Thus, during the fifth month of human ontogenesis rudiments of thymus begin to divide into lobes where cortex is less developed, compared to cerebral part. At this developmental stage we can observe occupation of cortical zone within thymic lobules by individual lymphocytes.

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GROWTH RATES OF THE PANCREATIC HEAD IN THE PRENATAL PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS

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Intrauterine human development is crucial for future formation and differentiation of organs and systems not only in the prenatal period but also in postnatal ontogenesis, so a large number of works in the modern and foreign scientific publications are devoted to the study of human development. Therefore, it is relevant to study thoroughly the dynamics features of morphometric parameters of the pancreas in the prenatal period of human ontogenesis.

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).

The results of the study depicted the growth indicators of the pancreatic body in the prenatal period of human embryogenesis (M±m): embryo length is 24.7-28.0 mm, pancreatic dimensions (mm) are the following: length - 3.00 ± 0.05 ($p < 0.05$), head width - 0.24 ± 0.012, head thickness - 0.390 ± 0.012; embryo length is 31.0-40.3 mm, pancreatic dimensions are (mm): length - 4.20 ± 0.22 ($p < 0.05$), head width - 0.310 ± 0.014 ($p < 0.05$), head thickness - 0.430 ± 0.009 ($p < 0.05$); embryo length is 42.0-48.5 mm, pancreatic dimensions are (mm): length - 5.80 ± 0.12 ($p < 0.05$), head width - 0.410±0.012 ($p < 0.01$), head thickness - 0.550 ± 0.020 ($p < 0.05$); embryo length is 53.5 - 61.0 mm, pancreatic dimensions are (mm): length-7.40 ± 0.26 ($p < 0.01$ head width - 0.490 ± 0.015 ($p < 0.05$), head thickness - 0.690 ± 0.014 ($p < 0.05$); embryo length is 53.5-61.0 mm, pancreatic dimensions are (mm): length-10.30 ± 0.28 ($p < 0.01$), head width - 0.490 ± 0.015 ($p < 0.05$), head thickness - 0.690 ± 0.014 ($p < 0.05$).

The growth rate of the pancreas in the prenatal period of human embryogenesis per 1 mm TCL of the embryo in mm is the following: in embryos with a length of 24.7 - 28.0 mm, the pancreas has length of 0.110 mm, while the body width is 0.006 mm and the body thickness is 0.010 mm; in embryos with length of 31.0 - 40.3 mm , the pancreas has length of 0.120 mm, while the body width is 0.007 mm and the body thickness is 0.003 mm; in embryos with length of 42.0 - 48.5 mm, the pancreas has length of 0.130 mm, while the body width is 0.007 mm and thickness is 0.004 mm; in embryos with length of 53.5 - 61.0 mm, the pancreas has length of 0.130 mm, while the body width is 0.006 mm and thickness is 0.004 mm.

The obtained data indicate that when the length of the forearm increases from 24.7 mm to 61.0 mm, the laying and development of the pancreatic body is slow, which may contribute more to the divergent differentiation of the endodermal epithelium of the pancreas into pancreatic exocrinocytes and endocrinocytes of the islets of Langerhans.

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DEVELOPMENT PECULIARITIES OF BRONCHIAL AND RESPIRATORY STRUCTURES IN HUMANS

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Advances in perinatal medicine have improved methods of early diagnosis and treatment of respiratory diseases, which has increased number of surgical procedures in newborns and fetuses for