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«БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

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Матеріали 101 – ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет» (м. Чернівці, 10, 12, 17 лютого 2020 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2020. – 488 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 101 – ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет» (м.Чернівці, 10, 12, 17 лютого 2020 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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Duodenal atresia (or stenosis) is one of the causes of congenital intestinal obstruction. The population frequency of atresia of this localization is about 1 case per 10,000, stenoses - I case a 27000. The proportion of patients with such defect died at the age of 1 month is 1%.

Biryuk I.G.

FORMATION OF THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE AZYGOS VISCERAL BRANCHES AORTIC ON EARLY STAGES OF PRENATAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Department of Disaster and Military Medicine
of the Higher State education institution of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»

Improvement and implementation of modern technologies in diagnostics and abdominal operations, in particular, the digestive system, requires a perfect study of development and formation of topography of the azygos visceral branches of the abdomen aortic from the moment of their formation, since they will be responsible for the blood supply of all azygos abdominal organs in the future.

The study of 27 histological sections of embryos and the human prefetus proved that the segmental dorsal and ventral branches detach from an azygos dorsal aortic on the 4th-5th weeks development after its formation. However, with separation of the primary intestine from the yolk sac and formation of its ripples, segmental ventral branches of the dorsal aorta are partly reduced, and some adjacent branches merge and form azygos branches of the aortic. In the center of the dorsal aortic appears extension. This period of development is critical and the desorder of the appropriate course of embryogenesis can lead to anomalies or variants of these wessels development.

The largest of the azygos visceral branches aortic is the bile-mesenteric artery, which enters the original brick and goes in ventral derection to the umbilical cord, reaching a flexura of the carpal loop. Starting from the 5th week the embryogenesis of the bile-mesenteric artery is actually transformed into the upper mesenteric.

In the final separation of the celoma into the chest and abdominal cavity occurs at the embryogenesis weeks.

The ventral stem at this stage of development departs from the anterior semicircle of the aortic at the level of the XI-XII thoracic vertebrae, heading ventral, into three branches-the future left gastric, Named vessels are directed to the beginnings of the relevant organs, however, in contact with them are not yet entering.

The upper mesenteric artery is branched off from the aortic at the level of the XII-1st lumbar vertebrae, is held in the mesenchymal glands between the pancreas and дванадцяти пала intestine and enter the thickness of the dorsal ripples. At the end of the 7th and early 8th weeks, the branching of the upper mesenteric artery is performed on 8-12 intestinal loops, located both within the physiological umbilical hernia, and those in the body of the prefetus.

The lower mesenteric artery depart from the middle or left side of the anterior semicircle at the level of the III-IV lumbar vertebrae, goes to the left and to the kadually and is divided into two branches, which the bowel wall does not yet come.

The peculiarity of human ontogeny during the ninth week is process of ''self elimination'' of physiological umbilical hernia, which is completed in the prefruit of 10 weeks of development. Morphogenesis and formation ot the topography of studied vessels at this stage of development is characterized by their further branching and beginnings of formation of relations between intra-and potopinoroic artery.

The results of our research give grounds to argue that the critical periods for each of the azygos-numbered branches aortic where the difference, which is associated the several different terms of mark and the establishment of their topography.

However, the middle of the pre-term preterm (ninth week in prenatal development) is a common critical period for all studies vessels, as during this period the integrity of the vascular system is established for each organ the abdominal cavity.