a total of 34 renal tissue histological examinations were performed. For general morphology, 2 pieces from each kidney, ie 1.5x1.5 cm from the upper and middle part, were cut and solidified in 10% neutralized formalin. After washing for 2-4 hours in running water, it was dehydrated in increased concentrations of alcohols and xylene, then paraffin was poured and the blocks were prepared. Incisions of 5–8  $\mu\text{m}$  were made from paraffin blocks and stained with hematoxylin and eosin. The examination revealed the following pathologies.

### **Conclusions and Conclusions**

The results of pathohistological examinations of the kidneys showed that in most cases, polycystic kidney disease (adult type), medullary cystosis of the kidney (adult type), pathology of a simple cyst of the kidney were observed.

Kidney cysts (MKB10 28,1) are spherical or oval in shape, surrounded by a thin-walled connective tissue, filled with clear fluid, which is often considered a safe product.

Medullary cystosis of the kidney is a rare autosomal dominant type of hereditary cystosis of the kidneys. It is accompanied by hyperuricemia and impaired renal function. Histologically, thickening or disruption, or enlargement and atrophy of the tubular basal membrane results in tubulointerstitial inflammation followed by interstitial sclerosis. Most often, the cortex occurs in the medullary area. Medullary cystosis is divided into 2 types: mkb1 and mkb 2. as a result, both kidney sizes shrink and subsequently lead to kidney failure.

Renal cysts are less common in children. Renal cysts are usually unilateral and are located in the pustule of the upper part of the kidney. It is usually asymptomatic. Pain in the lumbar region after reaching a large size can cause upper urinary tract obstruction and arterial hypertension. Normal cysts of the kidneys are not hereditary and do not coexist with cysts of other organs.

When making a post-autopsy diagnosis, pathologists and forensic experts have the opportunity to cite renal pathology as the main, additional, background disease, to receive practical advice on the correct completion of the death certificate. , is a disease that is important for the development of the underlying disease, although not related to the etiology of the disease. Additional disease is not an etiological and pathogenetic link with the underlying disease and its complications.





### At the End

- These data open up the real prospect of a significant reduction in deaths due to renal pathologies and provide undoubtedly useful information not only for pathologists, but also for all specialists involved in the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of kidney disease.
- Of the identified pathologies, the inconsistency of clinical data on renal status in most tubulointerstitial pathologies with ultrasound data, not only proves that the pathomorphological findings are the latest and most realistic data, but also suggests that every patient should undergo pathohistological examination by renal tissue biopsy.
- This information can help to improve the performance of medical institutions at any level.

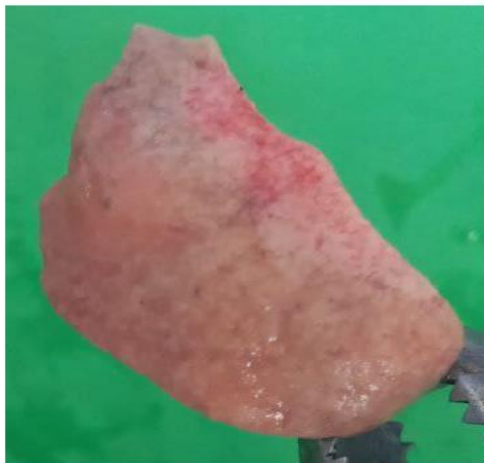


Fig 1.



Fig 2.

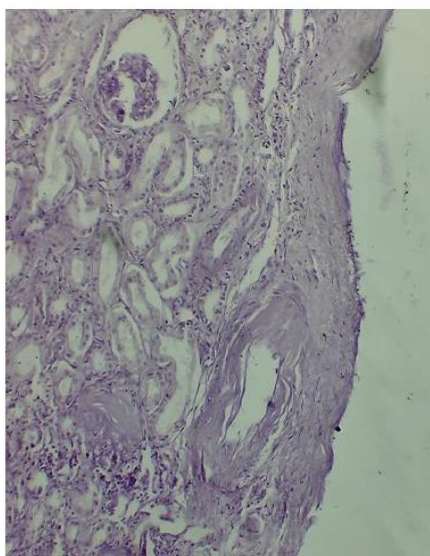


Fig 3.

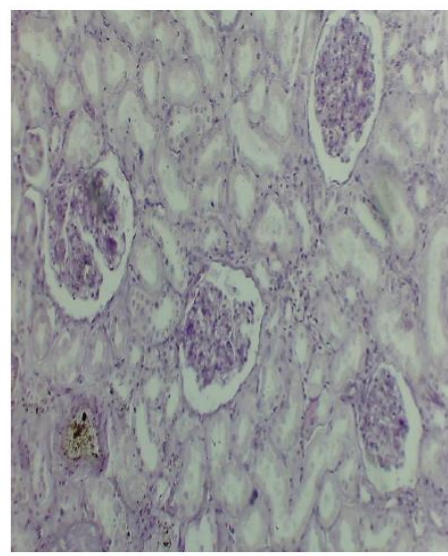


Fig 4.

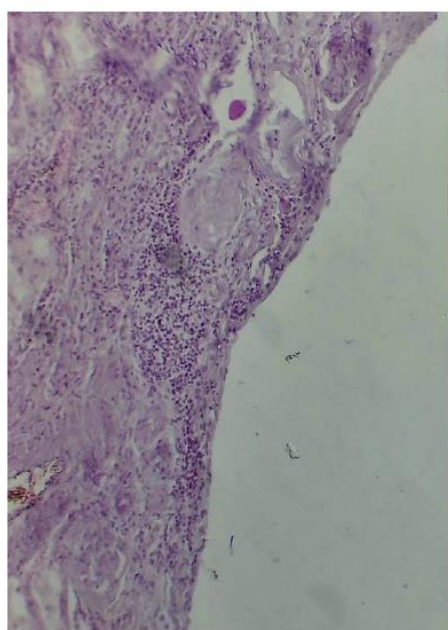


Fig 5.

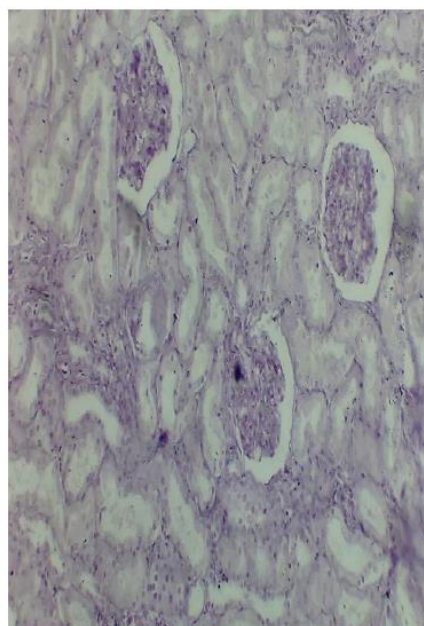


Fig 6.

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