Conclusions. Presence of anastomoses between branches supplying pancreas has clinical significance for surgery, especially when performing proximal pancreatic resections.

VARIANT ANATOMY OF THE CORONARY ARTERIES

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Key words: *coronary arteries, heart, anatomy, coronary anastomoses*

Aim. The study was designed to establish anatomical features of the heart arteries depending on the heart shape and type of the blood supply and to reveal the presence of inter- and intra-arterial coronary anastomoses.

Material and Methods. Using cryoprepartion we examined 140 macro-preparations of the adult heart (aged 18–45 years) of both sexes.

Results and Discussion. At the most common right-coronary type (51.4% of cases, $p<0.05$) of heart blood supply in 83.3% of cases the heart was of dolicho-ventricular shape and in 16.7% of meso-ventricular shape ($R=0.87$); the degree of anastomoses development (both intra-and inter-systemic) was defined as the average. Myocardial bridges were detected in 43.1% of cases of the right-coronary type hearts. Most often (93.5%) of myocardial bridges were located above the anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery, and only in 6.5% of cases — over the right coronary artery ($p<0.05$). At the left-coronary type of blood supply (25.7% of cases) all hearts were brachio-ventricular shape ($R=0.87$), the degree of anastomoses development was defined as low and myocardial bridges were less common ($p<0.05$) than in other types (13.9% of cases) and in all cases were located above the anterior interventricular branch of the left coronary artery.

Conclusions. The study of the variant anatomy of the coronary arteries is of a great interest because it influences outcomes of the cardiovascular diseases prophylaxis and treatment.

PECULIARITIES OF THE STRUCTURAL ORGANIZATION OF THE ARTERIAL SUPPLY IN LIVER

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Key words: *blood supply, liver, MCT, pancreatic arteries*

Aim. The aim of the study was to establish general patterns and individual anatomical variability of the hepatic arterial supply.

Material and Methods. 150 multispiral computed tomography scans were examined.

Results and Discussion. Our study revealed new variants and features of the structural organization of the hepatic arterial supply: a) a significant amount (25.2%) of additional arteries in the right lobe, in the left lobe — 4.7%, both lobes — 0.7%; b) trifurcation of the proper hepatic artery in the hilus of liver: in addition to the right and left branches, there was an artery to the quadrate lobe of liver, from which in turn departed a branch to the lesser curvature of the stomach; c) the length of the common hepatic artery depends on the shape of the duodenum: short artery (5.2±0.37 mm) — in its vertical form ($p<0.0001$); long (27±0.3 mm) — in horizontal ($p<0.0001$); intermediate length (7.1±0.3 mm) — in horseshoe-shaped ($p<0.0001$) form; d) the first hepatic segment is the most variable depending on the number of arteries (from 4 to 5 arteries in 19.2%) ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions. Presence of the intra and intersistemic anastomoses of pancreatic arteries influences the outcome after surgical treatment of pancreatic diseases and should be carefully studied during preoperative examination.

MORPHOLOGICAL VARIANTS OF MENISCUS OF KNEE JOINT AND ITS CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS, AN AUTOPSY STUDY

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Key words: *autopsy, incidence, knee joint, meniscus*

Aim. The objective of the present study was to study the various shapes of medial and lateral menisci of human knee joint and to determine the prevalence of discoid lateral meniscus in Indian population.

Material and Methods. The present study included 25 human bodies, which were available at the medico legal autopsy in a government hospital in India. Among them 10 were male and 15 were females. There were 50 knee joints (25 right sided and 25 left sided) being studied, which included 50 medial menisci and 50 lateral menisci. Totally 100 menisci were studied.

Results and Discussion. Among the medial meniscus, 34 (68%) were resembling 'sided v' shape, 7 (14%) had 'crescent' shape, 4 had sickle shape (8%), 'C' shape was observed in 3 cases (6%) and 2 were having 'sided U' shape (4%). The present study observed that 29 lateral menisci were having incom-