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CRANIOMETRICAL FEATURES SKULLS PEOPLE ADOLESCENCE
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Introduction: The development of neurosurgery, in connection with the detail design of the skull bone in the brain and facial divisions, based on the teachings of individual anatomical variability, especially in adolescence.

Aim: To study the development of the facial features and brain, to determine the individual variability in postnatal ontogenesis people adolescence.

Materials and methods: The investigated objects were the two human skulls youthful age (males and females 16 and 21 years). Applied the following methods: craniometry of the native preparations.

Results: During adolescence there is a further stabilization craniometric indicators head and skull. So, head length in males is 17,0-19,6 cm; maximum length of the skull cavity 15,2-16,8 cm; 13,2-15,9 cm width of the head; head height 14,0-15,2 cm; cephalic index 71,1-87,5 cm. Accordingly, these parameters in females: head length - 16,0-17,3 cm; cranial cavity length 14,3-15,2 cm; head width 13,5-14,5 cm; head height 13,3-15,1 cm; cephalic index 78,0-91,2 cm.

Conclusions: It was determined that all of the cranial cavity have a certain range of age differences. Just that people skull adolescence has expressed individual anatomical features, confirms the measurements that must be taken into account during the various neurosurgical operations.

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MORPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE NERVES OF THE
PERICARDIUM IN CASE OF CORONARY INSUFFICIENCY
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Introduction. Coronary blood supply disturbance results in most cases from atherosclerotic changes and leads to constrictive processes. However, lesion of the coronary arteries by atherosclerosis does not always determine changes in the cardiac muscle. Except peculiarities of the intraorganic vessels of the pericardium, the nervous apparatus of the pericardial sac, which undergoes some changes in case of the coronary blood supply disturbance, must be taken into account.

Materials and methods. Intraorganic neuroplexuses of the pericardium, which are formed by the pneumogastric, sympathetic and phrenic nerves, have connections in common with the vessels, i.e. through the pericardial reflection with the nervous apparatus of the myocardium. The main vascular lines, which are responsible for supplying of the pericardium, are pericardiophrenic arteries located on the anterolateral surfaces of the pericardium, along the thoracic section of the phrenic nerves. Together they form neurovascular bundles situated in an anaxial way to the right and to the left. The right neurovascular bundle is close or at the root of the lung and the left one is located in front of the corresponding lung root. Due to this point the area of blood supply and innervation of the left neurovascular bundle is much bigger than that of the right one. On the specimens of the pericardium, which are totally stained, we can find a nerve plexus which is located in its