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**MORPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE BONE TISSUE OF THE HUMAN
LOWER JAW IN CASE OF ITS DISUSE ATROPHY**

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Current real-time science and technology techniques based on ENDORET PRGF technologies and the implementation of their results in practical medicine, provide ample opportunities for the use of cell autotransplantation for guided tissue regeneration, including in the treatment of "disuse atrophy" of the human lower jaw bone tissue with early tooth loss.

The purpose of this work is to ensure the principles of biological feasibility and physiological capacity, technical rationality. The pathology in the distal segment of a lower limb, which is a vertical atrophy of bone tissue was confirmed by the methods of computer tomography, Vatech PaX-I 3D Green systems of extra-oral radiography with a scan size range of 16x9 cm, a focal spot of 0.5 mm (IEC60336) with a gray scale of 14 bits with a size of 0.2/0.3 voxel. Using ENDORET PRGF technology, according to the approved BTI protocol, autocellular grafts that have provided a positive result that meets the basic principles of the goal in restoring the mechanisms of physiological processes of normal quantitative and qualitative morphology of bone tissue, with its biological characteristics were obtained.

The results of the study showed that bone tissue on a scale of shades of gray based on the classification of Hounsfield, is not characterized by a single biotype and in the area of missing 3.6 tooth belongs to the second biotype, and in the area of missing 3.7 tooth - to the first biotype by its density. The indicators of densitometric determination confirmed excessive mineralization of the trabecular layer, ie vertical atrophy of bone tissue, which is in the sagittal section in the projection of the missing 36 teeth - with a maximum number of 881 gray standard units (GSU), $M=315$ GSU (where, M is the average value of absolute number); sagittal section in the projection of the missing 37 teeth - with a maximum number of 1726 GSU, $M=1173$ GSU. This clinical experience with the use of autocellular grafts in the treatment of "disuse atrophy" of the bone tissue of the jaws, which is essentially scientifically-research in nature, based on modern, at the same time available technologies of cell engineering and technical progress, provides a predictable result of clinical observation and deserves further research and practical testing.

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FETAL UTERUS ANATOMY

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The thesis deals with determination of chronologic succession regularities in perinatal morphogenesis and formation of topographic-anatomical interrelations of the uterus. Peculiarities of a typical and variant anatomy of the uterus are studied on 160 specimens of fetuses applying a complex of morphological methods of examination: macroscopic, common and thin section, microscopic, vessel injections, making topographic-anatomical sections, radiological, computed tomography, three-dimensional computed reconstruction, morphometric and statistical. Reliability of difference between independent quantitative values was determined by means of Mann-Whitney U-criterion. Spearman statistical test was applied to analyze correlations of the results obtained. By means of the applied methods of examination combined, the individual and age anatomical variability and spatial-temporal perinatal transformations of the uterus with the following determination of critical periods were determined for the first time. It is of great importance for finding morphological preconditions promoting occurrence of congenital developmental defects.

Perinatal changes of the uterine shape are observed, a certain shape of the uterine fundus at every stage of the perinatal development is determined. The relief of the uterine fundus is confirmed to differ by its greatest variability. It can be vallecuate, tuberculous, flat and convex. Physiological disappearance of the channel on the uterus is followed. It is confirmed by the determined reliable reverse correlations of average force between the width of the uterine fundus which parameters