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



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gracilis muscle, adductor longus, and magnus muscles, while in the distribution of nerves in these muscles segmentation is absent.

## Khodorovska A.A. PECULIARITIES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM ORGANOGENESIS IN HUMAN PREFETUSES

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Studies on organogenesis of the upper respiratory tract and lungs contribute to the development of new methods for prevention, diagnosis and treatment of congenital and acquired pathology in pulmonology and thoracic surgery. The aim of our research was to determine the peculiarities of organogenesis of the respiratory system in the prefetal period of human ontogenesis.

We have examined 23 series of sequential histological sections of human prefetuses of 21.0-30.0 mm of parietal-coccygeal length (PCL).

We have seen that intralobular sulcuses undergo depression and get much narrowed, their size is around 52-56  $\mu m$ . The dorsal lobe was found in embryos 21,4 and 23 mm long in both right and left lungs. Lobe has an almost rounded shape and is equal to 104 - 108  $\mu m$  in diameter. The longitudinal size of the right lung at the PCL embryo of 24 mm is 2,6 mm, the left lung is 2,42 mm; the transverse size is 1,4 and 1,26 mm, respectively. At these stages of development, the majority of primordium of lungs is mesenchyme, forming syncytia, and the bronchial tree is still slightly branched and occupies a smaller part of the pulmonary rudiment. The length of the right main bronchus in the PCL embryo of 24 mm reaches 660  $\mu m$ , the left - 946  $\mu m$ , the diameter of the bronchus respectively is 440 and 352  $\mu m$ , the wall thickness is 84  $\mu m$ .

Unlike the previous stages of development, the mucous membrane does not form high longitudinal folds, which are equal to 12-16  $\mu m$ . The luminescence of the lobular and segmental bronchial tubes still retains even contours.

Histological specimens show that the nuclei of epithelial cells lining the bronchial tree occupy a predominantly apical position, and in the region of the bronchial buds, they are located approximately midway between the lumen and the basement membrane.

The blood vessels still have a slightly differentiated wall and a narrow lumen, but the number of small branches, especially in the embryo of 24 mm in length, greatly increases, they have a capillary structure and repeatedly anastomose. The diameter of the right pulmonary artery is 52  $\mu$ m, the left - 48  $\mu$ m embryo 23 mm long and the embryo 24 mm respectively 56 and 58  $\mu$ m; wall thickness 22 microns. The diameter of the pulmonary veins on the right is 56  $\mu$ m - upper and 52  $\mu$ m - lower, the left ones 48 and 44  $\mu$ m, respectively. The distance between the blood vessels and the bronchial wall ranges from 16 to 20  $\mu$ m. The structure of the vessel wall does not differ from the same structure in the embryo length 20 mm.

Examination under the microscope of one series of histological preparations of the embryo 23 mm long as a result of a paraffin bock slice along the frontal plane revealed that both lungs consist of three particles. In this series, reconstructions of the model of both the external shape of the lung and the bronchial tree were made. The lower lung lobes are the largest with a longitudinal size of 1,21 mm (right lung) and 1,11 mm (left lung). The depth between the lobular furrows ranges from 660 to 704 µm (oblique) and from 308 to 506 µm (transverse).

The surface of the lungs is smooth and there is only a small amount of large, round-shaped protuberances reaching up to 400 microns in diameter only on its costal surface.

Comparing the number and direction of the main bronchial branches of the embryo with a length of 16,5 mm, we came to the conclusion that features outside the particle structure of the lungs do not affect the branching process of the bronchial tree.