



Spectrum Journal of Innovation, Reforms and Development

Volume 08, Oct., 2022

ISSN (E): 2751-1731

Website: www.sjird.journalspark.org

**O'SMIR YOSHDAGI BOLALAR NAFAS OLİSH ORGANI KASALLIKLARINI
JISMONIY TARBIYA VOSITALARI BILAN DAVOLASH**

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Annotation

In the complex treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs in children of adolescent age, therapeutic physical culture plays an important role. It is built individually, taking into account the nature of the main process and its pathogenetic mechanisms, complications and concomitant diseases.

Keywords: physical, treatment, gymnastics, preventive.

INTRODUCTION

Davolash jismoniy mashqlari (DJM) - sog'lig'ini tezroq va to'liq tiklash va kasallikning asoratlarini oldini olish uchun terapevtik va profilaktik maqsadlarda jismoniy tarbiya vositalaridan foydalanadigan usul. Jismoniy mashqlar muolajasi odatda tartibga solinadigan rejim fonida va muolaja maqsadlarga muvofiq boshqa muolaja vositalar bilan birgalikda qo'llaniladi.

Jismoniy mashqlar bilan davolash asosiy muolaja usuli - bu davolash gimnastika, ya'ni davolash uchun maxsus tanlangan jismoniy mashqlar majmuasi hisoblanadi. Jismoniy mashqlar bilan davolashning asosiy vositasi etiologiyasi, patogenezi, klinik belgilari, organizmning funktsional holati va umumiy jismoniy ko'rsatkichlarni hisobga olgan holda davolash maqsadlariga muvofiq qo'llaniladigan jismoniy mashqlar kompleksidir.

Davolash jismoniy mashqlari shakllari - bu tashkiliy shakl bo'lib, unda jismoniy terapiya vositalari qo'llaniladi va mashqlar terapiyasi usullari amalga oshiriladi.

Jismoniy mashqlar bilan davolash usullari (texnikasi), aslida mashqlar terapiyasining vazifalari hisoblanadi. Jismoniy mashqlar terapiyasi texnikasining nomi ushbu usul qo'llaniladigan kasallik yoki patologik holatni ko'rsatadi. Masalan, "Yakka tartibdagi ertalabki mashqlar shaklida son bo'g'img'ili artrozi uchun mashqlar muolajasi" yoki "Surunkali yurak-qon tomir kasalliklari uchun guruh mashqlar terapiyasi ko'rinishidagi mashqlar muolajasi" yoki "Individual shaklda tayoq bilan yurishni o'rgatish" Jismoniy mashqlar muolajasi".

Davolash jismoniy mashqlari vositalari gimnastik jismoniy mashqlar, suvda jismoniy mashqlar, yurish, trenajyorlarda mashq qilish kabi faol davolash omillaridir.

Nafas olish organlari kasalliklarida davolash jismoniy tarbiyada umumiy tonik va maxsus (shu jumladan nafas olish) mashqlar qo'llaniladi.



Umumiy tonlama mashqlari, barcha organlar va tizimlarning faoliyatini yaxshilash, nafas olishni faollashtiruvchi ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Nafas olish apparati faoliyatini rag'batlantirish uchun o'rtacha va yuqori intensivlikdagi mashqlar qo'llaniladi. Ushbu stimulyatsiya ko'rsatilmagan hollarda, past intensivlikdagi mashqlar qo'llaniladi. Shuni ta'kidlash kerakki, muvofiqlashtirish nuqtai nazaridan noodatiy jismoniy mashqlarni bajarish nafas olish ritmining buzilishiga olib kelishi mumkin; harakatlar va nafas olish ritmining to'g'ri kombinatsiyasi faqat harakatlarni takroriy takrorlashdan keyin o'rnatiladi. Jismoniy mashqlarni tez sur'atlar bilan bajarish nafas olish va o'pka ventilyatsiyasining chastotasining oshishiga olib keladi, bu karbonat angidridning (gipokapniya) ko'payishi bilan birga keladi va ishslashga salbiy ta'sir qiladi.

