spectrum of biological activity. In particular, it stimulates the activity of the bone marrow, activates leucopoiesis, and causes leukocyte reaction. At the same time, the possibility of using sodium nucleate for the prevention of chronic inflammation has not been studied.

The aim of the study was the assessment of such opportunity for influence of the drug on leukocyte reaction of peripheral blood in secondary chronic inflammation in the experiment.

Materials and methods. Secondary chronic inflammation of 132 male rats of Wistar weighing 180-200g was caused by the subcutaneous injection in the thigh 10mg λ-Karagins («Sigma», USA). Sodium nucleate was injected under the skin back at a dose of 12 mg daily during the experiment. The animals were killed by decapitation under anesthesia at the 6th hour, the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 5th, 7th, 10th, 14th, 21th and 28th day of inflammation. Blood was collected from the tail vein before decapitation. The leukocyte reaction of blood was studied on the basis of determining the total number of leukocytes in the blood and the leukocyte formula by the standard methods. Statistical analysis of the results was performed by Student's t test.

Results and discussion. As a result of conducted research it was found that inflammation during treatment with sodium nucleate involvement of leukocytes in the beginning is more than in the natural course of the process, and then it is less. The strengthened involvement of leukocytes in initial terms of an inflammation, probably, leads to more elimination of flogogen during this period and to decrease in white blood cells needed later, during chronic inflammation, that testifies to synchronization reduction, i.e. to decrease sodium nucleate chronic inflammation. Also it was found that the number of white blood cells in the blood of all kinds can be traced the same pattern: the inflammation during treatment with sodium nucleate, compared with the natural course of the process, in the early stages of white blood cell count more, and at a later date, corresponding to the period chronic inflammation - less. Strengthening the leukocyte reaction in the early stages of inflammation leads to a more efficient elimination of flogogen and reduce chronic inflammation, as reflected in the decreased need in leukocytes during chronic. Accordingly, the use of sodium nucleate reduces chronic inflammation.

Conclusions. The applying of sodium nucleate reduces chronic process according to the data of leukocyte reaction in peripheral blood dynamics in secondary chronic inflammation, that suggests about the potential use of a drug for the prevention of chronic inflammation.

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PECULIARITIES OF NERVOUS SUPPLY OF THE MUSCLES OF HUMAN'S NECK

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The purpose of our research work was to study the nerves of the neck's muscles and individual variability of their neuromuscular apparatus. This research has great interest in the practical medicine.

Results. In order to study an individual anatomical variability of nerves of the suprahyoid and the infrahyoid muscles of human's neck we've examined corpses of people at the juvenile, mature and old age. The macromicroscopic, histological and morphometric methods of research were used in the work. Some regularities in the extraorganic and intraorganic innervations of the muscles and the character of their intratruncal structure were found. Special emphasis was given to the study of the relations between metric indications of the given group of muscles and quantitative characteristics of the myeloarchitectonic of their nerves. The correlation between individual peculiarities of the structure of the lower jaw and the configuration of the nerve branching in the mylohoid muscle was determined. In a dolichomorphic lower jaw mainly the magistral type of the branching is observed, in a brachymorphic one the scattered type is observed and in a mesomorphic the mixed or scattered types are present. Our study confirmed that size and volume of muscles depend on the shape of a lower jaw and a neck. Individual variability in the topography and in the amount of nervous branches which come to the muscles was observed in the innervation of the studied muscles. Constant sources of innervation have been determined and additional sources of innervation have been identified. Intermuscular nervous connections were found between the nerves of the muscles of the right and left sides. Peculiarities of the intramuscular nerve branching and the regions of their peak concentration for each of the nerves have been determined.

Conclusion. The statistical analysis of the myeloarchitectonics showed quantitative differences in the composition of the myelin component of each studied nerve.

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PATTERN OF CURRENT EEG IN STUDENTS WITH DIFFERENT LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

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Objective: Features of bioelectrical activity in healthy young people with different levels of physical activity are little investigated in neurophysiology. The aim of our research was to analyze pattern of current EEG recorded in different functional states in healthy students with different level of physical activity.

Methods: In 11-n 19,1±0,3 years old youths students-football players, resident Taurida National V.I. Vernadsky University (experimental group) and 11-n same age healthy students of medical university (control group), attending PT classes on regular basis were examined bioelectrical activity of brain. EEG was recorded unipolary from 16 loci (Fp1/2, F3/4, F7/8, C3/4, T3/4, T5/6, P3/4, O1/2) according to the international system «10–20» using a 3-function tests: eyes closed, eyes opened and the math computation. All EEG parameters were normal of the distribution (Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Lillifors test). Mean values (M) and standard deviation (SD) were used. Depending variables were compared using the parametric t-test (t), independent - Mann-Whitney test.