Conclusions. Historically, urate-lowering medication was thought to worsen acute gout flares, but recent evidence suggests that allopurinol (Zyloprim) can be started during an acute flare if it is used in conjunction with an NSAID and colchicine. Patients receiving a urate-lowering medication should be treated concurrently with an NSAID,colchicine, or low-dose corticosteroid to prevent a flare.

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MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THALAMIC VENTRAL NUCLEAR GROUP OF HUMAN'S DIENCEPHALON

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Aim. Analysis of histoarchitectonic features of ventral nuclear group of human's diencephalon in different age groups.

Materials and methods. The materials were taken from histology department's archive. For making preparationswas used the method of allocation the region of the brain without dura mater from cranial cavity. Research was done on serial sections with thickness about 7-10 microns which were stained by Nissle's method and hematoxylin and eosin dye.

Results. The study was carried out in several stages. An analysis of age dynamics in the ventrolateral nucleus cell revealed characteristic patterns: with increasing age the number of neurons decreased and the number of glial cells in tissue increased. The reduction amount and density of neurons and capillaries increases with age number of capillaries that occur in one neuron. In all age groups there were diverse in form and size of neurons: large, medium and small with spikes.

Conclusions. With increasing age there is a progressive decrease in human density distribution, number and size of nerve cells, reducing the number of Nissle's substance, dystrophy and degeneration of neurons, accumulation of lipofuscin in them, reducing protein synthesis function, increasing the number of glial cells, the reduction of the capillary network, polymorphism of endothelial cells.

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BONE MARROW MORPHOFUNCTIONAL PECULIARITIES IN FULL-TERM FETUSES AND NEWBORNS FROM MOTHERS WITH MIDDLE-GRADE PREECLAMPSIA SEVERITY

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Introduction. Despite the modern methods of investigation and treatment, preeclampsia takes one of the first places among the complications of pregnancy and does not tend to decrease. Vascular and metabolic changes detected in preeclampsia, disrupt the formation and differentiation of the vital organs of the fetus, which in turn leads to disturbances of their structure and functioning in later ontogenesis.

Aim. The purpose of work was to detect influence of moderate severity preeclampsia on morphological peculiarities of the bone marrow lymphoid sprout in full-term fetuses and newborns.

Materials and methods. Sixteen bone marrows of full-term fetuses and newborns from mothers with middle-grade preeclampsia were included in the study. The controls were