

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**104-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції  
з міжнародною участю  
професорсько-викладацького персоналу  
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ  
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diverticulum (the rudiment of the renal pelvis) in the cranial and caudal directions, i.e., the rudiments of major calyces appears. The rudiments of the minor cups is formed by the evagination of the wall of the major calices and appears in prefetuses at the beginning of the 7th week of IUD. Age-related topographical and anatomical changes of the kidneys were also traced.

**Conclusions.** On the specimens of embryos 4.7-5.5 mm PCL (4th week of IUD), mesodermal sources of rudiments of structures and organs of the genitourinary system, which originate from the paired genitourinary crest, are determined. At the border of the dorsal and ventral parts of the mesoderm, in the intermediate mesoderm, the source of the urinary tubules is carried out, which form the nephrogenic cord – the only source of laying of all three generations of the kidney. At the end of the 4th week of IUD, an evagination appears on both sides from the dorsal wall of the excretory duct of the mesonephros in its caudal part, which is the rudiment of the epithelial lining of the ureter and renal pelvis. The rudiment of the renal pelvis is observed for the first time in the 5th week of IUD (embryos 7.0-7.5 mm PCL), major cups – at the end of the 6th week of VUR (embryos 12.0-13.5 mm TKD), small calices – at the beginning of the 7th week of IUD (prefetuses 14.0-15.0 mm PCL). 3. In the process of intrauterine development, the kidneys move from their original location in the pelvis, where the source of their blood supply is the common iliac artery, cranial to the primordia of the adrenal glands, giving their own vessels to the aorta, which become renal arteries.

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## **GROWTH RATES OF THE PANCREATIC TAIL IN THE PRENATAL PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS**

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**Introduction.** Modern medicine is a system of scientific knowledge and practical activities aimed at preserving and strengthening human health, prevention and treatment of diseases. Timely detection of abnormal fetuses with the help of modern methods of prenatal diagnosis makes it possible to almost triple the population frequency of birth defects and their specific weight in the structure of prenatal mortality, child disability and serious diseases, which is of great medico-biological and socio-economic importance.

**The aim of the study.** Therefore, a comprehensive study of the dynamics of the morphometric indicators of the pancreas in the intrauterine period of human ontogenesis is relevant.

**Material and methods.** The study of the dynamics features of morphometric parameters of the pancreas in the prenatal period of human ontogenesis was conducted on the basis of embryos of 5-6 weeks in development and human forearms aged from 7 to 11 weeks (24.7-61.0 mm parietal and coccygeal length (TCL) were studied using a set of morphometric research methods (anthropometry, morphometry macroscopy, microscopy of a series of consecutive histological sections, statistical analysis). Methods of variational statistics are used to determine the average value (M) and the possible error (m), as well as the degree of reliability (p).

**Results.** The results of the study depicted the growth indicators of the pancreatic tail in the prenatal period of human embryogenesis ( $M \pm m$ ): embryo length is 24.7-28.0 mm, pancreatic dimensions (mm) are the following: length -  $3.00 \pm 0.05$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), tail width -  $0.290 \pm 0.012$ , tail thickness -  $0.260 \pm 0.012$ ; embryo length is 31.0-40.3 mm, pancreatic dimensions are (mm): length -  $4.20 \pm 0.22$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), tail width -  $0.330 \pm 0.014$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), tail thickness -  $0.340 \pm 0.014$  ( $p < 0.05$ ); embryo length is 42.0-48.5 mm, pancreatic dimensions are (mm): length -  $5.80 \pm 0.12$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), tail width -  $0.450 \pm 0.020$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), tail thickness -  $0.490 \pm 0.012$  ( $p < 0.05$ ); embryo length is 53.5 - 61.0 mm, pancreatic dimensions are (mm): length -  $7.40 \pm 0.26$  ( $p < 0.01$ ), tail width -  $0.530 \pm 0.013$  ( $p < 0.05$ ), tail thickness -  $0.560 \pm 0.019$  ( $p < 0.01$ ).

**Conclusions.** Thus, it is clear from the data above that as the embryo develops, the pancreas grows and forms. During the period when the length of the fetus increases from 20.00 mm to 70.00 mm, i.e. increase by 3.5 times, the size of the pancreas increases by 5 times.