



regains its strength, the patient is weaned from the heart-lung machine and the heart and lungs resume their normal functions. Open heart surgery typically follows by a two to three month recovery period. PAVR is a promising new treatment for patients who are not ideal candidates for traditional open heart surgery. The surgeon starts by making a small incision in the upper leg and then inserting a catheter, outfitted with a deflated balloon, in the femoral artery. The catheter is guided up into the chambers of the heart, where the balloon is inflated to open up the diseased aortic valve. This catheter is removed and a second catheter, outfitted with a synthetic valve crimped around a deflated balloon, is moved into the dilated opening. After positioning the catheter, the surgeon inflates the balloon to expand the new valve and secure it into place. The entire procedure, performed under local and/or general anesthesia, takes 90 minutes, which is followed by a few days of recovery. A total of 2,309 references were identified through the five electronic database searches. All-cause mortality was not significantly different between the PAVR and AVR treatment groups during the periprocedural period - 7.5% vs. 6.9%. Similarly, no significant differences were identified at 12 months - 18.9% vs. 16.0%, or beyond 12 months - 28.8% vs. 30.1%. Cardiovascular related mortality was also not significantly different between PAVR and AVR during the periprocedural period - 3.7% vs. 3.6%, 12 months - 12.8% vs. 11.3, or beyond 12 months - 17.7% vs. 15.5%.

Conclusion. An aortic valve replacement carries a risk of complications, some of which can be life-threatening. Although, the risk of dying is much higher without surgery. Thereby, the type of AVR is the choice of surgeon and patient. As the research revealed that both PAVR and AVR are almost equally safe and effective.

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AGE CHARACTERICS OF THE EXTRACRANIAL PART OF HUMAN'S FACIAL NERVE

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Introduction: There is not enough fully rejected ontogenetic peculiarities of morphology of the facial nerve. Important and insufficiently developed question is intraorganic distribution of branches of the facial nerve in the mimic muscles.

Materials and methods: Macromicroscopic method.

Results: Study age characteristics of the facial nerve of the person shows that at different ages there is a different branching pattern of the nerve. On the following of our preparations we see a fit to distinguish 2 basic stages in development of facial nerve certain character of his branching is peculiar that. First stage: from the early period of embryogenesis (the appearance of the trunk of the facial nerve) and before the birth; the second stage: after birth through old age. In each stage of development of the facial nerve person can distinguish between periods, reflecting the change in the topography of the trunk and following branches, relationships, and vzaimootnoshenii muscles official expression, as well as with front part of the skull. Undoubtedly, the selection of stages and periods in the development of the facial nerve, to a certain extent conditional, thematisieren. In the first period of development (embryos 10 and 12mm length) facial nerve is divided only on the following branches. The second period is the germ of older age (starting with 16mm length) facial nerve is already divided into basic and end branches. Since dogdogmating age, in embryo, defines all peripheral branches of the facial nerve, and tekuteku some connection facial nerve with trigeminal nerve and cervical plexus. The third period is the foetus of



three months and up-clearly define the relationships between the peripheral branches, as well as its links with other nerves. In this worst we first note the presence of asymmetrical placement of branches and its nerve. The fourth period - facial nerve is the foetus of four-month age - is divided into two main branches, rarely three and four. In the period observed variability of the peripheral nerve branches, especially cheek; there are also numerous links facial nerve troinicnogo. Sometimes they are placed on several levels. Fifth period – foetus 5-6 months of age, we observed significant differences in the pattern of branching main branches: so, in one case, a branch of the facial nerve had expressed the looping nature, in another connection between the branches were isolated. Sixth period - the foetus 7-9 months strenuously began to develop, in addition to the brain and facial skull. Part of the skull, which is reflected on the topography of the branches of the facial nerve, especially the bottom. In this age group is increasing variability of the peripheral branches, mainly cheek. Along with differences in the nature of branching observed variability in the internal structure of the nerve (the asymmetry beam structure nerve foetus 7 months old)

Conclusion. During all periods of development of changes in the nature of branching nerve occur in close Association with the growth and functional morphological differentiation of all the facial nerve-muscle system, and also with those changes skull, especially his facial part, which takes place in connection with age.

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EPIDEMIOLOGY OF HELMINTHIASIS IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. Helminthiasis , or worm infestation call a large group of diseases that are caused by parasitic worms . This is the most "mass" of the disease: everyone in his life at least once faced with this problem . Helminths can cause people to destroy various organs and systems that adversely affect human health , and to date statistics of these diseases , especially among children , makes not forget about their relevance .

Results. In the world today 342 species of helminthes are known. The World Health Organization found that in Ukraine there are about 30 species of parasitic worms. According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine in our country every year officially registered cases of helminthiasis 300-400 thousands of cases 80 % are children . According to expert estimates, the true figure helminth infected tens of times higher. About the real propagation of helminthiasis in Ukraine can be judged by the number of anthelmintic drugs sold . According to research by the Ukrainian pharmaceutical company " Eksimed " true figure helminthisms registered annually in the country reaches 1-2 million. The most common are enterobiasis - 75%, ascariasis - 21% trichocephalosis - 3% , and opistorhoz , echinococcosis, dirofilariasis . Enterobiasis incidence among children who attend child care centers is 20% . Forecast incidence helminthiasis - unfavorable. Development of private households (private pig , krolevodstvo , growing vegetables , herbs , berries using neobezzarazhennyh sewage for fertilizer, cooking craze of Southeast Asian Nations) leads to pollution of soil, vegetables, fruits , meat and seafood infestation by helminths .

Conclusion. These data suggest the need to inform the public with frequent helminth , means catching the worms , their symptoms, possible complications , as well as methods of prevention. Helminthiasis and widespread increase in the number of patients require close attention to this issue specialists - parasitologists and general practitioners.