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ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ
«БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



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**PECULIARITIES OF THE HISTOGENESIS OF MAXILLOFACIAL AREA
IN THE PREVIOUS PERIOD OF PRE-FETAL ONTOGENESIS OF HUMAN**

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Expansions of work on individual anatomical variability of organs, systems, and human body shapes (Snell RS, 2011), which, together with the increase of the integrative approach in the scientific developments (Oliinyk I.Yu., 2007), have led to the interest in study of morphogenesis of the maxilla and separate structures of the maxillofacial area in the embryonic period of human prenatal ontogenesis (Oshurko AP, Oliinyk IYu., 2017). From these points of view, we see the perspective of the further study of the peculiarities of the morphogenesis of the maxillofacial area in the dynamics of the pre-fetal period of human ontogenesis.

The aim of the work is to study histogenetic transformations of the rudiment of the maxilla and separate structures of the maxillofacial area of a person in the dynamics of the third month of prenatal development. The study has been conducted on 16 series of histological pre-fetuses (Pf) of human subjects, the parietal-coccygeal length (TCL) of which was 42,0-79,0 mm, which died from causes not associated with diseases of the maxillofacial area and developed in the uterus without the influence of clearly expressed harmful factors of the external and internal environment. All studies have been conducted in accordance with the methodological recommendations (Mishalov V.D., Chaikovskiy Yu.B., Tverdokhlib I.V., 2007) and "Procedure for extracting biological objects from the dead, whose bodies are subject to forensic examination and pathoanatomical study, for scientific purposes" (Mishalov V.D., Voichenko V.V., Malysheva T.A. et al., 2018).

In the course of the study, the dynamics of the development of the rudiments of maxilla and mandible, the structures of the maxillofacial area; soft tissues of the gums, lips, and cheeks, the vestibule of the oral cavity and the secondary oral cavity has been studied. A characteristic feature of the rudiment of the mandible of the pre-fetuses of the third month of prenatal development is that the distal ends of the Meckel cartilage, approaching each other, merge in the chin area. Bone formations, while locating ventrolaterally to the Meckel cartilage, are also directed forward, continue to approach each other, and connect along the median line by the mediating connective tissue bundle. Mesenchyma cells, alveolar grooves, blood vessels, and nerves are possible to recognize in the histogenetically modeled bony basis of the mandible. Bone plates that form the alveolar grooves open towards the tooth germs. The formation of enamel organs is observed, not only of deciduous but also of permanent teeth. In the soft tissues of the maxillofacial area, the formation of connective tissue structures develops, and the mimic and chewing muscles differentiate. Unlike the bone basis of the bodies of the mandible, which is formed directly with mesenchyma, hyaline cartilage is involved in the formation of the branches of the rudiments of the maxilla, and it is later replaced (Pf 65.0-79.0 mm TCL) by bone tissue.

At the end of the third month of prenatal development of the human the complete separation of the oral and nasal cavities is completed, the vestibule of the oral cavity is formed more vividly, morphological transformations in the firm and soft tissues of the organs and structures of the maxillofacial area continue to increase, due to the establishment of reciprocal relations between the various tissue rudiments, as a result of which it can be argued that there is a formed bone basis of the maxilla and mandible and their surrounding connective tissue structures and chewing muscles differentiate rapidly.

Based on the study of the features of the histogenesis of the maxillofacial area in the pre-fetal period of the human prenatal ontogenesis, we can conclude that, with the completion of the pre-fetal developmental period of the human (Pf 65.0-79.0 mm TCL), all the prerequisites for in-depth study on elucidation of the features of the structure (density) and mineral composition of the bone tissue of the rudiments of the human maxilla in the dynamics of the fetal period of prenatal ontogenesis.