Maxsus mashqlar nafas olish mushaklarini kuchaytiradi, ko'krak qafasi va diafragmaning harakatchanligini oshiradi, plevra yopishqoqligini cho'zishga yordam beradi, balg'amni olib tashlaydi, o'pkada tiqilib qolishni kamaytiradi, nafas olish mexanizmini yaxshilaydi va hokazo. nafas olish va harakatlarni muvofiqlashtirish. Mashqlar klinik ma'lumotlar talablariga muvofiq tanlanadi. Masalan, ko'krak qafasining pastki qismlarida plevrodiafragma yopishmalarini cho'zish uchun torso sog'lom tomonga chuqur nafas olish bilan birgalikda qo'llaniladi.

O'smir yoshdagi bolalarning nafas olish paytida maxsus mashqlarni bajarayotganda, nafas olish mushaklari ta'sirida ko'krak qafasi old-orqa, frontal va vertikal yo'nalishlarda kengayadi. Shamollatish notekis bo'lgani uchun havoning katta qismi o'pkaning ko'krak qafasi va diafragmaning eng harakatchan qismlariga tutashgan qismlariga kiradi, o'pkaning tepalari va o'pka ildiziga yaqin bo'limlar kamroq ventilyatsiya qilinadi. Dastlabki holatda (orqa tomonda yotgan) mashqlarni bajarishda o'pkaning orqa qismlarida ventilyatsiya yomonlashadi va boshlang'ich holatda, yon tomonda yotganda, pastki qovurg'alar harakati deyarli yo'q qilinadi. O'pkaning notekis ventilyatsiyasi ayniqsa nafas olish tizimi kasalliklarida namoyon bo'l shini hisobga olib, o'pkaning turli qismlarida ventilyatsiyani yaxshilash uchun kerak bo'lganda maxsus nafas olish mashqlarini qo'llash kerak. O'pkaning yuqori qismlarini ventilyatsiya qilishning ortishi qo'lning kamardagi dastlabki holatida qo'llarning qo'shimcha harakatlarisiz chuqur nafas olish tufayli erishiladi. O'pkaning orqa qismlarining yaxshilangan ventilyatsiyasi diafragma nafas olishning kuchayishi bilan ta'minlanadi. O'pkaning pastki qismlariga havo oqimining ko'payishi boshni ko'tarish, elkalarni yoyish, qo'llarni yon tomonlarga yoki yuqoriga ko'tarish va tanani kengaytirish bilan birga diafragma nafas olish mashqlari bilan osonlashadi. O'pka ventilyatsiyasini oshiradigan nafas olish mashqlari kislorod iste'molini biroz oshiradi.

O'smir yoshdagi bolalarning nafas olish mashqlari orqali davolashda qo'llaniladigan qator naqshlarni hisobga olish kerak. Oddiy nafas chiqarish ko'krak qafasining tortishish kuchi ta'sirida nafasni ishlab chiqaruvchi mushaklarni bo'shatish orqali amalga oshiriladi. Ikkala holatda ham o'pkadan havo olib tashlanishi asosan o'pka to'qimalarining elastik kuchlari tufayli ta'minlanadi. Majburiy nafas chiqarish ekshalatsiyani hosil qiluvchi mushaklar qisqarganda sodir bo'ladi. Bunda boshni oldinga burish, elkalarni birlashtirish, qo'llarni tushirish, gavdani bukish, oyoqlarni oldinga ko'tarish va hokazolar orqali erishiladi. Zarur bo'lganda, ta'sirlangan o'pkani zaxiralang, nafas olish mashqlarini cheklaydigan boshlang'ich pozitsiyalarda bajariladi. ko'krak qafasining zararlangan tomonidan harakatchanligi (masalan, zararlangan tomonda yotish). Nafas olish mashqlari yordamida siz nafas olish chastotasini o'zboshimchalik bilan o'zgartirishingiz mumkin. Boshqalarga qaraganda, mashqlar nafas olish chastotasini



