## ТЕОРЕТИЧНА ТА ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНА МЕДИЦИНА

## Ghranyna E.V., Lisizkaya N.A. ANATOMY OF THE LIVER

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Liver - hepar, located below the diaphragm in the right upper quadrant, so that a relatively small part of the body comes in the adult left of the midline. Liver is a glandular organ, weighing about 1.5 kg and consists of two lobes: the right and left that to the diaphragmatic surfaces are separated from each other by falciform ligament of liver. In the free edge of the ligament is located fibrous tension bar-round ligament of the liver. Located on the bottom surface: square and caudate lobes of the liver and the gate through which include hepatic artery, gate vienna with their accompanying nerves and lymphatics go with common hepatic duct. On both sides the right lobe of the gallbladder fossa is limited. Liver distinguished, as already mentioned above, the two surfaces (diaphragmatic, visceral) and two edges (bottom, topback). Liver parenchyma shows hepatocytes (80% of the liver), the mononuclear phagocyte system cells - Kupffer (16%), cardiovascular system - arterial, venous and biliary tract (4%) Functional-morphological structural unit of the liver is the liver lobule, which has about 500 thousand.

Liver - "biochemical laboratory organism" has the highest temperature in the human body, due to high levels of metabolism (proteins, fats, carbohydrates), in particular intestinal mucosa absorbed carbohydrates are converted to glycogen in the liver The liver also performs hormonal function. In the embryonic period it is characterized by the function of blood, as it produces red blood cells. Thus, the liver is the organ of the digestive system simultaneously, the barrier body body circulation and metabolism of all kinds, including hormonal.

## Zakharenkova A., Salo E. METHOD OF VEGETATIVERESONANCE TEST – VRT Kharkiv National Medical University, department of human anatomy Scientific adviser - Sazonova O.

Method is based on the universal property of every animate and inanimate object (from the molecule to the whole organism) to exist in energy information exchange mode with the outside world. This exchange, in particular, is carried by specific for each object set of the widest range of emitted waves - from light and heat to low-frequency vibrations. When the body is exposed by weak electromagnetic waves with certain spectral composition, energy information system comes into a state of resonance. Thus, sequential study of the body with different frequency spectra in a given algorithm makes possible obtaining very accurate and detailed information about the presence of various objects or processes therein. Received information is much higher in accuracy level than the known clinical treatments and allows tracking the disease much earlier than it manifests itself significantly to the patient. Thus, it is possible to determine the localization of disease site, the extent and nature of pathological changes in the organ or in the whole organism - from minor changes to tumor metabolic processes (including malignant), lack of specific micronutrients and vitamins, identify and localize lesions viruses, fungi, protozoa, helminths, identify and determine the extent of geopathogenic, electromagnetic, toxic, mental, detect violations energyinformation systems of the body.