tissues of the organs and structures of the maxillofacial region continue to increase due to the establishment of reciprocal relationships between the various tissue rudiments, therefore, it can be argued that there is a formed bony basis of the upper and lower jaws; their surrounding connective tissue structures and chewing muscles differentiate rapidly. Based on the study of the histogenesis features of the maxillofacial region in the embryonic and pre-fetal periods of prenatal ontogenesis, one can conclude that on the completion of the 12th week of human IUG there are all prerequisites for an in-depth study to find out the features of the structure (density) and mineral composition of bone tissue of the human upper jaw in the dynamics of the fetal period of the prenatal ontogenesis.

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METHOD OF IMPROVED PHOTOGRAPHING OF GROSS ANATOMICAL SPECIMENS

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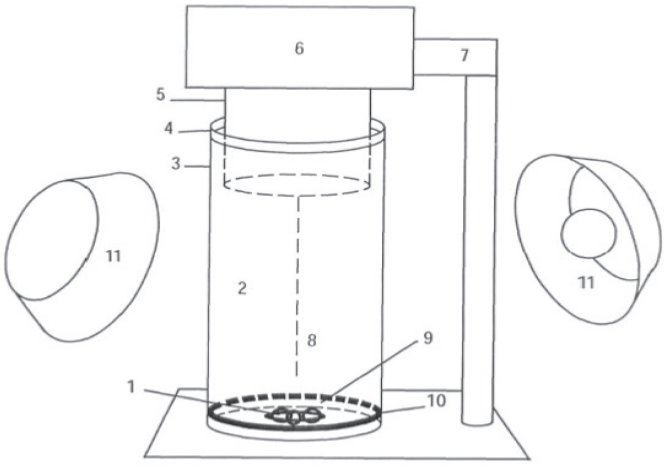
To photograph gross specimens, different light scattering devices, which create the optimal light-and-dark image of the gross specimen, are used. Gross specimens are most often photographed after they have been in a solution for some time, for example in formalin, that is, they have a wet surface. Therefore, studying photographing methods of gross specimens which would allow removing glare from their wet surface is relevant.

The aim of the study was to improve the way of photographing wet gross anatomical specimens by developing and using an anti-glare device for photographing gross anatomical specimens.

We have developed a utility model (Patent of Ukraine for the Utility Model No. 105953), which belongs to the field of medicine, namely anatomy, topographical anatomy and operative surgery, pathological anatomy, forensic medicine, morphology, and can be used for photographing wet anatomical gross specimens. We have also developed a method of photographing wet anatomical gross specimens by supplying scattered light from several light sources to the photographic object, modeling the illumination to the smallest amount of glare on the wet surfaces of an anatomical gross specimen and its photographing.

To improve the quality of the resulting images, we used an anti-glare device for photographing anatomical gross specimens. During the close-up of the wet anatomical drug (1), the light shaft (2) is fixed to the upper aperture (3) with a rubber band (4) around the lens (5) of the camera (6) fixed on the tripod (7). While macrophotographing a wet anatomical specimen (1) the light shaft (2) is fixed with the upper aperture (3) by means of a rubber band (4) around the lens (5) of the camera (6), fixed to the bed (7). The optical axis (8) of the photographic system is directed downwards. The gross specimen (1) is placed in the centre of the lower aperture (9) of the shaft at the level of the rigidity ring (10). The length of the shaft is adjusted according to the required distance between the lens and the specimen wrapping the lower or upper aperture in the form of a cuff. Illuminators (11) are placed around the shaft the lighting is modeled so that the least amount of glare on the wet surfaces of the anatomical gross specimen is observed in the viewfinder of the camera, and then it is photographed.



The proposed method of photographing gross anatomical specimens can reduce significantly the glare from the wet surfaces of gross anatomical specimens, control the illumination until the moment of photographing and obtain a detailed, precise image of the gross specimen.