

moments of the 3rd and 4th orders, which characterize the asymmetry and excess of FCB distributions.

Specimen	Histological sections of the adrenal glands		
	Control group (n=20)	Group 2 (n=45)	Group 3 (n=45)
Statistical moments			
Average, $Sr \cdot 10^{-2}$	$0,28 \pm 0,012$	$0,13 \pm 0,006$	$0,065 \pm 0,003$
$i; j$		$j < 0,05$	$j < 0,05$
$i; j$		$i; j < 0,05$	
Dispersion, $Dp \cdot 10^{-2}$	$0,31 \pm 0,014$	$0,15 \pm 0,007$	$0,085 \pm 0,003$
$i; j$		$j < 0,05$	$j < 0,05$
$i; j$		$i; j < 0,05$	
Asymmetry, As	$0,31 \pm 0,014$	$0,52 \pm 0,024$	$0,89 \pm 0,041$
$i; j$		$j < 0,05$	$j < 0,05$
$i; j$		$i; j < 0,05$	
Excess, Ek	$0,39 \pm 0,017$	$0,68 \pm 0,033$	$0,97 \pm 0,041$
$i; j$		$j < 0,05$	$j < 0,05$
$i; j$		$i; j < 0,05$	

Statistical reliability ($i; j; i; j < 0,05$) and diagnostic efficiency of forensic digital differentiation of diffuse tomograms of the adrenal glands specimens of the deceased from all groups were found. A satisfactory ($Dp \ 82\%$) and excellent ($Sr, As, Ek \ 90-92\%$) level of balanced accuracy of statistical processing of coordinate distributions of the value of the FCB sections of the adrenal glands in forensic differential diagnosis of alcohol and carbon monoxide poisoning was established.

The efficiency and statistical reliability ($i; j; i; j < 0,05$) of application of the method of statistical analysis of diffuse tomograms of optical activity fluctuations of histological specimens of adrenal glands in forensic differentiation of the cause of death are demonstrated.

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SEARCH FOR RESULTS OF APPLICATION OF THE MORPHOMETRIC PARAMETERS AT THE FIELD OF SPORTS

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The professional sports performance associated with a significant load on the athlete's body encourages scientists, doctors and coaches to search for physiological reserves of the body and the optimal training regimes. From this point of view, the study of changes that occur into individual organs, systems and in the body as a whole, under the influence of physical activity of varying intensity and nature is relevant and of great practical importance.

The current study was conducted on an athletes, parameters, objective data. The study results have shown the following information: the level of results in modern sports is so great that to achieve them, athletes need to have the appropriate morphological and functional data, as well as excellent physical and mental abilities. The main problem in training athletes is adequate selection and sports affiliation. The solution of the problems of selection involves the creation of a model of an athlete for the particular kind of sport and a certain set of characteristics that determine athletic performance.

This requires anthropometric assessment, morphometric and biometric data to track physical and physiological parameters, information to assess performance and recovery in sports, modification of training regimes to prevent injuries, provide guidance on regulating the use of technologies that used in professional sports, as well as to research and make recommendations for the proper collection, storage and exchange of the health information.

However, now prognostic value and dominance of indicators of total and partial body size and morphometric and somatotypical characteristics in predicting the prospects for achieving high results in professional sports have not been established yet.