patients with primary melanoma, surgical excision is preferred.

Aim. Those with malignant melanoma, metastasizing into the gastrointestinal mucosa, can benefit from complete endoscopic resection.

Material and Methods. A 57-year-old man had a cutaneous femoral melanoma excised in 2008. Three years later he underwent subtotal pancreatic resection and splenectomy for a pancreatic tail neuroendocrine tumor. In 2013 a metastasis of the melanoma into the lower third of the gastric mucosa was discovered, the complete endoscopic mucosal resection was performed. In 2015 the neoplasma metastasized into the soft tissues of the back.

Results and Discussion. The recurrence-free period after the endoscopic mucosal resection for metastatic malignant gastric melanoma lasted more than 2 years (27–29 months). For patients with metastatic melanoma surgery remains the method of choice combined with neoadjuvant therapy, or the salvage treatment. Endoscopic resection offers an effective treatment of mucosal malignant tumors. Currently complete surgical resection with intact margins is the first-line treatment of malignant melanoma in patients with one or few solitary metastases. In some studies of sequential complete resections for recurrences the 5-year survival was about 19%. Complete resection shows much better results than the incomplete one (a 75 vs 25% 1-year survival).

Conclusions. Complete endoscopic mucosal resection can be an effective minimally invasive method of metastatic malignant melanoma treatment in the presence of solitary metachronous metastases into mucosa.

MODIFIED RADIOFREQUENCY ABLATION TECHNIQUE IN VARICOSE VEIN TREATMENT

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Key words: *radiofrequency ablation, varicose veins, VNUS ClosureFast*

Aim. Of this research is to improve the results of radiofrequency ablation (RFA) for patients with varicose veins (VV), to optimise the number of cycles on different segments of the pathologically changed vein.

Material and Methods. The study involved 74 people, both sexes (40% women, 60% men), ages from 22 to 83 years. The clinical stage of the disease was determined by C-component of the international CEAP classification (1994): 80% — C2, 16% — C3, 4% — C4. All patients underwent preoperative ultrasound examination to determine the presence of veno-venous reflux, to evaluate the diameter of the target great saphenous vein (GSV). According to the standard operation protocol of the VNUS ClosureFast device (VNUS Medical Technologies, San Jose, California), two cycles of treatment are applied on the vein segment closest to the saphenofemoral junction and one for each other target vein segment. However, if the diameter of the GSV is more than 10 mm and up to 12 mm two cycles of treatment are not enough. 20.3% (n=15) patients underwent modified RFA technique: three cycles of treatment for proximal (sapheno-femoral) segment, two cycles for the next 7-cm segments and one cycle for the distal segment.

Results and Discussion. If the diameter of the GSV is more than 10 mm and up to 12 mm the usage of multicycle RFA is justified.

Conclusions. The RFA method is effective in VV treatment of the lower limbs. The number of cycles applied to the target vein segment depends on the diameter of the latter.

ANATOMICO-HISTOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE CONTENTS OF CANALS OF THE MENTAL SPINE

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Key words: *anatomico-histological study, contents, canal, mental spine*

Aim. To examine the anatomical and radiological features of mental area of the mandible.

Material and Methods. In the course of this anatomical study was made craniometric measurement of 50 corpses, aged 18–70 years without maxillofacial pathology. For histological research were taken neurovascular bundle length of 0.1–0.2 cm of the channel region of mental spine (MS). The material was impregnated with silver nitrate by Christensen.

Results and Discussion. As a result of anatomical and radiological examinations were found 3 types of mental spine channels. I type: a narrow channel having a main direction of the mouth opening and MS down the center of the mandible projection falling into the channel of intraosseous part of the mental nerve; II type: channel having a wavy line from the mouth of the hole MS and down to the center of the mandible, perforating channel of intraosseous part of the mental nerve; III type: crumbly channel having a main direction from the MS foramen and chin pronounced curvature in the lower third, projecting

of the envelope channel intraosseous part of the mental nerve. Histological confirmed presence of nerve fibers in the composition of the bundle passing in the canal of the mental spine.

Conclusions. The presence of a system of canals in the chin awn containing thin nerves is proved. Based on the pilot study, it is possible to predict the relationship between the type of the skull and the shape of the channels.

MORPHOLOGICAL AND RADIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE CONTENTS OF CANALS OF THE MENTAL SPINE

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Key words: *mental spine, dentistry, clean, mental nerve, mandible*

Aim. Was to investigate the anatomical and radiological features of mental area of the mandible.

Material and Methods. In the course of this anatomical study was made craniometric measurement of 80 corpses, aged 18–70 years without maxillofacial pathology. For histological research were taken neurovascular bundle length of 0.1–0.2 cm of the channel region of mental spine (MS). The material was impregnated with silver nitrate by Christensen.

Results and Discussion. As a result of anatomical and radiological examinations were found 3 types of mental spine channels. I type: a narrow channel having a main direction of the mouth opening and MS down the center of the mandible projection falling into the channel of intraosseous part of the mental nerve; II type: channel having a wavy line from the mouth of the hole MS and down to the center of the mandible, perforating channel of intraosseous part of the mental nerve; III type: crumbly channel having a main direction from the MS foramen and chin pronounced curvature in the lower third, projecting of the envelope channel intraosseous part of the mental nerve. Histologically confirmed presence of nerve fibers in the composition of the bundle passing in the canal of the mental spine.

Conclusions. The presence of a system of canals in the chin awn containing thin nerves is proved. Based on the pilot study, it is possible to predict the relationship between the type of the skull and the shape of the channels.

PHASING AND UNIFICATION OF THE PEDAGOGICAL PROCESS IN THE COURSE OF OPERATIVE SURGERY AND TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY

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Key words: *operative surgery, education, anatomical material, animals*

The close connection of the discipline of operative surgery and topographic anatomy with the tasks of practical medicine is the basis of its progressive development. To solve the target settings of the subject, that is, to create models of pathological conditions and diseases with their subsequent surgical correction, surgery is used on anatomical material, on simulators, on animals (rats, rabbits, laboratory pigs). Starting classes at the Department, students at the stands and simulators master the technique of suturing on tissues with different physical and chemical properties (silicone, rubber, sponge), while mastering the technique of typical ways of forming nodes. Manipulation of the anatomical material of the next generation of surgical skills. Students master the options of methods and tools used for the following operations: laparotomy, intestinal suture, herniation, appendectomy, tracheostomy, surgery for ectopic pregnancy. It should be noted that the development of skills on simulators and stands in the future allows students to technically correctly and accurately perform standard operations on anatomical material. Operations on laboratory animals (rats, rabbits and laboratory pigs) are the next step. As a rule, these surgical interventions are performed by surgical teams of students — circle members of the Department, that is, students who have already chosen a surgical pathway on the student's bench. Thus, the phasing of approaches to the formation of practical skills in surgery and topographic anatomy can successfully solve one of the goals of the discipline: the development of methods and rules of surgery.

ADVANTAGES OF SURGICAL LASER IN THE PROVISION OF DENTAL SURGICAL CARE IN PATIENTS WITH HEMOSTATIC DISEASES

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Key words: *surgical laser, dentistry, hemostatic diseases, platelet*

Aim. To evaluate the benefits of surgical treatment of patients with hemostatic diseases using the erbium laser.

Material and Methods. 47 patients with failures of platelet functions who needed dental surgical treat-