



Calcinosis of the placenta in iron deficiency anemia in pregnant women compared to non anemia observations is characterized by higher average values of the optical density of staining on the Bax protein and lower average values of the optical density of staining on the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 in trophoblast in all the zones of the placenta (A, B, C).

Proniaiev D.V.

FETUSES ANATOMY OF THE OVARIAN

*Department of Anatomy, Clinical Anatomy and Operative Surgery
Bukovinian State Medical University*

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.

The aim of the current study was to determine age peculiarities in the structure and topography of the fetal ovaries as well as similar and different tendencies in changes of the ovarian morphological parameters of the two groups of fetuses, remote in time.

The study was conducted in the two groups of human fetuses, 4-10 months of development, 161.0-500.0 mm of the parietal-calcaneal length. The first group consisting of 35 specimens divided into 7 subgroups according to the month of development (4-10), collected with fetuses died during 2017-2019. The second group included specimens of fetuses collected during 1970-1990.

The length of the ovary in both groups increases gradually from the 4th to the 10th month with a certain delay during the 6th month. The majority of the ovarian parameters of 9-10 month fetuses do not differ reliably, which is indicative of a complete development of the ovarian definite structure at the 9th month of the intrauterine development. Comparison of the parameters of the two groups of fetal specimens, remote in time, is indicative of the fact that in the majority of the parameters they do not differ. Although in modern studies the length of the right ovary in 8-month fetuses, and the length of the left ovary in 7-month fetuses is shorter than that of the archival specimens. Similarly the width of the left ovary in 4-month fetuses appears to be reliably shorter than that of the archival specimens. The thickness of the right ovary of 7 and 10-month modern fetuses is reliably less than that of the appropriate groups of the archival specimens. The thickness of the left ovary of modern fetuses is reliably less than that of the archival specimens during the 10th month.

Reliable difference was found only in 2 pairs of the parameters included in 42 pairs of the examined morphometric parameters of both groups. It is indicative of inconsiderable changes of these parameters during the period of 27-49 years.

Reshetilova N.B.

MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF TELECEPHALON CAVITY DURING 4-8TH WEEKS OF PRENATAL PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS

*M.G. Turkevych Department of Human Anatomy
Bukovinian State Medical University*

The current study is connected with evaluation of the structural transformations of the final brain and its cavities. It is undeniable that pathological changes in the ventricular system of the brain occur in the prenatal period quite often, which determines the relevance and necessity of our study. At the same time, morphological and morphometric parameters of the cavities of the brain are one of the criteria for assessing the brain ontogenesis and can serve as a basis for prenatal diagnosis of congenital developmental disorders.

To obtain qualitative and quantitative criteria, the present study was carried out on 29 preparations of human embryos and fetuses using morphological methods, such as the study and description of histological and topographic anatomical sections, macroscopy and microscopy, dissection and morphometry. To process the data obtained, the method of variation statistics was used.