LOCAL PECULIARITIES OF RENAL HEMODYNAMICS IN NORMAL CONDITION

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Key words: *segmental renal artery, norm, ultrasound, symmetry-asymmetry*

Background. For a clear demarcation of norm and pathology the knowledge of normal renal hemodynamic parameters is very important;

Aim. Nowadays is raised an interest to study in details various renal segments.

Material and Methods. In this work retrospective analysis of data obtained by vital study of 19 left and right kidneys of men 22–35 years of age without renal diseases using Doppler renal investigation of superior segmental arteries in color duplex scan mode and multislice computed tomographic angiography was performed. All kidneys were with a single renal artery. The peak systolic velocity (Vps) and the end diastolic velocity (Ved) of the blood flow, the resistive index (RI), the acceleration time (AT), origination angles and internal diameters (in millimeters) of superior segmental arteries were determined. Statistical analyses of results were performed by computer program package «Biostatistics». Differences were considered significant at p values less than 0.05.

Results and Discussion. By comparison of hemodynamic parameters of right and left superior segmental arteries statistically significant differences were not determined (Vps: on right — 37.7±0.7, on left — 40±1.0 cm/s, p>0.1; Ved: on right — 18.3±1.2, on left — 17±0.6 cm/s, p>0.1; RI: on right — 0.6±0.03, on left — 0.63±0.01, p>0.1; AT: on right — 0.08±0.01, on left — 0.09±0 second, p>0.1).Comparison of origination angles, as well as of internal diameters, of right and left superior segmental arteries did not show any statistically significant differences (origination angles — 38.0±2.0 and 46.0±9.0, p>0.1; internal diameters — 4.5±0.15 and 4.5±0.15, p>0.1).

USING OF OSTEOPLASTIC MATERIALS IN RECONSTRUCTION OF JAW BONES DURING TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH DEFECTS OF DIFFERENT ETIOLOGY

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Key words: *xenogenic materials, jaw bone defects, surgical treatment*

Aim. To increase the efficiency of surgical treatment of patients with jaw bone defects of different etiology on basis of different osteoplastic materials.

Materials and methods. On the base of Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University and the privacy medical clinic during 8 years 83 patients were under the supervision: 34 with radicular cysts upper and lower jaw; 21 had retention dystopia of third molar; 18 patients with chronic maxillary perforative sinusitis; 7 while the open sinus lifting and 3 patients with bone plasty. All patients were appropriate operated in accordance with the detected pathology and using for filling of jaw defects with different materials and combinations — collagen I type, auto bone, xenogenic complex hydroxyapatite and collagen I type, PRF. For intergroup comparison, we used Mann–Whitney U-test and $\chi 2$-test.

Results and Discussion. There were no any complications in early period after operations among all patients. They were got complex medication and daily changed of bandaging. Sutures were removed on 9–12 days. While X-ray and CT-after 1 month we watched first signs of new bone formation in the field of defects, high density osteoregenerate was found in the area filled with materials with hydrohyapaptite due to their primary features. In 3 months more pronounced signs of bone regeneration were detected. Full recovery of the bone tissue noted through 4–6 months.

Conclusions. The using of different osteoplastic materials was showed good results during filling of jaw bone defects and their chose must be done by surgeon according each clinical case.

ANATOMICAL AND SURGICAL RATIONALE OF VULVA PLASTICS

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Key words: *vulva plastics, displaced skin-fascial flap*

Aim. Improvement of the results of reconstructive plastic surgery with use of displaced skin-fascial flaps for closing wound defects on the female perineum.

Material and Methods. The study was performed on 325 objects: 21 corpses of people (women); 304 women, including 102 who studied anatomical parameters of the perineum and 202 patients who underwent surgical interventions on the perineum, followed by the closure of wound defects in various ways.

Results and Discussion. A complex of new morphometric data on the structure of the surface tissues of the female perineum was obtained. Data on the variability of anatomical parameters of the female perineum depending on the type of Constitution and body weight are presented. On the basis of anatomical data the model of formation of the moved skin-fascial flap from a back surface of a hip at plastic