Results. It is established that, according to the length-height index, it is possible to divide all variants of MRI images of the corpus callosum of men and women into three main shapes – low-convex, medium-convex and high-convex, which are directly dependent on the shape of the neurocranium. This dependence is determined on the basis of the proportional ratio of the corpus callosum length along the constricting chord to the longitudinal dimension of the neurocranium. The index of this ratio is 2.6, which allows to determine a person's rostrum-caudal size of a corpus callosum on the basis of the length of the neurocranium. This size does not correspond to the actual length of the corpus callosum, which can be calculated in approximate value by summing the lengths of the two thighs of its trunk convex. The metric ratio of this size does not directly depend on the length of the neurocranium, since it varies individually with a relative coefficient of 2.3.

Conclusion. Thus, if the ratio of the rostro-caudal size of the corpus callosum to the length of the neurocranium is a constant indicator among people of the second period of mature age, then taking into account its actual length this parameter is variable. This suggests that the rostro-caudal size of the corpus callosum (and its ratio to the length of the neurocranium) is the result of phenotypic development of the brain, whereas its actual length is determined by the subject's genotype and can serve as an indicator of its psychophysiological characteristics.

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THE DYNAMICS OF ORGANISM ALLERGY INDICATORS IN GUINEA PIG BLOOD AT SKIN BURNS WITH DIFFERENT ORIGIN

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Introduction. Burn is an injury of the organic tissue primarily caused by heat, radiation, electricity, friction or in contact with chemicals. According to World Health Organization 1,80,000 deaths occur because of burns every year. In addition to those who dies, millions are left with lifelong disabilities and disfigurement. According to above the study of burn injury course and the development of a new method of diagnostic and treatment is an actual medical problem. However, despite the availability of data, the comparative study of biochemical parameters during burn with different origin course have not been carried out yet. Aim. The comparative study of organism allergy indicator dynamics in guinea pig blood under experimental thermal, chemical and radial burns of skin.

Matherials and methods. The study was carried out on white four-month-male guinea pigs were kept in standard vivarium conditions. Working with animals was conducted according to the requirements controlling the animals using for experimental purposes. Thermal burn was caused by contact way, chemical – by 20% hydrochloric acid solution application. Radial burn was caused by

X-ray influence at the exposition dose 60 Gr. In should be noted that this model was developed especially for local radial injuries cause without radial disease occurrence. To assess the degree of allergization of the organism the eosinophile %, middle and large circulating immune complexes (CIC) were investigated within an hour, at 1, 3, 5, 7 and 10 days after the application of all burns, and in the case of radial burn - even at 21 and 35 days. Detection of eosinophils is performed in blood smears stained by Romanovsky. Detection of circulating immune complexes (CIC) in blood serum was performed by spectroturbidimetric method.

Results. The result of research showed the similar dynamics of the wound state is thermal and chemical burns. At 1 day, a defect is formed which begins to be closed up by granulation at 5th day and at the 21st day the wound is fully epithelized. A completely different picture is observed under radial skin burn: from 1 day till 7 there are no visible changes, indicating the presence of a latent period. From 10 days, the defect is covered with scab and an ulcer is formed for 21 days, which is ultimately formed at 35th day. The investigated parameters similar showed the similar dynamics under thermal and chemical burns. The maximal percentage of eosinophils, level of large and middle CIC are observed after 1 day after injury; at the 7th day these parameters were not significantly differ from control. The radial burn showed other dynamics. The eosinophil percentage was not significantly differing from control per first ten days with following decrease and minimal value at 35th day after burn. In contrast, the middle and large CIC progressive accumulation was observed in blood during all period of radial burn course investigation.

Conclusion. The getting result showed the similar dynamics of researched parameters under chemical and thermal burns which shows the normal process of wound healing. The increase in the CIC level and decrease the eosinophil level under radial burn indicates the chronization of the inflammatory process and progressive damage to tissues.

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THE PREVALENCE OF ORTHOSTATIC HYPOTENSION AMONG YOUNG PEOPLE

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Introduction. Currently, preventive medicine is the basis of the health care systems of the most developed countries of the world, and investments in this area are believed as a most effective among all investments in the health care industry (Гульчій О.П., 2013). The autonomic nervous system (ANS) is one of the most influential complex systems providing adaptation of the body to environmental changes. It helps to maintain homeostasis by coordinating activities of systems.