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



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лептину в патогенезі артеріальної гіпертензії у людини вимагає ретельного вивчення. У багатьох дослідженнях виявлено кореляцію між концентрацією лептину у крові та різними серцево-судинними захворюваннями, зокрема ішемічним та геморагічним інсультами, гострим інфарктом міокарда, хронічною серцевою недостатністю, ішемічною хворобою серця, гіпертрофією лівого шлуночка. Наявність лептинових рецепторів у серці свідчить про те, що лептин може безпосередньо впливати на функцію серця.

Лептин посилює продукцію активних форм кисню в ендотеліальних клітинах, стимулює синтез та активацію цитокінів системного запалення — TNF- α та IЛ>6, які є промоутерами артеріальної гіпертензії та атеросклерозу. Проатерогенна дія лептину пояснюється його впливом на різні типи клітин. В ендотеліальних клітинах лептин посилює оксидативний стрес, збільшує виробництво моноцитів та їх проліферацію.

Отже збільшення вмісту лептину в крові при метаболічному синдромі претендує на роль раннього і чутливого маркера ризику розвитку кардіоваскулярної патології та її ускладнень.

СЕКЦІЯ 2

ОСНОВИ МОРФОЛОГІЇ ТА ФІЗИКО-БІОЛОГІЧНІ АСПЕКТИ СТРУКТУРНОЇ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ БІОЛОГІЧНИХ ТКАНИН

Andrushchak L.A. BLOOD SUPPLY OF THE UPPER URINARY TRACT IN THE FETAL PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS

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According to statistical data congenital urinary pathology is found in one out of 500 cases of pregnancies, and in the postnatal and early age period it constitutes from 14 % to 19 % concerning defects of other organs. Therefore, investigation of the dynamics of structural formation and topography the upper urinary tract, peculiarities of their blood supply in human fetuses will promote determination of the mechanisms stipulating emergence of the variants in the structure and congenital defects of the upper respiratory tract, elaboration of new methods of their diagnostics and surgical correction.

Goal - to clarify peculiarities of blood supply of the upper urinary tract in the fetal period of human ontogenesis.

The study was conducted on 58 specimens of human fetuses 160,0-500,0 mm of the parietal-cocygeal length (PCL) (4-10th months of the intrauterine development). A complex of morphological examinations was applied including anthropometry, morphometry, vascular injection followed by radiography, preparation, microscopy, graphic reconstruction and statistical analysis.

Blood supply of the upper urinary tract (UUT) at the beginning of the fetal period of development (4th month) was found to be performed by the urinary branches of the renal artery directed downwards and the branches of the testicular (ovarian) artery, capsular kidney arteries directed upwards to the UUT. Descending and ascending arterial branches anastomose between themselves in the portion of the polyureteral segment (PUS) and proximal portion of the ureter. Ureteral branches from the aorta and common iliac arteries are found on certain specimens. The arteries are mainly located on the upper medial surface of the PUS, where they are divided into the anterior and posterior branches, and in their turn the latter are divided into smaller branches. Anastomoses of these branches between themselves on the ureteral walls are seen. Therefore, the branches of the ureteral arteries in the portion of the PUS are mostly distributed in the three groups – frontal, medial, and posterior.

At the end of the fetal period the branches of the ureteral arteries become of a serpentine character. This feature of their topography might be caused by irregular rates of growth of the



vascular length towards PUS. At the same time of development the rate of diameter growth of the ureteral arteries accelerates similar to the beginning of the fetal period.

Venous outflow from the UUT occurs mainly in the two directions: in proximal – renal, and distal – ureteral, capsular, testicular (ovarian) veins. The venous branches joining together form a major vessel and the lateral surface of the PUS and proximal portion of the ureter. Repeating the segment inflexion between the pelvis and ureter, and simultaneously the outlines of the kidney medial border, it looks like an arch or arcade. Due to it venous blood from the PUS can flow upwards or downwards even in case of occlusion of one of the extremities of the ureteral vein. Therefore, an original venous circuit on the level of the PUS can be determined, providing free drainage of the venous blood from the segment into the inferior vena cava system in two directions: ascending way – in the renal vein, or descending – into the capsular, testicular (ovarian), peritoneal veins, etc. This peculiarity of the venous blood outflow from the PUS and proximal portion of the ureter can be indirectly indicative of an important role of the vascular component of its sphincter function.

Thus, blood supply of the pyeloureteral segment in fetuses is ensured by the branches of the ureteral, testicular (ovarian) and capsular kidney arteries. A venous collector of the pyeloureteral segment is arcuate vein located on its lateral wall. Venous outflow occurs in two directions: cranially – in the capsular and renal veins, caudal – in the capsular, ureteral and testicular (ovarian) veins.

Hryhorieva P.V. TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE BLOOD SUPPLY AND INNERVATION OF MUSCLES OF THE MEDIAL FEMORAL GROUP

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Clear ideas about the variations of blood supply and innervation of muscles in different areas of the body allow the surgeon to select the neurovascular pedicle, when performing muscle transposition operations using microsurgical techniques, to correctly choose the muscle flap, the method of replacing the defect and the localization of the donor area.

The aim of the research: to clarify the information about the sources of innervation and blood supply to the gracilis muscle, adductor muscles and pectineus muscles, as well as to investigate the intramuscular distribution of nerves and arteries in the muscles of the medial group of the thigh in human fetuses aged 4-10 months.

The peculiarities of the fetal topography of the arteries and nerves of the medial femoral group muscles were studied in 42 human fetuses aged 4-10 months using the methods of macromicroscopic preparation, vascular injection, and surface staining of the prepared vessels and nerves, and morphometry.

It has been established that the distribution of nerves and arteries is uneven in the thickness of the muscles of the medial group of the thigh, at the same time the middle third of all adductor muscles are supplied with blood and innervated more intensively. The places where nerves penetrate the thickness of the muscles of the medial femoral group, do not coincide with the places where the arteries enter, pectineus muscle is an exception. The nature of the intramuscular distribution of nerves and arteries depends on the structure and function of the muscle. The intramuscular nerve trunks are interconnected in the gracilis and adductor magnus muscles, forming loops and arcades. Nerve connections between the obturator and sciatic nerves are found in the thickness of the adductor magnus muscle.

In the picture of the intramuscular distribution of nerves and arteries in the muscles of the medial group of the thigh in human fetuses, three forms can be distinguished: loose, trunk, and mixed. In the thickness of the muscles of the medial femoral group, the distribution of nerves and arteries is uneven. Segmentation is preserved in the intramuscular distribution of arteries in the