

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**106-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького колективу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
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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

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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.

Results. The examination of fetuses of 4-6 months of development found certain peculiarities of the structure, syntopy and topography of the uterus. 5 out of 30 fetuses had insignificant deviation of the uterine vertical axis in the frontal plane to the right. The degree of this deviation is likely to depend on the interrelation of lengths of the uterine round ligaments. Thus, in 5 cases the right uterine round ligament in fetuses of 4-6 months was shorter than the left one. An average length of the right uterine round ligament was 6,5 mm, of the left one – 7,1 mm. As to the deviation in the sagittal plane, the positions anteflexio or retroflexio were difficult to identify. In all the cases the uterus was in the intermediate position. Syntopically, in all the cases the uterus touched the anterior wall of the rectum with its posterior surface, and the posterior surface of the urinary bladder – with its anterior surface. Umbilical arteries passed from the sides at 1 mm distance. The ovaries were characterized by the biggest variety of syntopic interrelations with the uterus. In the majority of early fetuses – 8 out of 10 fetuses of the 4th month of development – the ovaries were in high position and touched the posterior surface of the uterus with their lower extremities. The high position was characterized by the ovarian localization either longitudinally the lateral walls of the rectum or in the femoral regions. In 2 cases in 4-month fetuses the ovaries were located behind the uterus by their bigger part. This position was present in the majority of fetuses of the 6th month of development. The uterus shape, or to be more precise, the shape of the uterine floor was characterized by the biggest variety of morphological signs. In 26 fetuses out of 30 the uterus was flat, from 1 to 2,5 mm thick. In 4 fetuses the uterus was of the shape close to the triangle. The uterine floor of 4-month fetuses was characterized by the following shapes: flat – 2 cases, convex – 1 case, channel – 5, tuberoso – 2. In half of the cases of 4-month fetuses (5 out of 10) the uterine floor was of a channel shape.

Conclusions. Morphologically the uterine floor shape in the second trimester changes from the channel one on the 4th month of development to the flat one on the 6th. Changes of topography and syntopy are indicative of gradual descending of the uterine tubes and ovaries. In all the cases the position of the uterine body, both anteflexio or retroflexio, was not possible to detect.

Protsak T.V.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF THE SUPERIOR SINUSES IN ELDERLY AND OLD PEOPLE

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Introduction. The increase in the number of diseases of the nose and sinuses in recent years has generated natural scientific interest in this topic, forcing scientists to find new approaches to diagnosis and treatment, as well as improve existing ones.

The aim of the study. To find out the development of the maxillary sinuses in elderly and old people.

Materials and methods. A study of the topographic and anatomical features of the maxillary sinuses was carried out on 26 preparations of the upper jaws, skulls and sections of the heads of corpses of elderly and senile people using the methods of preparation, morphometry, and radiography.

Results. In the old and senile period of human ontogenesis, the maxillary sinus is the most pronounced cavity and is located in the body of the upper jaw. It has the shape of an irregular quadrangular pyramid, the base of which is formed by the lateral wall of the nasal cavity, with the zygomatic process of the maxillary bone as its apex, and is limited by the anterior, upper, posterior, middle and lower walls.

The anterior wall of the maxillary sinus is located between the infraorbital margin of the orbit and the cellular process of the maxilla. It is covered with the cheek. On the outer surface of the bone wall under the infraorbital foramen there was a canine fossa, the depth of which was 5.2-8.3 mm. The height of the anterior wall of the sinus was 27.0-35.0 mm. Its transverse size ranged from 18 mm to 23 mm.