МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

М А Т Е Р І А Л И

106-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького колективу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 року

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку, які проводитимуться у 2025 році №1005249

Чернівці – 2025

УДК 61(063)
М 34

Матеріали підсумкової 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2025. – 450 с. іл.

У збірнику представлені матеріали 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) зі стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

Загальна редакція: професор Геруш І.В., професорка Годованець О.І., професор Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти:
професор Батіг В.М.
професор Білоокий В.В.
професор Булик Р.Є.
професор Давиденко І.С.
професор Дейнека С.Є.
професорка Денисенко О.І.
професор Заморський І.І.
професорка Колоскова О.К.
професорка Кравченко О.В.
професорка Пашковська Н.В.
професорка Ткачук С.С.
професорка Тодоріко Л.Д.
професорка Хухліна О.С.
професор Чорноус В.О.

ISBN 978-617-519-135-4

© Буковинський державний медичний університет, 2025

Results. During the late fetal stage adipose tissue on histological sections is represented by clusters of cells that resemble a plaque or a flat island in shape. Such clusters are located in one row immediately under the loose connective tissue that forms the fascia of the leg. Adipose tissue in fetuses of this age group also consists of two types of cells: larger - unilocular adipocytes with one large lipid droplet and a nucleus shifted to the periphery, smaller in size - multilocular adipocytes with multiple lipid droplets and a nucleus in the center. In the peripheral parts of the plaque, multilocular cells prevail, and in its central parts - unilocular cells. The percentage of multilocular adipocytes is 72.7±0.16% (confidence interval 67.8-77.8% at p=0.05). The probability of a difference in the percentage of multilocular adipocytes in fetuses with a PCL of 185.0-230.0 mm and 240.0-260.0 mm by Fisher's angular transformation was high (p=0.001), which is also confirmed by the absence of intersection of confidence intervals for the compared gestational periods. In individual plaque-like accumulations of lipocytes, branches of multilocular cell strands are observed from them outward to the epidermis. It is most likely that these strands are the source of the formation of new rows of plaque-like accumulations of lipocytes. From fetuses with a PCL of 270.0-291.0 mm, adipocyte islands are located in two or more rows. In particular, in a fetus with a PCL of 275.0 mm, the subcutaneous tissue is represented by three layers of fat cell clusters: superficial, medium, and deep, which differ in shape, number of cells, and percentage ratio. In fetuses of this age group, the total number of fat cells increases. The percentage of multilocular adipocytes was 57.8±0.17% (confidence interval 51.8-63.3% at p=0.05). The probability of a difference in the percentage of multilocular adipocytes in human fetuses of 7 and 8 months of gestation according to Fisher's angular phi transformation was high (p=0.009), which is confirmed by the absence of intersection of the applied confidence intervals for the compared gestational periods. In pathological conditions, the adipose tissue of the fetus may show altered distribution and size of unilocular and multilocular adipocytes, which can affect the balance and function of these fat cells. Additionally, under such conditions, an increase in inflammatory markers within the adipose tissue may occur, potentially influencing fetal energy storage and metabolic programming, with long-term implications for postnatal health.

Conclusions. Clusters of fat cells are located around blood vessels in fetuses between 7 and 8 months of gestation. At the end of the seventh month of gestation, the percentage of multilocular adipocytes decreases while the number of unilocular adipocytes increases. Starting from 8-month-old fetuses, adipocyte islands are arranged in two or more rows, which differ in their shape, number of cells, and percentage ratio.

Pavliukovych O.V.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PHYSICIAN PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AT THE POSTGRADUATE LEVEL THROUGH PARTICIPATION IN ADVANCED WORKSHOPS AT THE *ETAF* TRAINING CENTER IN UKRAINE

Department of Forensic Medicine and Medical Law
Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. This work presents the initial results of the Humanitarian Training Center, established by the European Training Center for Disaster Victim Identification (ETAF) and Forensic Sciences. The center, which focuses on forensic medical identification of mass disaster victims, was opened in September 2023 in Chernivtsi, at Bukovinian State Medical University and the Regional Bureau of Forensic Medical Examination. It was created in response to the full-scale invasion of the russian federation’s troops into Ukraine, with a mission to address humanitarian needs during armed conflicts and mass disasters.

At the postgraduate stage, physicians have unique opportunities to enhance their qualifications and expand their professional skills by participating in workshop organized by training centers and medical institutions. Such programs may include: Hands-on Skills Practice: workshop typically focuses on practical training, allowing physicians to directly acquire new techniques, use modern equipment, and learn the latest methods under the guidance of experienced specialists.

The aim of the study. The primary objective of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of advanced workshops in enhancing the professional competencies of physicians at the postgraduate level. The study aims to identify the key benefits, challenges, and outcomes of participating in such workshops, with a focus on their role in professional development, compliance with Continuing Professional Development (CPD) requirements, and the integration of innovative medical practices into daily routines. Additionally, the study seeks to understand how these workshops contribute to the creation of professional networks and career advancement opportunities for healthcare professionals.

Material and methods. The center hosted a series of workshops that provided hands-on training and knowledge-sharing opportunities for physicians specializing in forensic medicine and other related fields. The participants included 50 physicians from various regions of Ukraine, representing diverse specialties. Their participation was voluntary, with a primary focus on those involved in the identification of victims in mass disasters.

Results. During workshop, physicians have the opportunity to work with cutting-edge medical technologies and tools, which is beneficial for implementing innovative methods in their daily practice. Workshop often include the analysis of real clinical cases, enabling participants to examine complex diagnoses and discuss the most effective treatment methods with colleagues and instructors. These events provide a platform for meeting other physicians, exchanging experiences, establishing professional relationships, which can be beneficial for career advancement. Upon completing workshop, participants often receive certificates that verify their participation and may be considered during professional evaluations.

Conclusions. Compliance with Continuing Professional Development Requirements: Participation in workshop counts toward CPD credits, which are mandatory for physicians to advance their qualifications and maintain their specialization.

Proniaiev D.V.

ANATOMY OF THE FETUS'S UTERUS IN SECOND TRIMESTER

Mykola Turkevych Department of Human Anatomy
Bukovinian State Medical University

Intoduction. Recently reproductive health of the female population has deteriorated. It depends on the peculiarities of the formation of the reproductive system in the prenatal period of human development. The age perspective in finding pathology of the female reproductive system deserves certain attention. The peak of morbidity is observed at the age of 17 – approximately the period of beginning of sexual relations. The statement that causes provoking the development of diseases of the female reproductive organs are formed in the prenatal period of human development is indisputable. But doctors do not pay proper attention to their diagnostics mainly due to the absence of complaints. The improvement of methods of perinatal pathology diagnostics plays an important role in advancing the system of scientific organization of physician's practical work. Timely diagnostics, and adequate therapy prevent acute inflammation from transforming into chronic stage, decreasing the risk of development of remote complications after diseases of the organs of the female minor pelvis.

The aim of the study. To investigate the peculiarities and morphometric parameters of fetus's uterus in second trimester.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted on 30 samples of dead fetuses (from 4 to 6 months) without any external signs of anatomical deviations or abnormalities. Within the scope of the contract on scientific cooperation certain specimens of fetuses were studied at Chernivtsi Regional Pathologic Anatomy Bureau. The materials were distributed into four groups with 10 specimen each according to the age of fetuses from 4 to 6 months. In the process of conducting the given research up-to-date adequate anatomical and morphostatistical methods were combined with the estimated probability of the obtained results including macro- and micropreparations under the control of microscope, injection of vessels with further preparation, contrast angiography and morphometry.