



structure of malignant cancer among women, focuses on topical issues nowadays. Histopathologic, histochemical and immunohistochemical features of the tumor are successfully used for prognosticate occurrence of metastases.

The objective of the study was to investigate the peculiarities of metastases occurrence in women with invasive ductal breast carcinoma gland in Chernivtsi region. The distribution of cases of invasive breast carcinoma by its categories (T and N) to detect the presence or absence of metastasis in them was conducted.

Among all the cases of carcinoma those without metastasis were 40.1%, with metastasis - 59.9%. Under N category (metastasis to regional lymph nodes: N1-29%, N2 - 11.1%, N3 - 19,8%). In the group of T category in most cases T2 - 30,2% of all observations, with metastases - 57.8%, without metastases - 42.2%.

As a result of the studies it was found out that about 60% of invasive ductal carcinoma was accompanied by metastasis, among the T categories the largest is T2, that was indicative of a high risk of metastasis and was characterized by a negative of life prognosis. And in N category the majority of were found in N1, the least in N2.

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MORPHOGENESIS AND STRUCTURAL CHANGES OF THE GREAT DUODENAL PAPILLAE IN THE EARLY PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS

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The research was conducted using microscopy of series of histological sections of human prefetuses and plastic and graphic reconstructions. In the early prefetal period (prefetuses 15,0-40,0 mm CRL) the bile duct is found to be transformed into the intramural one which, when combined with the pancreatic duct forms hepatic ampulla. The latter is surrounded by a circular layer of mesenchymal cells, separated from the circular layer cell membranes of the intestinal wall, indicating the formation of sphincter muscle of the hepatic-pancreatic ampulla. According to our results the germ of the sphincter muscle of the ampulla appears in prefetuses 19,0-21,0 mm CRL.

At the beginning of the 8th week (prefetuses 21,0-24,0 mm CRL) due to the reduction of epithelial plug connection with the bile duct lumen of the duodenum is formed. Along with this the major duodenal papilla is formed, which looks like protrusion of the medial epithelial membrane of the bowel wall at the hepatic-pancreatic ampulla. The emergence of the greater duodenal papilla coincides in time with the formation of intestinal villi and the beginning of the secretion of bile into the lumen of the duodenum, which determines readiness for fetal amniotrophic supply.

During the 9th week myoblasts are seen among mesenchymal cells of the wall of the bile duct, which is indicative of the formation of muscle membranes. Thus, the myoblasts appearance is asynchronous in different parts of the bile duct. Mainly they are concentrated in the caudal part of the bile duct deep in the sphincter.

At the 10th week the pancreatic part of the bile duct is placed in the furrow between the head of the pancreas and the medial wall of the descending duodenum and forms a bend to the right and forward. Intramural part of the bile duct is placed vertically in the thickness of the medial wall of the descending duodenum on the verge of middle and lower thirds. In the wall of the bile duct smooth myocytes, which form separate longitudinal muscle bundles, are seen and around the intramural parts of bile duct, the pancreatic duct and hepatic-pancreatic ampulla demonstrate a continuous circular muscle layer that forms the basis of Oddi's sphincter.

By the end of prefetal period (prefetuses 70-79 mm CRL - 11-12 weeks) the bile duct reaches 2.8 mm, and topographic anatomical relationship with adjacent structures resembles definitive ones.

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THE STRUCTURE CHANGES OF THE FETUSES BUCCAL REGION SOFT TISSUES MORPHOLOGY IN THE DEVELOPMENTAL DYNAMICS

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Within the buccal region (BR) there are many anatomical structures, including the terminal part of the parotid duct, Bichat fat pad, blood and lymph vessels, nerves. The layered structure of BR soft tissues includes a skin, a subcutaneous fat cellular tissue, a face superficial fascia, a buccal fat pad, mimic muscles, a face deep fascia (parotid fascia), buccal mucosa. This region also contains a significant amount of fat, which is called buccal cellular space in the scientific literature.

To understand the causes and mechanisms of the facial congenital and acquired diseases, the current data on the ontogeny, spatial and temporal changes in the microscopic structure of the BR soft tissue are very important. An urgent task of the morphological science in this region is a comprehensive study of the BR structures topography development and formation in prenatal ontogenesis, including using new research methods, such as laser polarimetry. These methods in embryological studies are at the stage of establishing and testing of biological tissues thin sections optical and morphological properties.

In order to determine the objective criteria for normal morphogenesis of the cheeks structures in human fetuses in the dynamics of fetal development, the studies has been conducted on 25 fetuses specimens aged 5 to 10 months of fetal development (220,0-480,0 mm crownrump length) using traditional morphological (preparation, morphometry, micro- and macroscopy) and methods of biological tissues thin sections polarization microscopy (Stokes-polarimetry,