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FETUSES ANATOMY OF THE BUCCAL REGION
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Buccal region is a complex of structures of soft tissues, anatomic components of which are in a close mutual position, while its shape is maintained of the external muscular-aponeurotic system. It consists of muscles, fascias and maintaining junctions, which come from deep and fixed structures to the moved skin. There are numerous anatomic structures located on relatively small area, including terminal segment (portion) of parotid duct, buccal fat pad, blood vessels, lymphatics and nerves. The lack of knowledge about the structural peculiarities of buccal region ensure new researches, which in turn allows to improve the methods of diagnostics and surgical correction of congenital and acquired diseases of human face.

We have developed the scheme of topographical and anatomical coordinates of the boundaries of lateral and buccal areas of the face and imaginary line of the parotid duct. Parotid duct projection on the skin of buccal region passes from the auricle's tragus to the angle of the mouth. The direction of the parotid duct is arched, with the convexity up, due to well developed buccal fat pad. The additional parotid duct is detected in 22% of cases. A variety of anatomical variants of syntopic interactions between the buccal fat pad and parotid duct or its shape variants have been researched. Duct either pierces the corpus buccal fat pad or passes it superiorly.

There were 74 specimens of the buccal region of human fetuses aged from 4 to 9 months of the intrauterine development measuring 90,0-410,0 mm of parietal-coccygeal length (PCL) (35-men's and 39 - women's) studied using complex of morphological methods which included morphometry, anthropometry, identification of body type, preparation, 3D-reconstruction and statistic analysis. The scheme was developed for topographical and anatomical coordinates of boundaries of lateral and buccal regions of the face and imaginary projectional line of the parotid duct. The relationship between parotid duct and buccal muscle has been researched on macro- and microscopic levels. The study suggests that the structural peculiarities of the syntopy provide sphincteric function, which prevents regurgitation of saliva.

So, a variety of anatomical variants of syntopic interactions between the buccal fat pad and parotid duct and its shape variants have been researched. Duct either pierces the corpus buccal fat pad or passes it superiorly. The structures of buccal region are singled out by the considerable anatomical variability. The further aim of this study is to find out spatiotemporal dynamics of their syntopy and special features of their spatial structure.

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MORPHOGENESIS OF LIVER VESSELS IN HUMAN PREFETUS
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The study of the development and formation of the liver vessels in human prefetus is necessary both for establishing the general patterns of histogenesis of the liver and for the investigation of the content of the formation processes that lead to the congenital defects of the organ.

The purpose of the investigation was to establish the general patterns of development of liver vessels in the prefetal period of human ontogenesis and to determine the composition of the processes leading to the occurrence of congenital liver malformations. At the beginning of the prenatal period (prenatal 14.0 - 20.0 mm CRL) the liver significantly increases in size, its transverse size is already 5.0 mm.

Entering the organ, the portal vein of the liver is divided into two main branches: the right and left partial veins. The left branch of the portal vein of the liver approaches the left lobe of the organ and connects with the umbilical vein. The right branch of the portal vein of the liver in turn is divided into right paramedian and right literal vein. The left branch of the portal vein is a short