



in the number of 14 were included. In the "morphological" group the rats in the number 84 were included. The study was subdivided into two stages. In the first stage the observation and time study of physical activity of the white rats were formed from the first day and during the first month of postnatal life, the weight of the body and size of the rats were determined. In the second stage of work we measured morphometric parameters of the brain and cerebellum (their sizes, masses were determined). Weighing was performed twice daily (at 9:00 and 19:00). During the first 22 days of postnatal life of not pedigree rats weight of the brain increased from 7 to 12 days, and the weight of the cerebellum remained evenly over the entire period of observation. To the 22nd day the relative weight of the brain and cerebellum remains at indicators of newborn animals and the end of the formation of the folds of the cerebellar cortex.

Conclusion. It is found that a mature state of motor activity specific to the type of animal is reached to the 22 day.

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THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE THYMUS GLAND IN FETUSES AND NEWBORNS. INNERVATION AND BLOOD SUPPLY

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Methods and materials. The study was conducted on the corpses of 20 fetuses and newborns (5 fetuses and 7 newborns and 8 preparations of the organocomplexes of the head, neck and chest (3 fetuses and 5 newborns)). Morphometric method, macroscopic-microscopic dissection by V.P.Vorobevu, vascular injection technique (using ink-gelatin mixture of red and blue), histological (hematoxylin at Krutsay at Bilshovskommu-Gross) were used.

Results. Full development of thymus gland (TG) is completed by the time of birth. The gland is located in the thoracic cavity in the anterior mediastinum. We have identified three major forms of gland: the leaf-like (80%), conical-like (15%) and horseshoe-like (5%). According to the number of shares we have characterized TG as: one-lobed (5%), bi-lobed (85%) and trilobe (10%). The TG is supplied with blood by main (75%) and accessorial (25%) arteries. Go to the main branches we assigned internal thoracic artery and inferior thyroid artery. (they were present in all the studied preparations and had a relatively large diameter). As accessorial blood vessels we counted the branches of the aortic arch (7%), brachiocephalic trunk (15%), and upper thyroid artery (3%). The cervical and thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic trunk, phrenic and vagus nerves (its parasympathetic fibers) supply TG. A constant source of sympathetic innervation is the middle cervical and star-shaped ganglia.

Conclusion. The structure of TG is characterized by individual anatomical variability and depended by the shape and number of lobes.