

## LIVER AND ITS FUNCTIONS

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**Annotation** . This article discusses the liver, one of the internal organs of living organisms. Liver is one of the most important organs in our body. There are separate places about the formation of liver immunity and paying special attention to it.

**Key words** : liver , hepatocytes , segment , filter , metabolism , hepatitis , fibrosis, cirrhosis , liver cancer .

The liver is the largest parenchymatous organ in the human body, it is composed of 300 billion liver cells (hepatocytes), these cells contain 2000 types of enzymes, they mediate all biochemical reactions in the body and participate in vital processes in the body. Therefore, the liver is called " it is called a complex chemical factory of the organism". organism in detoxification , substances exchange in management , o ' t work release and in separation big role play , blood coagulation manages immunity holding stands Liver sugar , protein , fat metabolism participation is enough Grass production and separation. Hepatocytes produce and secrete bile, which then passes through the bile duct to the site of concentration, the gallbladder. Every day, the liver produces 800-1000 mg of bile. The herb helps in the digestion of fats in the small intestine . Detoxification effect . Toxins and decomposition products formed in the metabolic process in the human body are separated and neutralized by the liver. These processes are by oxidation, reduction, or combination with inorganic molecules. These substances are excreted through the kidneys after detoxification. Liver disease causes malfunction of many systems in the body. For example, when the liver is damaged , the production of bile necessary for normal digestion is disrupted. This leads to loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting, etc. If liver cells are damaged, serum aminotrasferase increases and cholinolipase decreases, which leads to weakness, rapid fatigue, and drowsiness. Fatigue is observed when bile pigment metabolism is disturbed, lipid content in blood changes when sugar metabolism is disturbed. The liver is the largest parenchymatous organ in the body and consists of 300 billion liver cells. 2000 types of

enzymes are located in these cells, they mediate all biochemical reactions in the body and participate in life processes in the body. That is why the liver is called "a complex chemical factory of the body". Currently, with the successful development of liver surgery, the understanding of the segmental structure of the liver is widespread. A segment is a region of the liver with a clear, separate circulation, innervation, biliary and lymphatic channels. It helps to surgically remove such areas of the liver without damaging the adjacent segments. Segment is not only a spatial concept, it also reflects branching characteristics of the portal system. A large branch of the portal vein enters the segment along with a branch of the hepatic artery, and the bile duct and lymphatic vessels exit the segment. Since the branching of the portal vein is not constant, researchers give different numbers of liver segments. Currently, there are several schemes of segmentation of the liver corresponding to the areas of blood supply, bile and lymph drainage. But the most common is Kuino's scheme, according to which the liver is divided into 8 segments, which are different from each other. The liver lies in the abdomen, under the right ribs at the base of the diaphragm. The liver develops from the endodermal epithelium of the initial part of the midgut (epithelium). In the third week of fetal life, the liver bud appears in the form of a ridge on the ventral wall of the midgut, and it is called a liver bud. This relief is at first general, then it is divided into upper and lower reliefs. If the liver tube and liver gland tissue appear from the upper bulge, the gallbladder develops from the lower bulge. The liver metabolizes hemoglobin in the blood, chemicals, drugs, alcohol and other preparations. The liver stores nutrients in the blood for use when needed. Wengerovsky AI. Pharmacological approaches to the regulation of liver functions Glucose, iron, copper, vitamins and B 9 (in the synthesis of red blood cells) store B 12 vitamins. The liver synthesizes plasma proteins, and also produces liver hormones, fatty acids, bilirubin, and proteins. When necessary, hormones are also synthesized and released from the liver. The hormones produced include insulin-like growth factor, which promotes early growth and development. In conclusion, we can say that the liver is one of the most important organs of our body. It is in our hands to protect and ensure its safety.

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