



admission RTS scale and TRISS probability. Less significant correlations were between fibrinogen concentration on 1-2-d day and these trauma objective scales.

There were significant differences in β -Naphthol test on 1-2-d and 5-6-th days after trauma between two groups of patient, more expressed on 5-6-th day. Appearance of positive and strongly positive β -Naphthol test on 5-6-th day after trauma increases probable mortality from 18.47 – 19.37% to 26.91 – 28.08%.

Conclusions. Hypocoagulation occurs early from the 1-2-d day of trauma in equal extent for both groups of patients with the severe combined thoracic trauma. Coagulation abnormalities are the result of vital functions disturbances (the level of traumatic shock) rather than direct mechanical tissue injury. Disseminated intravascular coagulation with a fibrinolytic phenotype at an early phase of trauma is the predominant and initiative pathogenesis of trauma-related coagulopathy with maximal expression on 5-6-th day of posttraumatic period.

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THE CRANIOMETRY OF THE SKULL VAULT AT ADULT PEOPLE

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Actuality. The vault of skull (fornix) is the roof of the head and brain, brain forming protection and vital structures located there in. A number of authors studied the characteristics of the structure of the skull, its bone formation, considered in the age and the individual aspects, will highlight a science – craniology. We should not forget that the cranial vault is the main field for surgical approaches to different parts of the brain, in which are carried out and a burr hole formed the necessary different shapes and sizes.

The aim of research is determine a range of main linear parameters of vault of skull at adult people, from the standpoint of the doctrine of individual anatomical variability. The study carried out on 40 specimens of skulls of adults using conventional techniques of craniometric researches.

Materials and methods. The vault of skull has a pronounced longitudinal range of parameters in adults. So, the main length of the cranial vault corresponds to the length of the skull and the distance



between two craniometric points: gl (glabella) and op (opistocranium). This parameter ranges from adult males from 17.0 to 19.5 cm, making the amplitude variation of 2.5 cm; in female – from 16.2 to 17.5 cm with amplitude of 1.3 cm lengths.

Results. It was found that in the brachimorph shape of the skull length cranial vault varies from 17.0 to 17.9 cm ($l = 17.37$ cm, $\sigma = 0.545$, $m = 0.198$) in men and $l = 16.56$ cm, $\sigma = 0.5620$, $m = 0.185$ – for women, while there is a variation of the amplitude of 0.7-0.9 cm when mesomorph form range of the parameter of the cranial vault does not exceed 17,8-18,3 cm ($l = 17.98$ cm, $\sigma = 0.385$, $m = 0.115$) in men and 16.7-17.2 cm ($l = 16.95$ cm, $\sigma = 0.411$, $m = 0.121$) in female and forms amplitude variation within a 0.5 cm in both genders. Accordingly, in the dolichomorph form set range of variability of the length of the

vault in male from 18.0 to 19.5 cm ($l = 18.87$ cm, $\sigma = 0.628$, $m = 0.170$) and in female: the range from 17.0-17.5 ($l = 17.22$ cm, $\sigma = 0.630$, $m = 0.168$), variants having the amplitude of 1.5 and 0.5 cm, respectively. This indicates a genetically reasonable relationship gradually increasing the longitudinal setting of the cranial vault from brachimorph to meso- and dolichomorph.

Conclusions. The study established a range of basic morphometric parameters of the cranial vault with a predominance of all parameters in males. It defines the expression the dependence of the longitudinal parameters of the cranial vault on the type of structure of the head, with their progressive increase from brachimorph to dolichomorph. The statistical analysis revealed laws, confirming their importance.

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THE INFLUENCE OF BLOOD GROUP ON THE FORMATION OF HUMAN CHARACTER

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Actuality. Blood is a liquid loose connective tissue, with different for all organisms. It performs two vital functions: saturates the body with nutrients

and does not allow non-resident agents adversely affect us. We touched on this problem, in our opinion related with blood, as the formation of character for a single