

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

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the left uterine tube – from $12,9\pm 3,78$ mm to $21,0\pm 3,38$ mm. The stages of the uterine tube formation are determined – from curved (at the beginning of the fetal period), zigzag and spiraled (in the middle of the fetal period) to the curved spiraled shape (at the end of the fetal period and in neonates). The regularities found are evidenced by the analysis of morphometric parameters of the uterine tubes by means of Mann-Whitney U-criterion, and they are indicative of a reliable difference in their parameters ($p<0,05$) in 8-month fetuses ($16,0\pm 0,79$ mm – of the right uterine tube, $14,9\pm 1,34$ mm – of the left one) and in 9-month fetuses ($22,6\pm 1,51$ mm – of the right uterine tube, $20,8\pm 1,83$ mm – of the left one).

Rak R.O.

RELEVANCE OF THE RESEARCH OF VASCULAR-NERVE FORMATIONS OF THE PELVIS

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Introduction. The study of the topographical and anatomical features of vascular-nerve formations of the pelvis has always been the focus of attention of surgeons of various specialties because one of the most important condition for successful operations is a deep understanding as the structure of organs, as understanding of the syntopy and features of the structure of vascular-nerve formations. The importance of clarifying information about the nerves and blood vessels of the pelvis throughout the entire period of human ontogenesis is undeniable, since their adequate blood supply and innervation is very important for the normal functioning of tissues and organs.

Aim. The study of the topographical and anatomical features of vascular-nerve formations of the pelvis

Material and methods. The topographic and anatomical features of the vascular-nerve formations of the pelvis, their variants of departure from the main trunks, branching and location of small branches are important in practical medicine for successful performance of surgical interventions in children and adults in the field of surgery, gynecology, urology, oncology, and also play very important role for successful diagnosis and treatment of pathology related to vascular-nerve structures (varicose veins of the small pelvis, in particular, hemorrhoidal veins, varicocele, chronic pelvic pain syndrome; effective local anesthesia during childbirth, etc.).

Results. Surgical interventions in the area of the small pelvis are quite frequent, but they are very difficult to perform due to the anatomically limited space and a significant number of structures damage of which can lead to the loss of important functions or even have a fatal outcome. Our literature research shows that the topographical and anatomical features of the vascular-nerve formations of the pelvis are characterized by a variety of topographical positions.

Conclusions. The lack of systematization of information regarding syntopical correlations, variants of the structure of vascular-nerve formations of the pelvis and their interconnections, lack of information regarding their chronological sequence of topographic-anatomical transformations at all stages of ontogenesis determine the need for further scientific research using modern methods of morphological research.

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MORPHOLOGY OF THE THIRD VENTRICLE DURING 13-16 WEEKS OF PRENATAL PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS

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Introduction. Measurement ventricles gives the most information about the degree of development of atrophic processes in the brain, shape, appearance, stages, nature and causes of hydrocephalus. However, to determine the change in these dimensions, it is necessary to compare them values with the norm.

The aim of the study. Examine the peculiarity of the formation of the third ventricle in different ontogenetic periods.