



of the period of intrauterine development (22-27 weeks), which confirms the growth of the intensity of the development of the vascular system of the upper jaw rudiment of the human fetus and metabolic transformations, namely in this age period.

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**FORMATION OF STUDENTS 'CRITICAL THINKING BY MEANS OF
USING SITUATIONAL TASKS**

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The purpose of this work is to discuss the possibility of situational tasks applying for the formation of forensic expert thinking among students.

One of the main tasks of medical students training at the Department of Forensic Medicine and Medical Law is the formation of their forensic expert thinking, which enables to continue working independently during the on-site inspection of the corpse both during internship and medical practice. Taking into consideration that conduction of practical classes involves test control of knowledge in each class on the one hand, and on the other hand – the development of practical skills, this in some way restricts the development of forensic expert thinking of the students.

Current control is not only testing of the level of mastering the material in the class, it is also the continuation of training, review of the main issues of the topic, systematization of knowledge and skills, and also their consolidation.

Control by help of situational tasks is designed to sum up the mastering of each section of the class, to sum up the students' knowledge, to give them opportunity to systematize their ideas about mechanisms of death and description of the victim's body, to allow them to make adjustments to understanding the laws of the body functioning on the whole.

Thus, a partial role of the forensic expert thinking in situational problems solving is very significant, and its significance is not limited only to controlling current training on a topic, but is an intermediate training activity in the educational system.

Therefore, clinical situational tasks can be used not only for controlling of knowledge, but also for the formation of the students' forensic critical thinking.

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**INFLUENCE OF PLACENTAL CALCINOSIS ON THE LEVEL OF APOPTOSIS
IN THE TROPHOBLAST OF CHORIAL VILLI IN IRON DEFICIENCY ANEMIA
OF PREGNANT WOMEN**

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The aim of the study - to evaluate quantitative parameters of immunohistochemical staining on the proapoptotic protein Bax and the antiapoptotic protein Bcl-2 in the trophoblast of placenta with calcinosis in women with iron deficiency anemia in pregnancy. 164 placentas with calcinosis were studied, while the diagnosis of IDAP (I-II severity level) was made in 84 pregnant women, the rest 80 of the placenta's calcinosis observations were without anemia. In addition, 30 placentas of physiological pregnancy were studied. Primary antibodies against the pro-apoptotic Bax protein and the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 (DAKO) were used for the immunohistochemical investigation.

Considering the possibility of vertical heteromorphism for the distribution of immunohistochemical staining intensity on the Bax protein, it was found that the optical density of the color in average is the lowest in the zone A, and the highest in the zone C. It should be admitted that such heteromorphism was noticed in all the study groups. In the study of the vertical heteromorphism accordingly to the distribution of the intensity of the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2, it was found that the optical density of staining is on an average the highest in the zone A, and the lowest in the zone C, that was noticed in all the groups of the study with calcinosis, and for the physiological pregnancy the differences of the zone C from zones A and B were found.



Calcinosis of the placenta in iron deficiency anemia in pregnant women compared to non anemia observations is characterized by higher average values of the optical density of staining on the Bax protein and lower average values of the optical density of staining on the anti-apoptotic protein Bcl-2 in trophoblast in all the zones of the placenta (A, B, C).

Proniaiev D.V.

FETUSES ANATOMY OF THE OVARIAN

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Defects of the urinary system take the 3rd place by their occurrence including 6% of developmental defects of the female reproductive organs. Therefore modern studies in the field of perinatal anatomy are of a special importance.

The aim of the current study was to determine age peculiarities in the structure and topography of the fetal ovaries as well as similar and different tendencies in changes of the ovarian morphological parameters of the two groups of fetuses, remote in time.

The study was conducted in the two groups of human fetuses, 4-10 months of development, 161.0-500.0 mm of the parietal-calcaneal length. The first group consisting of 35 specimens divided into 7 subgroups according to the month of development (4-10), collected with fetuses died during 2017-2019. The second group included specimens of fetuses collected during 1970-1990.

The length of the ovary in both groups increases gradually from the 4th to the 10th month with a certain delay during the 6th month. The majority of the ovarian parameters of 9-10 month fetuses do not differ reliably, which is indicative of a complete development of the ovarian definite structure at the 9th month of the intrauterine development. Comparison of the parameters of the two groups of fetal specimens, remote in time, is indicative of the fact that in the majority of the parameters they do not differ. Although in modern studies the length of the right ovary in 8-month fetuses, and the length of the left ovary in 7-month fetuses is shorter than that of the archival specimens. Similarly the width of the left ovary in 4-month fetuses appears to be reliably shorter than that of the archival specimens. The thickness of the right ovary of 7 and 10-month modern fetuses is reliably less than that of the appropriate groups of the archival specimens. The thickness of the left ovary of modern fetuses is reliably less than that of the archival specimens during the 10th month.

Reliable difference was found only in 2 pairs of the parameters included in 42 pairs of the examined morphometric parameters of both groups. It is indicative of inconsiderable changes of these parameters during the period of 27-49 years.

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MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF TELENCEPHALON CAVITY DURING 4-8TH WEEKS OF PRENATAL PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS

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The current study is connected with evaluation of the structural transformations of the final brain and its cavities. It is undeniable that pathological changes in the ventricular system of the brain occur in the prenatal period quite often, which determines the relevance and necessity of our study. At the same time, morphological and morphometric parameters of the cavities of the brain are one of the criteria for assessing the brain ontogenesis and can serve as a basis for prenatal diagnosis of congenital developmental disorders.

To obtain qualitative and quantitative criteria, the present study was carried out on 29 preparations of human embryos and fetuses using morphological methods, such as the study and description of histological and topographic anatomical sections, macroscopy and microscopy, dissection and morphometry. To process the data obtained, the method of variation statistics was used.