



pectoralis muscle. It extends proximally from the 2nd to the 6th rib distally and laterally from the sternum to the midaxillary line medially. The upper lateral part of the breast ascends into the axilla and is known as the axillary tail. The breast consists mainly of adipose tissue. The nipple, pointing anteriorly, lies between the 4th and 5th rib spaces. It is surrounded by a pink pigmented area. The areola becomes pigmented during pregnancy and contains a number of subcutaneous glands.

Results and conclusions. Various types of tissues are found in the breast. The glandular tissue of the breast consists of +- 20 lobes. Each lobe contains a number of lobules, which consist of glandular tissue. The alveoli of the glands are continuous with the lactiferous duct, which join to form 15-20 larger ducts leading to the areola. Just before the opening on the nipple, the ducts dilate to form milk sinuses. Fibrous connective tissue, this is found around and between the lobules of the lobes. Adipose tissue located around and between the lobules of the lobes, but also covers the surface of the breast just under the skin. Blood supply: the medial aspect of the breast is supplied by the perforators of the a. thoracia interna. The lateral aspect of the breast is supplied by the a. thoracia lateralis, a branch of the a. axillaris, as well as by branches of the posterior intercostals arteries. The venous drainage of the breast is by means of a venous anastomosis around the nipple, which drains to v. axillaris and v. thoracia interna. Lymph drainage: Lymphs drain mainly into the axillary lymph nodes. Nerve supply: the breast is supplied by the 4th, 5th and 6th thoracic spinal nerves, which also have sympathetic branches. Many sensory nerve endings is present in the breast, especially in the region of the nipple.

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MEDULLA OBLONGATA IS THE VITAL CENTER OF THE BRAIN

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Introduction. A particular interest to the study is the medulla oblongata (MO) - part of the brain that performs a huge role in human life and having a length of about 25 mm. This department of CNS (central nervous system) performs several vital functions in the body. There are pyramids and olives outside, on the ventral side. On the dorsal side there are thin and wedge-shaped beams with thin wedge-shaped tubercles nuclei at the end, the lower half of the rhomboid fossa, which is the bottom of the fourth ventricle, and separating it rope bodies, lower legs of the cerebellum. The MO as well as the spinal cord (SC) performs two functions reflex and conductive. Eight pairs of cranial nerves (from V to XII) leave the medulla and the bridge, and the former as well as the spinal cord has sensory and motor direct links with the periphery.

Results. Through the MO the following reflections function: protective reflexes (cough, sneezing, blinking, tearing, vomiting), food reflexes (sucking, swallowing, secretion of digestive glands), cardiovascular reflexes regulating the activity of the heart and blood vessels. Also the automatically functioning respiratory center which provides ventilation is located in the MO and vestibular nuclei are located here. Therefore, not just delete, but even damage of the MO results in death. In addition to the conductive function, the medulla performs the explorer function. the conductive paths run along the MO. They connect cerebral cortex, diencephalon, midbrain, cerebellum and the SC with two-way link. The descending vestibulospinal tract begins from the vestibular nuclei of the MO. It is involved in the implementation of the posture reflexes, namely the redistribution of muscle tone. Poliomyelitis affects motor neurons in the SC and the MO (only in the cases when the



virus from the intestine penetrates into the blood, then into the CNS passing through the blood-brain barrier.) They are the motor neurons that cause all the muscles of the body to move. In some cases paralysis occurs quickly, as if suddenly, sometimes paralytic phenomena are increasing gradually for several days. Covering more and more muscle groups, paralysis can affect the respiratory muscles. Then only the emergency medical service and artificial respiration save from death.

Conclusion. Thus, the medulla oblongata is the vital part of the human body, because the respiratory and cardiovascular centers are placed, and protective and digestive reflexes function there.

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THE MAIN FUNCTIONAL AND AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIVER

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Introduction. The liver - hepar, is located under the diaphragm, in the right hypochondrium, so a relatively small part of the organ of an adult comes to the left from the midline. It is the big gland of the digestive tract, which weight is not more than 2 kg. Liver - "biochemical laboratory of an organism" which has the highest temperature in the human body, caused by high level of a metabolism (proteins, fats, carbohydrates), and also carbohydrates which are absorbed by a mucous membrane of intestines and turn into a glycogen in the liver. The liver on a par with skeletal muscles and fatty tissue is the main consumer of insulin. Insulin is necessary for realization of numerous anabolic processes in a liver. The liver plays the key role in synthesis and metabolism of proteins. Processes of synthesis and disintegration of many proteins (100% of albumine, 85% of globulins), reaminations and deaminations of the amino acids, a specific exchange of some amino acids, utilization of the amine substances with formation of urea are occurred in the liver.

Results. The liver has a large value in providing metabolism of lipids. All fatty substances which were acquired by cytes of a mucous membrane of intestines are postponed in the hepatocytes. There are also processes of interconversion of triglycerides, phospholipids, fatty acids, cholesterol and its esters, formation of 50-60% phospholipids are proceeded in the liver. The high-density lipoproteins provide transport of cholesterol in a liver where it is used for formation of bilious acids. Protein synthesis is decreasing after 60 years. The liver is reducing up to 70-80 years.

Conclusion. Thus the liver is the central organ which provide a normal course of metabolic processes in an organism and has the age features.

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