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-