of blood vessels topography and

isolated preparations. The constant
n, the hepatic artery and the bile ducts.
unk of portal vein into the left and
e common trunk of the portal vein
ofian and lateral veins. The typical
nd left ducts took place at the level
n 38 cases. In 11 cases of common
duct and the right paramedian and
was located in the left edge of
ely from the left to the right. The
rtery in 28 cases. The left trunk of
e left hepatic artery was absent in
s and artery of the IV segment (in
ries of II-III segments (in 4 cases)
e left part of liver.
division of the portal vein, hepatic artery,
ange of hepatoduodenal ligament.

Nwokorie
OINDOLIN-3-GLYOXILIC
ES
ity, Kharkiv, Ukraine
-3-glyoxilic acid were synthesized
f V. Bolotov, professor of the
ine). These compounds belong to
ilogically active, but character of
ester bonds and substitute radicals.
of 2-oxoindolin-3-glyoxilic acid in
ompounds' influence on the CNS

ntidepressant activity of some 2-

re used in the experiments. The
were a criterion of antidepressant
g during 6 minutes.
mobility more than 5 seconds) and
signs of depression. 2-oxoindolin
, BSK-13, BSK-39, 18, GAK were
dose of 12mg/kg in 1 hour prior to
, BSK-13, 1-F have increased the

latent period before the first episode of immobility. Derivatives 2-T and K have not influenced this parameter. GAK, 18, BSK-39, BSK-13, 1-F also have reduced total duration of animals' immobility. After the administration of maximally active derivative (GAK) the animals swam without the lags. According to the ability to prevent the development of depression in the Porsolt's test researched substances can be presented as a line: GAK>18>1-F>BSK-13>BSK-39.

Conclusions. Thus, the research results testify about the presence of antidepressant activity in some 2-oxoindolin-3-glyoxilic acid derivatives.

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BONE MARROW MORPHOFUNCTIONALPECULIARITIESIN LOW-BIRTH-WEIGHT FETUSES FROM MOTHERS WITH PREECLAMPSIA

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The purpose of work was to detect morphological peculiarities of the bone marrow lymphoidsproutin low-birth-weight fetuses from mothers with preeclampsia depending onpreeclampsia severity degree.

Material and methods. Thirty-sixbone marrows of low-birth-weightfetuses from mothers with low-grade, middle-grade, and severe preeclampsia were included in the study. The controlswere 7 bone marrows of low-birth-weightfetuses from mothers with normal pregnancy. Histological, histochemical, morphometric, immunohistochemical and statistical methods were.

Results. Inlowgradepreeclampsia,celldensityandB-cellpopulation did not differ considerably from those in the controls; however the detectedtendencyto increaseofallB-lymphocyteclones resulted in changing of the correlations between the cells towards reductionin the mature population. Someincreaseof cell density was revealed in middle-grade preeclampsia.Butinspiteoftheincrease in the relativevolumeof mature cells (CD22) their specific volume was decreased, when compared topremature (HLA-Dr) and immature (IgM) B-cell clones.In severe preeclampsia, cell density was increased, which presumablyhappeneddue to migration inhibition. With this the population of premature cells was considerably in creased and mature one was decreased, which was confirmed by correlation of these clones.

Conclusions. Inlow-grade preeclampsia, substantial immune changes do not occurin the bone marrow lymphoid sprout of fetuses. Inmedium-grade and severe preeclampsia increase of proliferation against a background of B-cell population maturation inhibition in myeloid tissue is observed.

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SUBSTANTINATION FORENSIC-MEDICAL EXPERT CONCLUSION AT SUDDEN CARDIAC DEATH

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Introduction. One of the main causes of death in many countries is sudden cardiac death due to acute disorders of coronary circulation. Current indications and

techniques for the diagnosis of death from atherosclerotic heart disease (AHD) can not show us the diagnostic value of signs, which leads to the subjectivity of the expert conclusions about the cause of death.

The purpose of the study - the definition of the diagnostic value of sings for forensic study the cause of death due to atherosclerotic heart disease in the preparation of the conclusions of an expert.

Objectives: To determine the frequency of occurrence of AHD in the Kharkiv region, to determine the frequency of occurrence of each symptom to diagnose the cause of death as a result of the AHD, to determine the coefficient of importance of each criterion for the diagnosis of the cause of death due to AHD.

Material and methods. Used a registration method and the method of mathematical statistics. By analyzing these acts (the conclusions of experts), forensic examination of corpses carried out in the department of forensic corpses Kharkov regional bureau of forensic-medical examination for 2011 is well known that among the deaths from cardiovascular disease the first place is the ABS and its share is - 63%.

Results. It was determined that dominates the ABS mortality among men - 66.8%. The presence of ethanol in the blood of dead bodies, which could facilitate the onset of death due to the ABS found in 10.6% of cases. Forensic medical diagnosis of cause of death from atherosclerotic heart disease can be carried out using a mathematical evaluation of the diagnostic set of macro- and micromorphological features, using a table of statistical probabilities of diagnostic features.

Conclusion. This makes it possible to increase the objectivity and accuracy of the forensic medical diagnosis of death by the AHD.

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FORENSIC-MEDICAL DEFINITION SEVERITY LEVEL OF NECK TRAUMAS

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Introduction. The analysis modern forensic-medical literature, shows, that there are no precise diagnostic criteria for objective estimation degree of gravity of neck traumas. The optimum volume of diagnostic researches for estimation outcomes of the specified trauma is not certain. At the same time the neck is the important anatomic body formation of person, damage of it vital organs (a larynx, a trachea, neurovascular fascicles), quite often lead to development of the phenomena dangerous a life. Consequences of damages of structures of a neck (a stenosis of a larynx, a trachea, an esophagus, disturbance of a phonation, etc.) lead to proof loss of the general working capacity.

The purpose of our investigation was the analysis of a modern condition of forensic-medical diagnostics at an expert estimation of neck damages.

Tasks of investigations: 1) According to a primary part of forensic-medical examination to define frequency and character of neck damages. 2) To analyse what severity level of physical injuries was established forensic-medical experts at an estimation of the specified trauma. 3) To define, on what based it is forensic-medical diagnostics.