

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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THE VALUE OF MODERN ANATOMICAL STUDIES OF THE HUMAN TEMPORAL STYLOID PROCESS FOR CLINICAL PRACTICE

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Introduction. Due to the involvement of the styloid process as an anatomical component of the human temporal bone, in clinical practice there is a stylohyoid syndrome (an Eagle-Sterling syndrome) – a disease caused by irritation of the temporal bone's adjacent nerve, vascular, and muscle structures by the styloid process. Its manifestations are chronic pain deep in the lateral part of the face, irradiating to the root of the tongue, pharynx, and ear, manifested by symptoms of dysphagia and discirculatory disorders of cerebral circulation. In case of internal carotid artery involvement, patients often complain of supraorbital pain and parietal headache. In case of irritation of the external carotid artery, the pain irradiates to the suborbital region. That is why the signs of stylohyoid syndrome are quite common in various traumatic, dental, otolaryngological, and neurological diseases. The need to improve medical care for patients with stylohyoid syndrome determines the social significance and urgency of the issues of diagnosis and treatment of this disease.

The aim of the study: to analyze scientific literature sources to determine the prospects for studying the gender and age characteristics of variant anatomy, morphometric characteristics, and bone density of the styloid processes of the human temporal bone in postnatal ontogeny.

Material and research methods. A retrospective analysis of several domestic and foreign scientific publications on the topic published in recent years by major professional scientific and medical publications.

Results. According to scientific sources, there is a lack of awareness among practitioners concerning this disease, which is the main reason for the incorrect or untimely diagnosis of stylohyoid syndrome. Specialists treat patients with different diagnoses, and long-term symptomatic treatment is ineffective. At the same time, the syndrome causes severe suffering to patients, dramatically reduces their quality of life, and impairs their ability to work. The problems of diagnosis and unsatisfactory treatment results are due to the lack of systematized and scientifically based information about its etiology, pathogenesis, and clinical manifestations. The syndrome is believed to occur due to elongation of the styloid process of the temporal bone or ossification of the stylohyoid ligament, which causes irritation of the adjacent anatomical structures. At the same time, elongated processes and ossified ligaments are often found in healthy people, and the disease develops in approximately only 4% of people with these anatomical manifestations. Therefore, some other factors are required for the syndrome to occur. From this perspective, the study of topographic relationships of the process with the mandible, blood vessels, nerves, cervical muscles, and the lateral pharyngeal wall in different variants of its length, shape, and position becomes essential.

Conclusions. The anatomical examination of the styloid process of the human temporal bone is relevant and significant for the clinical practice. Using modern hardware methods of CT, new data on the variant anatomy and morphometric features of the styloid processes of the human temporal bone in the gender and age aspect will be obtained for the first time. For the first time, the age-related dynamics of morpho-architectonic changes in the styloid processes of the temporal bone will be established by studying the dynamics of their bone density in postnatal ontogeny. For the first time, the anatomical variability of the styloid processes of the human temporal bone as objects of syndromic disorders will be highlighted. A detailed study of the clinical anatomy of the area where the elements of the cervical complex are located is necessary not only to establish the mechanisms of the syndrome but also to develop CT diagnostics, methods of manual examination of patients, and justification of surgical access to the process.