

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ
«БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

101 – ї

підсумкової наукової конференції

професорсько-викладацького персоналу

Вищого державного навчального закладу України

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Загальна редакція: професор Бойчук Т.М., професор Іващук О.І.,
доцент Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти:

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nasal cavity is seen. The final separation of the oral cavity from the nasal cavity ends within the pre-fetal period of ontogenesis.

Taking into consideration that environmental factors are among the main cleft palate formation causes, the major issues in prevention of cleft palates are: public education about vaccination and possible environmental and genetic dangers to children, increased access to prenatal care for mothers, efforts to decrease consanguineous marriages.

Popovych A.I.

**PECULIARITIES OF PLACENTA HETEROMORPHISM WITH ITS CALCINOSIS,
METHOD TO IDENTIFY THE BORDERS BETWEEN PLACENTAL
CHORIAL TREE ZONES**

*Department of Pathological Anatomy
Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

The objective of the study: to improve the method of border identification between the placental chorial tree zones, to investigate vertical heteromorphism of the placenta in its calcification.

84 placentae with calcinosis in combination with iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy (I-II degree of severity) were studied. To determine the vertical heteromorphism, the method of staining of histological sections with hematoxylin with soft eosin staining (for the contrast of deposits) was used. The calcium nature of deposits was evidenced by serial sections stained by histochemical methods on calcium with alizarin red. Specific gravity of the intervillous space was determined by the planimetric method.

Pathological calcification of the placenta is one of the criteria for placental dysfunction, which causes disorders of intrauterine fetal development during pregnancy. Therefore, determining the peculiarities of calcification is important for the pathoanatomical diagnostics of various forms of placental dysfunction. The placental chorionic tree was decided to be divided into three zones. Histological sections were made from the placental tissue, covering the chorionic tree along the entire distance from the choral to the basal plate. Than two borders of zone A were defined – the first border was the inner surface of the choral plate, and the second border was the region where the specific gravity of the intervillous space was reduced to 15%. After that two borders of zone B were defined - the first border was the area where the proportion of intervillous space was reduced to 15%, and the second border was the beginning of cellular columns at the placental septa. Finally, the two borders of zone C were defined - the first border was the beginning of cellular columns at the placental septa, and the second border was the surface of the basal plate.

Calcium deposits were observed in the placenta irregularly, particularly, the highest concentration of calcium deposits and their largest sizes were observed closer to the basal plate (zone C) or in the basal plate itself, the concentration of calcifications and their characteristics differed from calcifications under the basal or choral plates.

Thus, placental calcification with iron deficiency and anemia of pregnancy was much more commonly observed in zone C, which may be indicative of deeper disorders in functioning of the placenta.

Proniaiev D.V.

OVARIAN CHARACTERISTICS IN THE FETAL PERIOD
*Department of Anatomy, Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery
Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

Defects of the urinary system take the 3rd place by their occurrence including 6% of developmental defects of the female reproductive organs. Therefore modern studies in the field of perinatal anatomy are of a special importance.



To determine age peculiarities in the structure and topography of the fetal ovaries as well as similar and different tendencies in changes of the ovarian morphological parameters of the two groups of fetuses, remote in time.

The study was conducted in the two groups of human fetuses, 4-10 months of development, 161.0-500.0 mm of the parietal-calcaneal length. The first group consisting of 35 specimens divided into 7 subgroups according to the month of development (4-10), collected with fetuses died during 2017-2019. The second group included specimens of fetuses collected during 1970-1990. The length of the ovary in both groups increases gradually from the 4th to the 10th month with a certain delay during the 6th month. The majority of the ovarian parameters of 9-10 month fetuses do not differ reliably, which is indicative of a complete development of the ovarian definite structure at the 9th month of the intrauterine development. Comparison of the parameters of the two groups of fetal specimens, remote in time, is indicative of the fact that in the majority of the parameters they do not differ. Although in modern studies the length of the right ovary in 8-month fetuses, and the length of the left ovary in 7-month fetuses is shorter than that of the archival specimens. Similarly the width of the left ovary in 4-month fetuses appears to be reliably shorter than that of the archival specimens. The thickness of the right ovary of 7 and 10-month modern fetuses is reliably less than that of the appropriate groups of the archival specimens. The thickness of the left ovary of modern fetuses is reliably less than that of the archival specimens during the 10th month.

Reliable difference was found only in 2 pairs of the parameters included in 42 pairs of the examined morphometric parameters of both groups. It is indicative of inconsiderable changes of these parameters during the period of 27-49 years.

Reshetilova N.B.

SOME FEATURES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE WALLS OF THE BRAIN CAVITIES DURING 2-4 MONTHS OF PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT

*M.G. Turkevich Department of Human Anatomy
Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine
„Bukovinian State Medical University”*

To study the features of the formation and structure of the third and lateral ventricles of the brain in the early period of human ontogeny. It is undeniable that pathological changes in the ventricular system of the brain occur frequently in the prenatal period, which causes the urgency and necessity of our investigation.

Studies were carried out on 90 preparations of embryos, fetuses, fetuses and newborns with the help of morphological methods, such as the study and description of histological and topographic anatomical sections, macro and microscopy, the manufacture of plastic and graphic reconstructions, preparation and morphometry.

According to our studies, from 4 to 12 weeks of the intrauterine period of development, the formation of brain structures, especially fissures, occurs very intensively. At the 8th week of development, when a longitudinal groove is already formed, a matrix, intermediate and marginal layers are distinguished in the wall of the cerebral bladder. In the proposed location of the corpus callosum, the elements of the commissural plate are clearly distinguished in the form of a rounded cell species. The shape of the third ventricle approaches the rhombus, but it extends sharply in length in comparison with the growth in width.

The length of the third ventricle is $3,7 \pm 0,65$ mm, and the width is $0,59 \pm 0,10$ mm.

At the end of the second month of development, protrusions appear on the inner surface of the intensively growing anterior cerebral blisters, from which later the vascular plexus of the lateral and third ventricles develops.

At the 9th week of development, the subcortical nodes are partially formed and surrounded from the sides by small convex hemispheres. The caudate nucleus appears in the cavity of the lateral ventricle, and the lenticular in the form of a small accumulation of cells is formed on the side of the cavity of the ventricle.