

Results and Discussion. As a result of the study, it was found that the elastic-strength properties of the ligaments of the spine and the joints of the extremities depend on the features of their internal structure: the form and the mutual arrangement of the fibrous elements.

Conclusions. The answers of functional biomechanical tests also depend on the external shape of the bone. The relationship between the bone biomechanical properties from human somatotype has been established.

JUSTIFICATION OF THE OPERATIVE INCREASE OF MAMMARY GLANDS

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It is hardly possible to find a woman who would never have thought about correcting the shape of her breasts. Someone would like to just pull it up, someone — to do less, but most of the ladies, dissatisfied with their forms, would like to still increase it. Moreover, breast augmentation, or augmentation of the mammary glands, is one of the most popular plastic surgery in the world. The operation to increase the mammary glands is shown mainly to women who have a small breast size, which often leads to discomfort, dissatisfaction with themselves, psychological problems. Also, many women after pregnancy, breastfeeding or strong weight loss note that the breast has significantly changed shape, has become smaller or sagged. This problem also leads to psychological problems, a woman begins to feel shy of her body, intimate problems may begin, and cases of severe depression develop. In this case, the woman also comes to the rescue of mammoplasty. Based on the knowledge of topographic anatomy, the blood supply of the mammary gland is carried out through the branches of the internal thoracic artery, lateral thoracic artery and 3–7 posterior intercostal arteries from the thoracic aorta. And the perforating branches of the intercostal arteries take an insignificant part. The venous network consists of a surface and a deep system. Deep veins accompany the arteries and flow into the axillary, internal thoracic, lateral thoracic and intercostal veins, partly into the external jugular vein. From the superficial veins of the mammary gland, blood flows into the dermal veins of the neck, shoulder, side wall of the chest and veins of the epigastric region. Surface and deep veins form plexuses in the thickness of the gland, skin, subcutaneous tissue and widely anastomosed with each other, with the veins of neighboring regions and the opposite breast. Therefore, the enlargement of the mammary glands with the help of implants can be performed through the incisions in three places:

in the crease under the breast; on the margin of the areola; in the armpit area. Modern breast implants are a hard shell made of medical silicone with a smooth or textured surface. This shell is filled with gel or saline solution. The shape of the breast implants can be round or drop-shaped — the first create a pleasant roundness in the upper chest, while the second repeat the natural forms. Breast augmentation can be combined with their lifting-the need and possibility of combining these two operations is discussed during a consultation with the doctor.

ANATOMICAL SUBSTANTIATION OF ABDOMINOPLASTY

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Key words: *abdominoplasty, correction, anatomy*

Abdominoplasty is an operation to correct abdominal contours. Most often the stomach is stretched by pregnancy or by fast weight gain. And if diet and exercise in most cases help get rid of excess fat, stretched muscles and skin to return to the original state with their help is not always possible. And for many women, this is causing serious depression. They can no longer freely buy the desired clothes, undress on the beach and in the pool, etc. Improve their quality of life called abdominoplasty — its effectiveness when used for this purpose is confirmed by research. Thanks to abdominoplasty, the abdomen decreases in volume and becomes flat, the waist is formed. The operation on the plastic of the abdomen begins with a transverse incision above the pubis. The incision is made along the bikini line, so that later the scar could be hidden under the underwear. After this, the skin flap is peeled to the costal arch, highlighting the navel. Having thus opened the rectus abdominis muscles, the surgeon sews them in a new position, forming a waist. Excess skin with subcutaneous fat is removed. The navel is formed anew to move it to a new place on the skin flap that has been peeled off. Sometimes plastic surgery is performed only in the lower abdomen without transfer of the navel — this operation is called «mini-abdominoplasty». Also abdominoplasty can be combined with liposuction.

ABOUT EDUCATIONAL PROCESS PROVIDING AT THE DEPARTMENT OF TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMY AND OPERATIVE SURGERY OF KSMU

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Key words: *education, corpses, anatomy, preparation*

The department of topographical anatomy and operative surgery has arisen for joint teaching of applied anatomy and operative surgery on corpses. Since the beginning of the 20th century the program