Circumflex artery (CA), anterior interventricular artery (AIA) and GCV form the arterio-venous triangle beneath the left auricle.

Material and Methods. Thirty two formalin-fixed adult human hearts were examined.

Results and Discussion. The arterio-venous triangle was formed in 29 (91%) specimens. Mostly (n=19; 66%) there was «open inferiorly» triangle with the GCV and AIA went in parallel. In the coronary groove the GCV ran over (n=12) or under (n=7) the CA. In 4 cases diagonal artery entered the «open inferiorly» triangle and crossed GCV. Three patterns of the arterio-venous relationship were observed at the 6 of 29 hearts (21%) with «completely closed» triangle. In four cases the GCV was under the AIA and superiorly to the CA. In one specimen the GCV was located superiorly to the both arteries, and in one case the GCV was superiorly to the AIA and under the CA.

Conclusions. «Completely open» triangle was in 4 cases. An «open superiorly» triangle was absent.

SHAPE OF MAMMARY GLANDS IN YAKUT WOMEN IN VARIOUS AGE GROUPS

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Key words: *form of mammary glands, Yakut women, corrective mammoplasty, age aspect*

Aim. Revealing the variability of the form of mammary glands in Yakut women in the age aspect for recommendations on the selection of implants for corrective mammoplasty.

Material and Methods. Morphometry of mammary glands was carried out in adult women of indigenous nationality who applied to a private clinic in Yakutsk for corrective mammoplasty. The examined women were divided into four age groups. The measurements were taken by the system for the selection of breast implants — Body Logic (Mentor Medical Systems B. V. — USA).

Results and Discussion. Analysis of the results of the study of the shape of the breast showed that the round form was most common in women aged 31–35 years, less often at 36–40 years. The round MG (mammary gland) is characterized by a uniform distribution of the gland tissues relative to the nipple-areolar complex, with relative bilateral symmetry. The broad form of MG was most often seen at the ages of 36–40 years, less often at the ages of 20–25. The wide form of the breast is characterized by a wide transverse base and a short vertical length, and an expansion of the nipple-areolar complex. The glandular tissue is denser; the skin varies widely from dense to flabby. The conical form of MG was more common in the age group of 26–30 years and less often in the first age group. This form of MG is characterized by a conic-shaped apex, directed downwards and to the sides. The glandular tissue is thin; the skin is flabby. In this case, bilateral asymmetry is observed more frequently. The tubular form of MG was less common in all age groups. The tubular form of the mammary gland is characterized by the protrusion of the mammary gland tissue mainly in the area of the nipple-areolar complex, the extended pacifier-aeroleolar complex, the hypertrophy of the nipples, and the pronounced restrictive properties of skin, especially in the lower pole of the mammary gland.

Conclusions. For anatomically substantiated planning of corrective mammoplasty tactics, adequate selection of the implant, and prevention of unwanted postoperative aesthetic complications in the long-term postoperative period, it is critically important to take into account the age and ethnicity of women.

MORPHOLOGY OF THE THYROID GLAND IN THE MALE POPULATION OF YAKUTIA IN DIFFERENT SEASONS OF THE YEAR

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Key words: *thyroid gland, morphometry, structural components, Yakutia, seasons of the year*

Aim. Establishing morphological functional features of the structural organization of the thyroid gland in men of indigenous and non-indigenous nationality of the Sakha (Yakutia) Republic in different seasons of the year.

Material and Methods. The subject of research was thyroid glands of practically healthy men of indigenous and non-indigenous nationality who died from various acute injuries incompatible with life, excluding neck injuries, in the territory of the Sakha (Yakutia) Republicin the period from January 2007 to August 2012. During research, methods of macro-and micromorphometric and immunohistochemical studies of the thyroid gland were used in the summer and winter periods of the year.

Results and Discussion. Morphometric examination of the thyroid gland in men of indigenous and non-indigenous nationality in different periods of the year (summer, winter) in virtually all glands determined areas with signs of increased and decreased activity — the thyroid gland was in continuous cyclic restructuring with periodic states of activity and rest. The histomorphological changes occurring in the