



Material and Methods. The present study was performed on 60 corpses without diagnosed endocrine pathology from August 2011 to February 2012 (mean age 46 years, 50% male) death was caused by accident, homicide or suicide at an ambient temperature below zero. Adrenals were removed with aorta, IVC, renal pedicles. Vessels were filled with contrast mass, dissected in light microscope and reconstructed from scanned histological specimens.

Results. The branching of suprarenal arteries was classified into three types: magistral (3-7 levels of branching), dichotomous (2-6 levels of branching) and disperse (1-2 levels of branching). Number of arterial branches penetrate the capsule of adrenal gland varies from 22 to 46 for each gland.

Conclusion. In our opinion, the best term for the terminal extraorganic branches of suprarenal glands is “precapsular arteries” (L: aa. precapsulares). Precapsular arteries give off capsular arteries, which supply adrenal capsule and become subcapsular. Subcapsular arteries form subcapsular plexus, which gives off cortical and medullary arterioles or penetrate adrenal cortex as medullary artery, which maintain direct blood supply of medulla. Precapsular arteries divided to superior, middle and inferior, according to the origin. Present terminology in branching of suprarenal arteries will help to avoid misunderstandings in scientific discussion.

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INFLUENCE OF HUMAN'S BODY TYPE ON THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE MESENTERY OF THE SMALL INTESTINE

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Background. It was made an investigation, in which the differences of the topography of the mesentery of the small intestine, depending on the different human's types of body, were examined. The mesentery of the small intestine is a double layer of peritoneum through which the small intestine is attached to the back wall of the abdomen. It is divided into: the root of the mesentery, which is a place of attachment to the posterior wall of the abdominal cavity, the free edge, that is a place of attachment to the small intestine and the length of the mesentery, which is the shortest distance from the root to the point of attachment to the intestine.

Results. A somatotype is a set of structural features, shape, size and correlation of sizes of the individual parts of the body. Depending on this features, scientists distinguish three main body types: brachymorphic, which is characterized by a wide body and short limbs; dolichomorphic, featuring narrow body and long limbs; mesomorphic, occupies an intermediate position between the brachy- and dolichomorphic types of body. The start of the root of the mesentery usually corresponds to the left lateral surface of the corpus of second lumbar vertebrae. It comes from the duodenojejunal flexure, obliquely (toward inferior right) to the ileocecal junction. The length of the root of the mesentery extends from 15 to 23 cm. The projection of it on the anterior abdominal wall corresponds with the line, which



connects the point located 2.5 cm to the left from the midline and 6-7 cm above the umbilicus, with the point located 8-10 cm above the middle of the distance between the symphysis and the anterior superior iliac spine. It was defined that people with dolichomorphic body type have the most narrow mesentery at its greatest length of the root which is $18,5 \pm 0,3$ cm long and the width of the mesentery is within 14-17cm. In contrast people with brachymorphic body type have the widest mesentery at the relatively short root. The length of the root in this case is about $15 \pm 0,5$ cm, and the width of the mesentery is within 16-19cm. People with mesomorphic type of body have average length and width of the mesentery (the length of the root is $17 \pm 0,2$ cm, width of the mesentery is in the range of 15-18cm).

Conclusion. To sum up, the data of this research can be practically used by abdominal surgeons, gastroenterologists in their practice at the examination of people with different body types.

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NERVE FIBERS STAINING METHOD

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Aim of the research: to develop newer and more acceptable in current neuromorphology method of staining and preparation of histological specimens of nervous system.

The useful model is aimed at the extension staining methods of histological specimens of nerve fibers. This task, which the useful model is based on, is solved by the fact that in the known method of nerve fibers staining of histological specimen which includes employment of haematoxylin, according to the useful model, nerve fibers of histological specimen are stained by non-aluminous acetic haematoxylin with further differentiation by picrofuchsin.

Object and methods: the study was carried out using 28 specimen of peripheral nervous system fragments, taken at different levels out of human corpses of different age groups. The present research employed macromicroscopic, morphometric, histological methods of research and methods of statistical analysis.

Results: Histological specimen has been stained by non-aluminous acetic haematoxylin for 1,5-2 hours in thermostat at 56°C. Non-aluminous acetic haematoxylin consists of: 10% alcohol solution of haematoxylin – 10 ml, distilled water – 90 ml, acetic acid (glacial) – 2 ml. It has been washed out in 2 or 3 portions of tapwater for 20-30 minutes; differentiated by picrofuchsin for 30-40 minutes in thermostat at 56°C. Picrofuchsin contents: 1% water solution of acid fuchsin – 10 ml, saturated water solution of picric acid – 100 ml.

It has been washed in tapwater for 3-5 minutes; quickly put through spirits, stained by picric acid; refined by carbol xylol, washed by xylol and put into the solution of polystyrene in xylol and covered with coverslip.

Myelin sheath of nerve fibers have stained into bluish-black color, muscle tissue has gained deep red-brown color, the color of connective tissue has varied from pink