

CORPUSCULAR ELEMENTS OF BLOOD

Asatullayev Rustamjon Bakhtiyarovich

Trainee assistant at Samarkand State Medical University

Mirzamaxmudova Dinora Zafar qizi

A student of Group 109 of the Faculty of Pharmacy

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ABSTRACT:

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This article analyzes the constituent parts of blood- the most essential fluid tissue in the human body- focusing on their unique structures, biological functions and clinical significance for human health.

KEYWORDS:

*Blood, erythrocytes,
leukocytes,
thrombocytes,
hemoglobin, immunity,
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Introduction: Blood is a specialized connective tissue composed of plasma and formed elements. The corpuscular elements are responsible for oxygen transport, immune defense and blood clotting. Advances in hematology have improved understanding of these components at cellular and molecular levels. Approximately 45% of total blood volume is composed of corpuscular elements: This study aims to examine their structural properties and physiological roles in maintaining the body's internal balance.

Methods: The study utilized a comprehensive review of peer-reviewed journals, medical textbooks on human physiology and hematological databases. Data synthesis was performed to integrate classical histological observations with modern molecular insights. Morphological parameters were analyzed based on standard cytometric values and clinical reference ranges.

Results: The analysis confirms that each corpuscular element performs specialized, interdependent functions:

Erythrocytes: Biconcave, anucleated cells optimized for gas exchange. They contain hemoglobin, which reversibly binds oxygen.

Leukocytes: Divided into granulocytes and agranulocytes. They serve as the primary effectors of the immune system.

Platelets: Small, non-nucleated fragments essential for primary hemostasis and vascular repair.

Analysis: A detailed examination shows that the biconcave shape of erythrocytes increases surface area for diffusion, a critical feature for efficient respiration. Leukocytes demonstrate a complex hierarchy where neutrophils provide immediate response and lymphocytes offer long-term immunity. Platelet activation is found to be a high-speed biochemical damage, showcasing a sophisticated self-repair mechanism in the vascular system.

Discussion: The findings underscore that any deviation in the count or structure of these elements serves as a sensitive biomarker. For instance, microcytic changes in erythrocytes often indicate iron deficiency, while an elevated leukocyte count (leukocytosis) points to systemic inflammation. The interplay between these cells suggests that blood is not just a transport medium but a dynamic sensory organ reflecting the overall health of the organism. Understanding corpuscular elements is important in diagnosing diseases such as anemia, infections and clotting disorders. Modern techniques like flow cytometry and molecular diagnostics have enhanced the study of blood components.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the corpuscular elements of blood are fundamental to survival. Their precise regulation ensures physiological stability. Understanding these components at a granular level remains indispensable for the diagnosis and management of hematological disorders such as anemia, leukemia and coagulopathy.

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