To improve the efficiency of the method, we additionally considered the information possibilities of large-scale selective wavelet analysis. The obtained data show that the values of all statistical moments of 1 - 4 orders, which characterize the distributions of the amplitude of the wavelet coefficients of the CB maps of the protein fraction of representative samples of VB with different TSD, change linearly within 36 hours. At the same time, the most sensitive to necrotic changes were the statistical moments of the 3rd and 4th orders, which characterize the asymmetry and excess of distributions of the wavelet analysis of polarization-reproduced maps of CB. Quantitatively, this is manifested in the increase of the angles of inclination of the corresponding linear dependences of temporal necrotic changes in the magnitude of statistical moments of higher orders, which characterize the amplitude distributions of the wavelet coefficients of CB maps in comparison with similar parameters of CB maps of the protein fraction. The obtained data show that the use of wavelet analysis improves the accuracy of the method of microscopic polarization tomography in the determination of TSD for 5 minutes (within 19 - 21 minutes).

The effectiveness of the method of microscopic polarization tomography of a set of maps and histograms of distributions of random values of CB of the protein fraction of VB layers with different TSD by statistical and wavelet analysis is demonstrated. The sensitivity range of the method is 36 hours, with the accuracy of determining the TSD – 19-20 minutes.

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THE PHYSIOLOGICAL ATRESIA OF COMMON BILE DUCT

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The conducted study has shown that in embryos of 4.0-5.0 mm parietal coccygeal length PCL (at the end of the 4th week) the hepatic diverticulum is an endoderm protruding of the ventral wall of the primary intestine, in which cranial (liver) and caudal (bladder) parts are clearly distinguished.

In embryos of 8.5-11.0 mm PCL at the beginning of the common bile duct due to accelerated processes of epithelial proliferation there is a physiological atresia, which reflects a solid stage of its development.

The beginning of recanalization of the lumen of the common bile duct was detected at the end of the embryonic period (embryos 11.0-13.0 mm PCL) in the area of the connection of the common bile duct with the hepatic and vesical ducts. Along with this, in the caudal part of the common bile duct epithelial "plug" still remains. Therefore, at this stage of development there is no direct connection between the lumens of the common bile duct and the duodenum, which is consistent with the data. The critical period for morphogenesis of common bile duct is the period from the 6th to the 8th week of fetal development. At the studied stage of development at the beginning of the gallbladder formed a small lumen, as the beginning of the process of recanalization of the duct.

So, recanalization of the lumen of the common bile duct occurs differently: earlier in the cranial part and later in its caudal part. The cranio-caudal gradient of the recanalization of SJP can be explained by the different rate of proliferation and death of epithelial cells, which is a natural phenomenon for embryonic development. In the caudal part of the common bile duct, the rate of proliferation of epithelial cells exceeds the rate of their death, which may be due to the positive inductive effect of the adjacent mesenchyme.

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POSSIBILITIES OF THE MULTIDIMENSIOANL REMODELLING DURING FORENSIC-MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF GUNSHOT INJURIES

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Transience of incidences with the use of firearms in the majority of battle cases does not enable to find a real picture of circumstances when these incidences occur. But, a dynamic