Aim. To obtain new morphometric data on the rectum structure and its relationship with bones on the prenatal stage.

Material and Methods. The present investigation was based on the study of the sectional material of 25 human fetuses both sexes of 16–22 weeks gestation from collection of Human Anatomy Department, OrSMU. It was used by macromicroscopic preparation, the method of cuts according to N. I. Pirogov, histology method.

Results and Discussion. The rectum is cylindrical in shape, without bends, its diameter increases from 2.66±0.5 to 4.56±0.8 mm during the studied period. The thickness of the rectal wall is 0.5±0.03 mm. At the level of pelvic inlet the distance from the rectum to lateral walls of the small pelvis cavity is 4.5±0.07 mm on the right and 5.1±0.07 mm on the left side. The distance from the rectum to anterior wall of the cavity is on average 7.2±0.07 mm, to posterior wall — 0.3±0.07 mm. At the level of pelvic outlet the rectum surrounded by perineal muscles is located in the center of the pelvic diaphragm of the perineum, the distance between the rectum and internal surface of the sciatic bones was 2.43±0.3 mm on the right side, 2.96±0.3 mm on the left.

Conclusions. The detailed knowledge of the developmental anatomy of the rectum will help to the clinicians and fetal surgeons.

ANATOMICAL VARIATIONS AND DIMENSIONS OF ARTERIES IN THE POSTERIORCIRCLE OF WILLIS

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Key words: *the circle of Willis, variations of posterior part, diameters of arteries, length of arteries*

Background. The circle of Willis (COW) as an anastomotic polygon at the base of the brain, forms an important collateral network to maintain cerebral blood perfusion. Most of the variations have been reported on posterior cerebral and posterior communicating arteries.

Aim. The aim of this study was to investigate different anatomic variations and dimensions of posterior part of the COW and their prevalence.

Material and Methods. This is an observative descriptive study performed at the University Clinical Center, Clinic of Radiology. A randomized sample of 513 angiographic examinations in adult patients of both sexes without clinical manifestations for cerebrovascular disease who were instructed to exploration is included.

Results and Discussion. The complete anterior part of COW is common with 77.7% of the all subjects, while the posterior part had a complete structure in 27.6% of the cases. The prevalence of unilateral FTPComA was 14.7% and bilateral FTPComA was found in 12.9%, while hypoplasia or absence of both PCoAin 45.8%. All dimensions of the arteries are larger in male than female, except the diameter of PCoA that is larger in female ($p<0.05$). Significant differences were found in diameters of arteries between the younger and theolder age groups.

Conclusions. Similar to other studies, most variations are related to the posterior part of the circle of Willis. Thus, knowledge of the variations, diameter and the length of the arteries of the circle of Willis has a great importance in interventional radiology for various endovascular interventions as well as during anatomy lessons.

MODERN METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND SURGERY OF INTRADERMAL PAPILLOMAS OF THE MAMMARY GLANDS

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Key words: *mammary gland, ductal papilloma, sonography, galactoductography, ductoscopy, laser surgery*

Aim. Analysis of diagnostic results and minimally invasive laser treatment of intrapropate papillomas (IPP).

Material and Methods. A retrospective analysis of 64 clinical cases from the mammary gland (MG). The main group — 28 patients after minimally invasive laser operations under the supervision of ultrasound, control group — 36 women who underwent resection of MG. Runway processing was carried out based on the use of 2 kJ of energy to destroy 1 cm^3 of tissue. To study local changes 3 days after the laser destruction of the runway, 15 women underwent histological examination of the biopsy specimens.

Results and Discussion. Allocations from the left nipple were 43 patients, 21 — from the right. 79% of the precipitations were spontaneous. Hemorrhagic nature of the secretion was observed in 26.5% of patients, serous-hemorrhagic — in 32.4% and serous — in 41.1%. Cytologically papillary complexes are found in 29% of cases. Sonographically, the runway was found in 6 women, radiographically in 23. The galactoductography was used in 58 cases. Visualization of the runway during duskoscopy — in 88% of cases. As a result of the complex diagnos-