МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

М А Т Е Р І А Л И

105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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restoration of the lumen of organs and ducts - fetuses 24-37 mm PCL. 3rd - the process of restoring the lumen of organs and ducts - pre-fetuses 29-39 mm PCL.

Boichuk O.M.

MORPHOGENETIC CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN PARASITE SINUSES

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Introduction. According to the literature, the development of the sinuses begins at 5-17 weeks of prenatal development, they form as a result of the growth of the mucous tunic of the nasal passages into the adjacent tissue. In the development of each sinus, two phases are actually distinguished. The first phase is characterized by ingrowth of the mucous tunic of the nasal cavity into the cartilaginous capsule of the nose where there are individual concavities and clefts at the site of cartilage resorption. However, this phase is quickly replaced by the next one, which differs from the first only in that the growth of the mucous membrane now occurs in the developing bone. Acute diseases of the paranasal sinuses are one of the most widespread pathologies in the practice of pediatric otolaryngologists. According to the literature, the frequency of acute ethmoiditis is 17%, and in combination with damage to other sinuses - 25%. Sphenoiditis in children practically does not occur independently, but more frequently in combination with ethmoiditis. Starting from the age of 5, there is a significant development of the acute frontitis. New technologies make it possible to conduct an examination of the sinuses and to receive the data on their condition.

The aim of the study. To find out the age-related changes in the structure and topographic-anatomical connections of the paranasal sinuses between each other and adjacent formations in human ontogenesis.

Materials and methods. The research was carried out on 25 specimens of the facial area of corpses of people of all age groups, as well as by studying 80 computer tomograms of the human head. A series of histological sections from the museum of Mykola Turkevych Department of Human Anatomy of Bukovinian State Medical University had been used for the research.

Results. The conducted studies have shown that at the age of 2-3 years, the sphenoid sinus has a rather pronounced shape and size. In adults, the shape of the opening of the sphenoid sinus is round, sometimes the size is equal to the needle head. In sinuses of medium size, the shape of the opening is oval. The slit-like shape of the openings is found in very large sinuses. The ethmoidal labyrinth cells are well marked in newborns. Their number is relatively stable in all age periods. Due to a more expedient anatomical location, the frontal sinuses are affected by the inflammatory process rarer than others. However, the significant variability of their anatomical structure defines the variety of clinical symptoms of frontitis. Frontal sinuses are characterized by the pronounced asymmetry. Due to the wide variety of shapes and sizes of the frontal sinuses, it is very difficult to apply a standard section of the trepanation hole.

Conclusions. In elderly and older people, the clinical symptoms of sinus pathology are very minor, which may be explained by the reactivity of harmful substances.

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DIAGNOSTICS OF PRETERM MATURING OF CHORIAL PLACENTAL TREE AGAINST IRON-DEFICIENCY ANEMIA OF GRAVIDAS IN GESTATIONAL ASPECT

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Introduction. Iron-deficiency anemia in pregnant women can complicate the diagnosis of processes affecting the maturation of the chorial placental tree (premature maturation of chorial villi, delayed maturation of chorial villi, formation of abnormal types of chorial villi).

The aim of the study. To provide recommendations for the diagnosis of disturbances in the maturation of the chorial placental tree, particularly preterm maturation against the background of iron-deficiency anemia in pregnant women.

Material and methods. The study focused on preterm maturation of the chorial placental