ixtiyoriy ravishda sekinlashtirish uchun qo'llaniladi (bu holatlarda eng yaxshi ta'sir qilish uchun "o'z-o'zidan" hisoblash tavsiya etiladi). Bu havo harakati tezligini pasaytiradi va uning o'tishiga qarshilikni kamaytiradi. nafas olish yo'llari. Nafas olishning kuchayishi havo harakati tezligini oshiradi, lekin ayni paytda nafas olish mushaklarining qarshiligi va kuchlanishi kuchayadi. Nafas olish yoki nafas chiqarishni ko'paytirish ko'rsatkichlari mavjud bo'lsa, nafas olish mashqlari paytida nafas olish va chiqarish o'rtasidagi vaqt nisbati o'zboshimchalik bilan o'zgartirilishi kerak (masalan, agar ekshalatsiya ko'paytirilsa, uning davomiyligini oshirish kerak).

O'pka kasalliklarida o'pka to'qimalarining elastikligining yomonlashishi, qon va alveolyar havo o'rtasidagi normal gaz almashinuvining buzilishi va bronxlar o'tkazuvchanligining pasayishi tufayli tashqi nafas olish funksiyalarining buzilishi kuzatiladi. Bu bronxlarning spazmi, devorlarining qalinlashishi, balg'am ishlab chiqarishning ko'payishi bilan mexanik blokirovka bog'liq.

O'smir yoshdagi bolalar nafas olishining to'liq fiziologik aktida ko'krak va qorin bo'shliqlari bir vaqtning o'zida ishtirok etadi.

Nafas olishning uch turi mavjud: yuqori ko'krak, pastki ko'krak va diafragma.

Yuqori ko'krak qafasi nafas olish harakatining maksimal kuchlanishida nafas olish paytida o'pkaga eng kam miqdordagi havo kirishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Pastki yoki kostal, ko'krak qafasining yon tomonlarga kengayishi bilan birga keladi. Diafragma cho'ziladi va ko'tariladi va to'liq nafas bilan u tushishi kerak. Kostyum nafas olish bilan qorinning pastki qismi kuchli tortiladi, bu qorin bo'shlig'i organlari uchun noqulaydir. Diafragmaning qorin bo'shlig'iga intensiv tushishi bilan diafragma yoki qorin bo'shlig'i nafas olish kuzatiladi. Ko'krak qafasi asosan pastki bo'limlarda kengayadi va o'pkaning faqat pastki bo'laklari to'liq ventilyatsiya qilinadi.

Nafas olish texnikasini o'rgatishda bemor nafas olishning barcha turlarini o'zlashtiradi.

O'smir yoshdagi bolalar jismoniy mashqlar muolajasining asosiy vazifalari:

- tananing barcha a'zolari va tizimlariga umumiy mustahkamlovchi ta'sir ko'rsatadi;
- tashqi nafas olish funksiyasini yaxshilash, nafas olishni nazorat qilish usulini o'zlashtirishga hissa qo'shish;
- intoksiatsiyani kamaytirish, immunitet jarayonlarini rag'batlantirish;
- yallig'lanish jarayonlarida rezorbsiyani tezlashtirish;
- bronxospazmning namoyon bo'lishini kamaytirish;
- balg'amning ajralishini oshirish;
- yurakdan tashqari qon aylanishi omillarini rag'batlantirish.

Jismoniy mashqlar terapiyasiga qarshi ko'rsatmalar:

- III darajali nafas etishmovchiligi, bronxda yorilishgacha bo'lgan o'pka xo'ppoz, gemoptiz yoki uning tahdidi, astmatik holat, o'pkaning to'liq ateletazi, plevra bo'shlig'ida ko'p miqdorda suyuqlik to'planishi.

O'tkir pnevmoniya uchun davolash jismoniy mashqlar majmuasi:

- sog'lom o'pka to'qimalariga maksimal darajada ta'sir qilish, uni nafas olishga qo'shish;
- zararlangan lobda qon va limfa aylanishini oshirish;
- ateletazning paydo bo'lishiga qarshi turish.



