logical study of the autograft bone tissue 4 months after conventional and tunneling bone grafting indicates that the bone autograft is intimately connected with the native bone tissue and there is not border between these tissues. This phenomenon can be explained by the beneficial effect of this diamond micro-saws invasion in the bone tissue, which has a positive effect on the process of bone autograft osteoregeneration.

Conclusions. The «MicroSaw» technique and Tunneling Technique have positive effect on postoperative healing of soft and bone tissue. Using Tunnel Technique and «MicroSaw» Technique reduces surgery time and makes the results more predictable.

ANATOMY MENTORING PRACTICE AS A NEW PROMISING WAY FOR TEACHING MORPHOLOGICAL SCIENCE

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Key words: *mentoring practice, novel teaching strategies, mentor, anatomy teaching*

Background. Traditionally, the anatomy of human body as the university course is associated with the number of complexities in the 1st year students. Pupils' decreased attentiveness in the period of adaptation for student`s life causes the necessity for novel teaching strategies in anatomy.

Aim. Thus, our study considers the benefits and drawbacks of new mentoring practice in Sechenov University.

Results and Discussion. Modern mentoring practice in anatomy department implies mentors teaching their coeval through education plan. The mentors are the most talented and motivated 1st year student with excellent marks during the first term-time. There are no special requests for students who will being trained; therefore, everyone could be taught within this type of program. Twenty chosen educators elaborate lesson plan in a special block of themes, and two testing controls both for student`s knowledge assessment and collecting statistics. Our intermediate results received during 2017–2018 academic years show the increased marks in five taught groups from medical, pediatrics, and foreign students' faculties. Furthermore, all the mentors from scientific faculty demonstrate great individual advancement.

Conclusions. Now we`re going to collect and analyze examination results from 13 June till 12 July for database and its further comparison with the similar ones. However, we`re convinced that our novel mentoring experience becomes necessary for all the student to recognize the responsibility for not`s only their own education, but both for qualify teaching their coeval. Finally, this unusual experience will foster awareness of student leadership attributes.

FUNCTIONAL ANATOMY OF THE CEREBRAL CORTEX: FROM BRODMANN CONCEPT TO 3D MULTIMODAL MAPS

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Key words: *3D multimodal map, neurovisualisation, neurovisualisating methods, brain mapping*

Background. In 1909, K. Brodmann have characterized 52 different areas in the cerebral cortex. For many years, neurologists and neurosurgeons have been using this map for working. However, the cortical architecture is more heterogeneous. Modern techniques of neurophysiological control allow expanding our knowledge in brain field organization.

Aim. To investigate modern data of cortical cyto-, myelo- and mesoarchitectonic organization using new neurovisualizating methods.

Material and Methods. Analysis of primary sources, reviews and dissertations, as well as articles from the Medline and Scopus databases over the past 20 years.

Results and Discussion. We consider cyto- and myeloarchitecture for defining 3D multimodal map in contrast to Brodmann brain map. New applications like Micro-optical sectioning tomography, optical coherence tomography, immunohistochemistry, receptor autoradiography — these new applications combining with computational techniques allow understanding multiple levels of brain organization.

Conclusions. Brodmann`s pioneered map is essential different from the current data. Thus, the letter confirms the hypothesis of cortical multilevel organization. This issue is not elucidate enough in Russian literature that must the preconditions for new research.

TENDINOUS INTERCONNECTIONS OF THE HAND FLEXORS

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Key words: *hand, tendinous interconnections, flexor pollicis longus, flexor digitorum superficialis, flexor digitorum profundus*

The thumb has one (flexor pollicis longus), while the other fingers have 2 flexor tendons (flexor digitorum superficialis and profundus). Interconnections of these tendons occur in about 20% of the general population and could be tendinous or tendon sheath