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**MORPHOGENETIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC PECULIARITIES OF THE MALE
PERINEUM DURING THE PRENATAL PERIOD OF ONTOGENESIS**

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For the first time, modern methods of morphological research will elucidate the features of development and spatio-temporal dynamics of topographic and anatomical changes in the structures of the perineum during the prenatal period of human ontogenesis. The sources and sequence of occurrence of rudiments of structures and organs of the pelvic and urogenital areas of the perineum will be determined. The peculiarities of age and individual anatomical variability of the shape and structure of the perineal tissues of human fetuses depending on the coefficient of the constitutional type during the three critical periods of fetal development will be clarified.

According to the WHO, today congenital malformations (CHD) are a major factor in neonatal morbidity, disability, and mortality. There is also an increase in cases of cancer and injuries in the study area (industrial injuries, injuries). In-depth study of the sequence of rudiments of structures and organs of the pelvic and urogenital areas of the perineum during the critical period of fetal development allows us to track etiopathogenetic aspects in the development of congenital malformations of the perineum and contributes to the improvement and development of anatomically sound and optimal pathologies.

Our main purpose is to determine the morphological features of development and spatio-temporal dynamics of topographic and anatomical changes in the structures of the perineum during the prenatal period of human ontogenesis.

The tasks of the research are: to define sources of a anlage of structures and bodies of pelvic and urogenital sites of perineum; to determine the morphogenetic and anatomical variability of perineal tissues according to the critical periods of fetal development; to find out the features of different variants of the structure of the perineum according to age and constitutional features; to find out the projection-syntopic relations of vascular-nervous structures of the perineum; to track the dynamic and morphometric changes and correlations between the structures of the pelvic and urogenital areas of the perineum.

The expected results are: previously unknown data on morphological features of development and spatio-temporal dynamics of topographic and anatomical changes of perineal structures during the prenatal period of human ontogenesis will be determined. The obtained data will contribute to the tracking of etiopathogenetic aspects in the development of congenital malformations of the perineum and the improvement and development of anatomically sound and optimal methods of surgical correction of both congenital pathology and other pathological conditions.

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**ENDOTHELIUM OF THE HEART VENTRICLES IN HUMAN: ITS MORPHOLOGICAL
CHARACTERISTICS AND METHODS OF ITS INVESTIGATION**

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Heart disease is a significant contributor to cardiovascular deficiencies and a strong predictor of mortality. Nowadays, much attention in the study of the pathogenesis of ischemic heart disease is paid to endothelial dysfunction. Endothelial cells play an essential role in the human heart because they are critical mediators of haemodynamic forces within the heart. Mechanical stimuli in front of the endothelium can initiate any endothelial dysfunction and cardiac disease progression. The results of morphological studies can significantly improve the quality and the outcome of therapeutic strategies and surgical treatments of the different cardiac pathologies.

The purpose of this investigation was to study and determine the morphological characteristics of the endothelium of the ventricles of the human heart in the norm.