To'shakda dam olish davrida, ya'ni 3-5 kundan boshlab, yotoqda yotish va o'tirish, oyoqlarni pastga tushirish, kichik va o'rta mushak guruhlari uchun dinamik mashqlar qo'llaniladi; nafas olish mashqlari statik va dinamik. Umumiy rivojlanish va nafas olish mashqlarining nisbati 1:1, 1:2, 1:3. Pulsni daqiqada 5-10 martadan ko'proq oshirishga yo'l qo'ymaslik kerak. Mashqlar sekin va o'rtacha tezlikda amalga oshiriladi, har biri maksimal harakat oralig'i bilan 4-8 marta takrorlanadi.

O'smir yoshdagi bolalar uchun jarayonning davomiyligi 10-15 minut; mustaqil tarzda - kuniga 3 marta 10 daqiqa davom etadi.

Bo'limda, yarim yotoqda dam olish, ya'ni 5-7 kundan boshlab, stulda o'tirish, tik turish, yotoqda dam olish mashqlari qo'llanilishi davom etadi, ammo ularning dozalari ko'paytiriladi, shu jumladan ob'ektlar bilan katta mushak guruhlari uchun mashqlar bajariladi. Nafas olish va tiklash mashqlarining nisbati 1: 1, 1: 2 bo'ladi. Shuningdek, yurak urish tezligini daqiqada 10-15 martagacha oshirishga ruxsat beriladi, har bir mashqning takroriy sonini o'rtacha tezlikda 8-10 martagacha oshiriladi. Darsning davomiyligi 15-30 minut, yurish ham qo'llaniladi. Darslar mustaqil ravishda takrorlanadi. Kun davomida mashg'ulotlarning umumiy davomiyligi 2 soatgacha, darslar individual, kichik guruh va mustaqil tarzda tashkillanadi. 7-10 kundan boshlab (avval emas) bemorlar umumiy rejimga o'tkaziladi. Davolash mashqlari palata rejimida qo'llaniladiganlarga o'xshaydi, lekin katta yuklama bilan yurak urish tezligining oshishiga olib keladi - daqiqada 100 martagacha bo'lishi mumkin. Bir darsning davomiyligi 40 daqiqa; mashqlar, yurish, simulyatorlarda mashq qilish, o'yinlardan foydalanish kuniga 2,5 soatni tashkil etadi.

O'smir yoshdagi bolalarda Pnevmoniya - o'tkir yoki surunkali kasallik bo'lib, parenxima va (yoki) interstitsial o'pka to'qimalarining yallig'lanishi bilan tavsiflanadi. Ko'pgina o'tkir pnevmoniyalar parenximal yoki asosan parenximal bo'lib, krupoz (kattalashgan) va o'choqli (bir joyda rivojlangan) bo'linadi. Surunkali pnevmoniya, aksincha, o'pkaning interstitsial to'qimalarining shikastlanishi bilan ko'proq bog'liq va faqat o'pka parenximasiga tarqalishning kuchayishi davrida hosil bo'ladi.

Pnevmoniya turli xil bakteriyalar, ba'zi viruslar, zamburug'lar va boshqalarning o'pka to'qimalariga ta'siri tufayli yuzaga keladi; Bundan tashqari, fizik va kimyoviy omillar, etiologik omillar sifatida, odatda, yuqumli omillar bilan birlashtiriladi.

O'choqli pnevmoniya yoki bronxopnevmoniya o'tkir yoki surunkali pnevmoniya, yuqori nafas yo'llari va bronxlar yallig'lanishi, operatsiyadan keyingi davrda og'ir, zaiflashuvchi kasalliklar bilan og'rigan bemorlarda (ayniqsa, keksalarda) yuzaga keladi.

Surunkali pnevmoniya, cheklangan (segment, lob) yoki bronxopulmoner tizimning keng tarqalgan yallig'lanishi, klinik jihatdan ko'p oylar (ba'zan ko'p yillar) balg'amli yo'tal, dastlab jismoniy mashqlar paytida, keyin esa dam olishda, ko'pincha nafas qisilishi bilan tavsiflanadi. ekspiratuar tabiat (astmoid sindrom), bu belgilarning davriy o'sishi, bu tana haroratining ko'tarilishi, ko'krak qafasidagi og'riqlar va boshqalar bilan birga keladi.



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