rate decreases sharply. At the age of 7–8 years of age the enlargement of head length is marked again being followed by the period of stability. This period lasts till 12 years of age in girls and till 13 years of age in boys. In juvenile period the length of the brain increases mainly in boys while in girls the growth of the brain lengthwise and breadthways is approximately similar.

Conclusions. Staging of the brain growth has been determined; the starting point of the period of relative stability correlates with the beginning of the first period of the adulthood.

PREVENTIVE EMBOLIZATION OF UTERINE ARTERIES AS A METHOD OF CONTROLLING MASSIVE OBSTETRIC HEMORRHAGES

Berbenyuk A. P., Efremova E. V., Chairkin I. N.

Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, Moscow, Russia
nusuk@mail.ru

Key words: *blood supply, review, uteri, embolization, hemorrhage risk, bleeding*

Aim. To assess the sphere of application, safety and efficacy of preventive embolization of uterine arteries (EMA) before obstetric interventions with a high risk of developing massive bleeding.

Material and Methods. Analysis of domestic and foreign scientific articles of recent years from the bases of Pubmed and eLibrary.

Results and Discussion. Uterine arteries embolization (UAE) in modern obstetrical practice is a common procedure which is successfully implied for surgical treatment of uterine myomas and postpartum hemorrhages. However, it is more rational to use this method in preventive purposes to avoid massive blood loss. Prophylactic UAE may be conducted during the procedure of interrupting ectopic pregnancy (cervical pregnancy or in rumen after caesarean section), as well as before removal of vascularized placenta remnants and delivery by caesarean section in case of true placenta ingrowth (placenta accreta), which helps to avoid such serious complications, as a hysterectomy. UAE is performed by catheterization of the right common femoral artery or bilateral catheterization according to recommendations. In the uterine arteries, an embolization drug is administered (usually polyvinyl alcohol). Thrombin may also be used as an embolization agent, which has a high affinity to the tissues of the body and biodegradability.

Conclusions. It is recommended for women with high hemorrhage risk or bleeding symptoms to perform an UAE before obstetrical intervention, which is a safe and effective method of combating serious blood loss, especially for those patients who want to maintain their fertility.

COLUMNAR ORGANIZATION OF PARAHIPPOCAMPAL GYRUS IN HUMAN BRAIN

Bexheti Sadi [1], Shatri Jeton [2], Ballazhi Meriton [4], Cerkezi Selim [3]

[1] Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tetovo, Republic of Macedonia; [2] Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Pristina «Hasan Prishtina»; [3] Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tetovo, Republic of Macedonia; [4] Department of Anatomy, Faculty of Medicine, University of Tetovo, Republic of Macedonia
jeton.shatri@uni-pr.edu

Key words: *cytoarchitecture, humans, parahippocampal gyrus, columnar organization, temporopolar cortex*

Backwords. The parahippocampal region, as defined in this review, comprises the cortical regions that surround the rodent hippocampus including the perirhinal, postrhinal, and entorhinal cortices. Parahippocampal gyrus is very important in the memory process. All other pathways especially from telencephalon are involved in bringing information.

Aim. This information is then processed here and through efferent roads is forwarded to hippocampus.

Material and Methods. Twelve anatomical cadaver samples of parahippocampal gyrus from two hemispheres of the brain cortex of from the age of 25 to 85 were used. They were treated with 12% formalin, isolated and dehydrated, 1040 sections were prepared in transversal and frontal plane and colored with Nissl method.

Results and Discussion. In the surface of parahippocampal gyrus, small lumps with irregular shapes have been observed. These are more significant on the first and second layer, where the cells are grouped in an island like shape, where in the middle acellular spaces are observed. These cells are composed of stellar and polygonal cells, consisting of big nucleus and cytoplasm rich in chromatin. These changes are very unique and are observed only in parahippocampal gyrus, which correspond to entorhinal area. Their size is variable, though based on our results the transversal diameter is around 0.25 to 2 mm respectively, and the longitudinal diameter is from 0.4 to 2.4 mm respectively.

Conclusions. Verruca hippocampi which define the boundaries of entorhinal area, can be observed in different sizes. Their number also differs from the right and left side, which indicates that there is an asymmetry of the entorhinal area.