

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

Kytko O. V.¹, Vasiliev Y. L.¹, Dydykin S. S.¹, Saleeva G. T.², Saleev R. A.², Kuzin A. N.³

¹ Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation (Sechenov University); ² Kazan State Medical University of the Ministry of Healthcare of Russia, Kazan, Russia;

³ A. I. Yevdokimov Moscow State University of Medicine and Dentistry, Moscow, Russia

y_vasiliev@list.ru

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

Laptina V. I., Nelipa M. V., Kutko O. V.

Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University (Sechenov University), Moscow, Russia

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

Larionova E. V.¹, Tarasenko S. V.¹, Melikyan A. L.²

¹ Sechenov First Moscow State Medical University, Moscow, Russia; ² National Research Center for Hematology, Moscow, Russia
emletter@mail.ru

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-

ment were operated with the application of laser radiation. An erbium laser with a wavelength 2940 nm was used. In the preoperative period all the patients have undergone clinical, radiological and laboratory study of blood. The patients were consulted by a hematologist. The number of homocysteine in the mixed saliva and the number of fibroblast growth factors β were determined.

Results. None of the patients had postoperative bleeding, post-surgical pain. Complete epithelization took 11–12 days. The results of immunoenzyme analysis confirmed a small lesion and good tissue regeneration after the erbium laser application.

Conclusions. Important advantages of laser application in surgical treatment of patients with hemostatic disorders were reliable hemostasis and low injury rate.

VARIATIONS OF LOBES AND FISSURES IN HUMAN FETAL LUNGS: A CADAVERIC STUDY

Lazarova D.¹, Nakeva N.¹, Dodevski A.¹, Kostovski M.²

¹ Institute of Anatomy; ² Institute of Histology, Medical Faculty Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

Key words: lungs, oblique fissure, horizontal fissure, fetuses

Background. The human lungs are divided by fissures into lobes, which facilitate movements of lobes in relation to one another. Anatomical variations of lungs including number, fissures and lobes are at utmost important.

Aim. The study was done to note the morphological variation of the fissures and lobes in fetal lungs.

Material and Methods. 62 human fetuses from 12 weeks to 40 weeks of gestational age were collected from the department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, University Clinic Hospital, after getting formal permission from the concern authority/persons and the Institutional Ethics Committee. After fixation in 10% formalin, fetuses were dissected and both lungs were removed for examinations.

Results and Discussion. On the right side, 8 specimens showed incomplete oblique fissure, 39 specimens showed incomplete horizontal fissure, 1 specimen showed absence of horizontal fissure and 9 specimens showed superior accessory fissure. On the left side, 5 specimens showed incomplete oblique fissure and the left minor fissure was seen in 8 specimens.

Conclusions. Knowledge of lobes and fissures in a particular population might help the clinician during diagnosis and partial resection of lungs. This may reduce morbidity and mortality associated with lung disease.

FEATURES OF THE PERSON HEART TOPOGRAPHY IN 16–22 WEEKS OF PRENATAL ONTOGENESIS

Liashchenko D. N.

Orenburg State Medical University, Orenburg, Russia,
Human Anatomy Department
lyaschenkod@mail.ru

Key words: fetal heart, topography, fetal surgery

Background. Now the person heart is one of subjects to fetal operations.

Aim. Therefore information about heart topography and its features in the prenatal period are necessary for doctors of various profile. Obtaining new data on heart topography at person fetus of 16–22 weeks of development became a research objective.

Material and Methods. Material of this research is 30 fetus torsos of both sexes without pathology of chest and abdomen organs.

Results and Discussion. Results of a research have shown that in 16–22 weeks of prenatal ontogenesis the superior, inferior and right borders of heart are extended with the stability of left border. The left border of heart throughout all studied age period doesn't change the localization and has the projection on the left anterior axillary line. The right border of the heart is displaced to the right by 22nd week: at 60% of samples have the projection on parasternal line, at 40% — on right middle clavicle line. Heart is displaced closer to the anterior chest wall by 22nd week. Sinotopia of fetal heart has individual distinctions which are shown in relationship of heart with the thymus, the esophagus and the left lung. Distances from heart to surrounding organs are increased ranging from 5% (to the left main bronchi) up to 69% (the right vagus nerve).

Conclusions. Thus the heart topography in 16–22 weeks of ontogenesis has the features which have to be considered at fetal operations.

CHANGES IN TOPOGRAPHY OF THE RETROPERITONEAL ORGANS IN TWO BODY POSITIONS: ON THE BACK AND ON THE SIDE

Liashchenko S. N., Demin D. B., Urazov D. F.

Orenburg State Medical University, Orenburg, Russia
serglyashenko@mail.ru

Key words: kidney, displacement, retroperitoneal organs, topography

Aim. The aim is to study the changes in topography of the retroperitoneal organs at body position on the back and in the lateral position.

Material and Methods. Data of multispiral CT-scan of 36 patients with body position on the back and lateral side were studied. 19 patients were with the left side, 17 with the right side body position. There were 19 women (52.8%) and 17 men (47.2%). The middle age was 57.3±12.2 year. The system of coordinates has been offered. The vertical