## МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



## МАТЕРІАЛИ

 $100 - \ddot{1}$ 

підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу Вищого державного навчального закладу України «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ» 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 року

(присвячена 75 - річчю БДМУ)

УДК 001:378.12(477.85) ББК 72:74.58 М 34

Матеріали 100 — ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорськовикладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) — Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2019. — 544 с. іл.

ББК 72:74.58

У збірнику представлені матеріали 100 -ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м.Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

Загальна редакція: професор Бойчук Т.М., професор Іващук О.І., доцент Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти: професор Братенко М.К. професор Булик Р.Є. професор Гринчук Ф.В. професор Давиденко І.С. професор Дейнека С.Є. професор Денисенко О.І. професор Заморський I.I. професор Колоскова О.К. професор Коновчук В.М. професор Пенішкевич Я.І. професор Сидорчук Л.П. професор Слободян О.М. професор Ткачук С.С. професор Тодоріко Л.Д. професор Юзько О.М. д.мед.н. Годованець О.І.



## Oliinyk I.Yu. QUANTITATIVE CONTENT OF MACROELEMENTS (Ca and Na) IN THE BONE TISSUE OF THE MAXILLA RUDIMENTS OF HUMAN FETUSES

Department of Pathological Anatomy
Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»

The quality of the jaw bone tissue is of particular importance since it is characterized by pronounced age dynamics and depends both on the course of the mineralization of the skeleton as a whole, and on the characteristics of the mineral composition of the jaw bone tissue. In the scientific literature, there is no data on the study of qualitative characteristics of the bone tissue of the maxilla rudiments in human fetus based on the quantitative content of macro elements of sodium (Na) and calcium (Ca) in the dynamics of the fetal period of prenatal ontogenesis.

The aim of the study is to investigate the age dynamics of bone marrow density indices of the maxilla of the human fetus in prenatal ontogenesis in terms of the content of macro elements of sodium (Na) and calcium (Ca). The maxilla rudiments of 95 human fetuses aged 11-40 weeks of intrauterine development (IUD) have been investigated. Methods of macroscopy, morphometry, fine preparation of objects under the control of dandruff have been used. According to the agreement on scientific collaboration with the Department of Analytical Chemistry of Ivan Franko National University (Lviv), sodium (Na) has been investigated using the methods of flame atomic emission analysis, calcium (Ca) has been studied using atomic absorption analysis on the atomic absorption spectrophotometer AAS-1N Carl Zeiss Jena, Germany using flame propane-butane-air. Calculation of macroelements has been carried out directly from the initial solutions at the appropriate wavelengths given below: calcium (Ca) -  $\lambda$  = 422.7 nm, linearity 1.0 - 10.0 mg/l, Cn = 0.05 mg/l; sodium (Na) -  $\lambda = 589.0 \text{ nm}$ , linearity of 0.1-2.0 mg/l, Cn = 0.02 mg/liter. In the study of qualitatively homogeneous aggregates, the method of statistical groupings is used where there are no qualitative changes yet, but there are quantitative differences (age groups: I - 11-16 weeks, II -17-24 weeks, III - 25 -29 weeks; IV - 30-40 weeks.). All studies have been conducted in accordance with the "Procedure for extracting biological objects from the dead, whose bodies are subject to forensic examination and pathoanatomical examination, for scientific purposes" (Mishalov V.D. et al., 2018).

It has been established that during the fetal period of the prenatal human ontogenesis in the maxilla rudiments of the fetuses, a change in the dynamics of the growth of calcium (Ca) is observed, the level of which is the highest while comparing the first and second age groups (17.41%). Further, the growth rate of this macroelement is decreasing. When comparing the second and third age groups, the increase in calcium (Ca) is negative (-8.87%). The same dynamics of calcium content (Ca), with a minus sign, can be also traced when comparing between the third and fourth age groups (-12.59%) and even between the first and fourth comparison groups (-6.47%), which, in our opinion, indicates the growth of use of calcium (Ca) at the end of the fetal period of IUD for the formation of other fetal skeleton bones. The growth rate of sodium (Na) in prenatal ontogenesis of the maxilla rudiments of the human fetus aged 11-40 weeks of the IUD confirms the positive dynamics of growth according to numerical and graphical analysis and first has a negative index (-46.75%) between I and II age groups; then is the highest while comparing II and III age groups (39.76%); decreases while comparing III and IV age groups (15.21%) and also has a negative result between I and IV comparison groups (-14.25%).

The change in the density of the maxilla bone tissue of the human fetus is the evidence of a change in the content of certain mineral elements, among which one of the main roles belongs to calcium (Ca) and sodium (Na), as the main building material. We consider this statement to be well-grounded and one that can be the basis for the development of new methods of early diagnosis of congenital anomalies of the maxillofacial area at the preclinical stages of its development and the methods of their prophylaxis by correction of the mineral composition.