

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

101 – ї

підсумкової наукової конференції

професорсько-викладацького персоналу

Вищого державного навчального закладу України

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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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nasal cavity is seen. The final separation of the oral cavity from the nasal cavity ends within the pre-fetal period of ontogenesis.

Taking into consideration that environmental factors are among the main cleft palate formation causes, the major issues in prevention of cleft palates are: public education about vaccination and possible environmental and genetic dangers to children, increased access to prenatal care for mothers, efforts to decrease consanguineous marriages.

Popovych A.I.

**PECULIARITIES OF PLACENTA HETEROMORPHISM WITH ITS CALCINOSIS,
METHOD TO IDENTIFY THE BORDERS BETWEEN PLACENTAL
CHORIAL TREE ZONES**

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The objective of the study: to improve the method of border identification between the placental chorial tree zones, to investigate vertical heteromorphism of the placenta in its calcification.

84 placentae with calcinosis in combination with iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy (I-II degree of severity) were studied. To determine the vertical heteromorphism, the method of staining of histological sections with hematoxylin with soft eosin staining (for the contrast of deposits) was used. The calcium nature of deposits was evidenced by serial sections stained by histochemical methods on calcium with alizarin red. Specific gravity of the intervillous space was determined by the planimetric method.

Pathological calcification of the placenta is one of the criteria for placental dysfunction, which causes disorders of intrauterine fetal development during pregnancy. Therefore, determining the peculiarities of calcification is important for the pathoanatomical diagnostics of various forms of placental dysfunction. The placental chorionic tree was decided to be divided into three zones. Histological sections were made from the placental tissue, covering the chorionic tree along the entire distance from the choral to the basal plate. Than two borders of zone A were defined – the first border was the inner surface of the choral plate, and the second border was the region where the specific gravity of the intervillous space was reduced to 15%. After that two borders of zone B were defined - the first border was the area where the proportion of intervillous space was reduced to 15%, and the second border was the beginning of cellular columns at the placental septa. Finally, the two borders of zone C were defined - the first border was the beginning of cellular columns at the placental septa, and the second border was the surface of the basal plate.

Calcium deposits were observed in the placenta irregularly, particularly, the highest concentration of calcium deposits and their largest sizes were observed closer to the basal plate (zone C) or in the basal plate itself, the concentration of calcifications and their characteristics differed from calcifications under the basal or choral plates.

Thus, placental calcification with iron deficiency and anemia of pregnancy was much more commonly observed in zone C, which may be indicative of deeper disorders in functioning of the placenta.

Proniaiev D.V.

OVARIAN CHARACTERISTICS IN THE FETAL PERIOD
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Defects of the urinary system take the 3rd place by their occurrence including 6% of developmental defects of the female reproductive organs. Therefore modern studies in the field of perinatal anatomy are of a special importance.