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Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку, які проводитимуться у 2023 році №5500074

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steatosis and 160 patients with non-alcoholic steatohepatitis. The control group consisted of 90 patients with chronic kidney disease of the I-III stage with normal body weight (group 3). The average age of patients was (45.8 ± 3.81) years.

Results. The study showed that in the case of patients with chronic kidney disease, the index of steatosis in the liver was 3.5 times higher than in practically healthy persons ($p<0.05$), whereas in patients with NASH - 4.6 fold higher ($p <0,05$) with the presence of a likely difference between the groups ($p <0,05$). The analysis of the NASH-test indicates metabolic syndrome with the development of probable (possible) non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (increase in the rate of 2.6 times, $p <0.05$) in patients with non-alcoholic steatosis with chronic kidney disease.

Conclusions. The comorbidity of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis with chronic kidney disease is characterized by a higher degree of liver steatosis (hepatorenal index 1.3 times higher than in the group of patients with NASH, $p <0.05$), and the higher diagnostic threshold of values of the hepatotoxic index, which in strong interdependence correlates with the degree of steatosis of the liver, determined by SteatoTest ($r = 0.87$; $p <0.001$).

Biryuk I.G.

TOPOGRAPHIC-ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF UNPAIRED BRANCHES OF THE AORTAL ABDOMINAL PART AT THE EARLY PERIOD OF HUMAN ONTOGENESIS

Disaster and Military Medicine Department
Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. A morphological precondition of occurrence of variants in the structure and congenital developmental defects of the unpaired visceral branches of the aortal abdominal part is the effect of damaging factors on morphogenesis during embryonic period and in the middle of the pre-fetal period of human ontogenesis. On the basis of our studies a new solution of the issue concerning morphogenesis of the unpaired branches of the aortal abdominal part was suggested. It assumes a comprehensive examination of peculiarities of the laying and dynamics of the unpaired visceral branches of the aortal abdominal part during the whole prenatal period of human ontogenesis and neonates.

The aim of the study. Objective of the study is to determine the topographic-anatomical features of Unpaired Branches of the Aortal Abdominal Part at the Early Period of Human ontogenesis.

Material and methods. The study was conducted on 279 specimens of human embryos, pre-fetuses, fetuses and neonates. A complex of morphological methods was used including preparation and microscopy of a series of histological and topographic-anatomical sections, macroscopy, ordinary and thin dissection under the microscope control, vascular injection followed by corrosion or radiography, making and learning reconstruction patterns.

Results. During the embryonic period of development all the unpaired visceral branches of the aortal abdominal part are found to be laid down, and in the middle of the pre-fetal period of development relations between the arteries of the internal and external organs are established. At the end of the pre-fetal period of human ontogenesis the level of deviation of the unpaired visceral branches from the aorta and the character of their branching approach that of definite.

At the end of the fetal period and early neonatal period the anastomotic network of the unpaired visceral branches of the aortal abdominal part is well developed both within the limits of one vessel and between systems as well.

Conclusions. The results obtained can form a morphological basis for the improvement of the existing methods of antenatal prevention and development new ones, as well as for the diagnostics and determination of time of possible occurrence of certain congenital defects, and their surgical correction in fetuses and neonates.