МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

М А Т Е Р І А Л И

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Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку, які проводитимуться у 2023 році №5500074

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fetuses of 20.0-24.0 mm PCL, a slight slowdown is observed, and in pre-fetuses of 50.0-79.0 mm PCL, there is an intensive increase in the morphometric parameters of the esophagus, accompanied by the establishment of close topographic-anatomical relationships with the trachea, vagus nerve, aorta and mediastinum pleura.

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POSSIBILITIES OF TRADITIONAL HISTOLOGICAL METHODS OF STUDYING THE SUBSTANCE OF THE HUMAN BRAIN FOR DIAGNOSING THE GENESIS OF THE FORMATION OF HEMORRHAGE IN ITS SUBSTANCE

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Introduction. Traumatic brain injury is one of the most common injuries. Therefore, the identification and diverse morphological assessment of injuries to the skull bones and brain tissues require a methodologically correct approach. One of the debatable issues in forensic traumatology is the differential diagnosis of haemorrhages in the human brain (HB) of traumatic and non-traumatic genesis. There are cases when during autopsy it is difficult for an expert to diagnose the genesis of a haemorrhage only macroscopically, so material should be additionally selected for forensic histological examination.

The **aim** of the work is to develop forensic medical criteria for the differentiation of haemorrhages of traumatic (HTG) and non-traumatic (HNG) genesis by the method of light microscopy of histological sections of HB.

Materials and methods. For the research stained histological brain specimens were used from 110 cadavers in the following cases: deaths from HTG- 40 histological samples (1 group), of which there were produced 40 preparations stained by the methods of Nissl and Shpiel-Mayer; deaths from HNG – 40 histological samples (group 2): 40 preparations each stained similar to the previous group. The control group was formed by brain preparations in case of death from ischemic hearts disease - 30 samples (group 3): 30 preparations each, stained according to the methods of Nissl and Shpiel-Mayer.

Results. Analysis of the received histological examination data considering morphological changes of tissue elements of the human brain substances with different genesis of the formation of haemorrhages revealed the absence of stable relationships between changes in the structure of the nervous tissue and the cause of the formation of haemorrhages. The same type of degenerative changes were present in both groups of samples, regardless of the genesis of haemorrhage.

Conclusion. Histological methods of studying the substance of the human brain, namely staining according to the methods of Nissl and Shpiel-Mayer, are not effective for diagnosing the genesis of haemorrhage.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF LIMITED PROTEOLYSIS IN PLACENTAL FIBRINOID IN COMBINATION WITH BASAL DECIDUITIS AND IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA IN GRAVIDAS

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Introduction. Many scientific papers have been devoted to the problem of inflammation of the manure and iron deficiency anemia in gravidas due to the high frequency of these conditions. However, it is important to investigate their interaction, in order to expand and supplement the information base of the pathomorphology of placental insufficiency, which is a common morphological manifestation for these conditions.

The aim of the study. To determine the quantitative characteristics of limited proteolysis in fibrinroid of the basal plate of the placenta in acute and chronic basal deciduitis on the background of iron deficiency anemia in gravidas by histochemical method in combination with computer microdensitometry.