tic approach, an accurate preoperative diagnosis was obtained in 97.2% of patients.

Conclusions. The possibility of treatment in outpatient settings and insignificant traumatic intervention make it possible to avoid postoperative complications and shorten the period of incapacity for work.

A NEW METHOD FOR SEALING THE IATROGENIC RUPTURES OF FETAL MEMBRANES IN THE PROCESS OF FETAL OPERATIONS

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Key words: *fetoscopic hanging, newborns, fetal membrane, sealing*

Background. The present study is aimed at developing a method for sealing iatrogenic ruptures of amniotic membranes in fetuscopic interventions.

Aim. The applied technique is safe and effective for hermetic sealing of fetal membranes in fetoscopy and allows to reduce the frequency of iatrogenic complications, expand the indications for fetal surgical operations.

Material and Methods. The research contributes to the transition of domestic fetal surgery to high-tech health care and technologies for preserving the health of newborns. In V. I. Kulakov National Medical Research Center of Obstetrics, Gynecology and Perinatology developed a method and created the main components for sealing iatrogenic ruptures: a tissue sealant from the blood components of the mother, plasma enriched with platelets, which can be injected into the region defect of the fetal bladder in the form of a gel and a new type of amniotic catheter. PRP+activator is injected consecutively for 30 seconds through a specially designed amniotic catheter for this procedure, followed by activation of platelet degranulation and polymerization of fibrin directly in the defect area, which effectively seals the trocar hole from the inner and outer surfaces of the membranes and does not cause premature rupture of the membranes.

Results and Discussion. A specially designed amniotic catheter is guided through the trocar into the amniotic fetal cavity and is retained in the latter by inflating the balloon of a round or semilunar shape at the proximal end of the device, thereby allowing it to closely adhere to the fetal membranes and the uterine wall, preventing detachment of the membranes and leakage into the uterine cavity of the inserted through a biological sealant catheter. Thus the sealant reliably closed the place of iatrogenic rupture of the fetal membrane. Thus, the developed technique for hermetic sealing of membranes with the algorithm for introducing sealant components (platelet degranulation activators) for regulating its transition from the liquid state to the solid state and the method of using the new amniotic catheter model make it possible to use this method in clinical practice.

VARIABILITY OF ARTERIES BRANCHING AS A FORM OF TRANSFORMATION OF EMBRYOLOGICAL PATTERN

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Key words: *variability of arteries branching, classical variant of branching, artery*

According to the data of the literature and our investigation data, variability of arteries branching is revealed in 15–47% of cases. The classical variant of the coeliac trunk branching (branching into 3 branches), according to the nomenclature method of accounting for branches, is revealed in 72–98% of cases, according to the quantitative method of accounting — in 27–66% of cases. The classical version of the divergence of the branches from the aortic arch is revealed in 64–84% of cases. Some arteries, such as the internal carotid artery (in the neck), the common carotid as well as the external iliac arteries, according to the concept of branching of large paired arteries, as a rule, have no branches and any branching variability. We consider introducing the coefficient of arteries branching, which is calculated according to the usual scheme, for comparative characteristics of branching of different arteries. Arterial branching is genetically determined, but it is transformed into final variations according to the structural features of this region and the features of hemodynamic in the primary arterial vessels.

ARCHICORTEX AND PALEOCORTEX MORPHOGENESIS PECULIARITIES IN ALCOHOL INTOXICATION

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Key words: *archicortex, paleocortex, alcohol, neurons*

Aim. The purpose of our study was a comparative hystomorphological characteristic of archicortex and paleocortex in alcohol intoxication.

Material and Methods. The experiment was performed on white mongrel male rats, which were