



of the period of intrauterine development (22-27 weeks), which confirms the growth of the intensity of the development of the vascular system of the upper jaw rudiment of the human fetus and metabolic transformations, namely in this age period.

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**FORMATION OF STUDENTS 'CRITICAL THINKING BY MEANS OF
USING SITUATIONAL TASKS**

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The purpose of this work is to discuss the possibility of situational tasks applying for the formation of forensic expert thinking among students.

One of the main tasks of medical students training at the Department of Forensic Medicine and Medical Law is the formation of their forensic expert thinking, which enables to continue working independently during the on-site inspection of the corpse both during internship and medical practice. Taking into consideration that conduction of practical classes involves test control of knowledge in each class on the one hand, and on the other hand – the development of practical skills, this in some way restricts the development of forensic expert thinking of the students.

Current control is not only testing of the level of mastering the material in the class, it is also the continuation of training, review of the main issues of the topic, systematization of knowledge and skills, and also their consolidation.

Control by help of situational tasks is designed to sum up the mastering of each section of the class, to sum up the students' knowledge, to give them opportunity to systematize their ideas about mechanisms of death and description of the victim's body, to allow them to make adjustments to understanding the laws of the body functioning on the whole.

Thus, a partial role of the forensic expert thinking in situational problems solving is very significant, and its significance is not limited only to controlling current training on a topic, but is an intermediate training activity in the educational system.

Therefore, clinical situational tasks can be used not only for controlling of knowledge, but also for the formation of the students' forensic critical thinking.

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**INFLUENCE OF PLACENTAL CALCINOSIS ON THE LEVEL OF APOPTOSIS
IN THE TROPHOBLAST OF CHORIAL VILLI IN IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA
OF PREGNANT WOMEN**

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The aim of the study - to evaluate quantitative parameters of immunohistochemical staining on the proapoptotic protein Bax and the antiapoptotic protein Bcl-2 in the trophoblast of placenta with calcinosis in women with iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy. 164 placentas with calcinosis were studied, while the diagnosis of IDAP (I-II severity level) was made in 84 pregnant women, the rest 80 of the placenta's calcinosis observations were without anemia. In addition, 30 placentas of physiological pregnancy were studied. Primary antibodies against the pro-apoptotic Bax protein and the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 (DAKO) were used for the immunohistochemical investigation.

Considering the possibility of vertical heteromorphism for the distribution of immunohistochemical staining intensity on the Bax protein, it was found that the optical density of the color in average is the lowest in the zone A, and the highest in the zone C. It should be admitted that such heteromorphism was noticed in all the study groups. In the study of the vertical heteromorphism accordingly to the distribution of the intensity of the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2, it was found that the optical density of staining is on an average the highest in the zone A, and the lowest in the zone C, that was noticed in all the groups of the study with calcinosis, and for the physiological pregnancy the differences of the zone C from zones A and B were found.