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($r_{XY}=+0,730$), whereas kidney width displayed a moderate correlational interrelation with fat bulk expressed in kilograms ($r_{XY}=+0,685$), and its thickness– with endomorphic index ($r_{XY}=+0,649$).

The aspects of further researches of interrelations between anthropometrics, somatometrics and morphometrics of urinal system should be directed towards the analysis of consistent patterns of individual anatomical inconstancy from a perspective of the integration approach taking into account human-being's sex and stages of the ontogeny.

Olkhovskiy V. O., Shklyar A. S., Babiy L. M.
SOMATOTYPE AND ITS INTERDEPENDENCE
WITH THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ANATOMICAL
TOPOGRAPHY OF THE HUMAN'S STOMACH

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv

Researching viscera spatial organization and the factors determining anatomical structure thereof is the issue of the day in the modern morphology. The clinical relevance of this problem is closely related to the promising integration development of the diagnostic and screening technologies. Despite the great number of publications on the human's stomach anatomy the characteristics of its topography in different age groups are clarified incompletely. Detailed data concerning age-related changes of the stomach internal and external structures is missing in the scientific literature. Thus, applicability of this research is dictated by the significance for medical science in general of the data on the general regularities of the constitution (shape, position) of the human body organs on various stages of their formation. The objective of this research was to investigate comprehensively the occurrence of various stomach shapes and positions among the subjects of different somatotypes.

Research materials and methods. According to the conceptual provisions of the research program the stomach anatomy has been research in linkage to basic somatometric properties. Somatotype, height, bodyweight, Quetelet index, as well as stomach shape and position were defined in the course of this research, following which the angle created between the cardia at the entrance to the stomach, and the esophagus (the angle of His) of the digestive tracts sections of the humans was calculated, with a preliminary

contrast studies thereof. In order to perform a morphometric standardization of the research results a special morphometric record card was used. Standard biometrics methods were applied for results statistical generalization.

Research results and discussions. The interdependence of somatotype and stomach position has been researched on 381 subjects. It was noted that subjects of dolichomorphic and mesomorphic types had vertical oblique position of the stomach, while the subjects of brachymorphic type had all three variants of stomach positioning.

The abovementioned trend indicates that brachymorphic somatotype is more inclined to anatomic inconstancy. In general, the most wide-spread stomach position is vertical with a hooky shape; horizontal and oblique positions of the stomach, especially retort-shaped, sandglass-shaped and cone-shaped, are exceptional occurrences of stomach anatomy.

Another significant organometrical characteristic that was differentiated by the somatotype of the subjects was the angle created between the cardia at the entrance to the stomach, and the esophagus (the angle of His). In most cases the acute angle of His was observed among the mesomorphic type subjects. Acute angle of His among the dolichomorphic somatotype had a rarer occurrence. The stomach with a right angle or oblique angle of His within the specified somatotypes had exceptionally low occurrence rate.

Gender individualities of the organometry characteristics with indifferent somatotypes have been analyzed. The brachymorphic somatotype was observed in approximately equal proportions among male and female subjects, while the dolychomorphic type was recorded more often among the male subjects, and the mesomorphic somatotype among the female ones.

Gender individualities of the stomach positioning were expressed by the higher probability of horizontal position among the male subjects compared to the female ones.

Gender individualities concerning the stomach shape were expressed by the higher probability of hook-shaped stomach among the male subjects, and heterogeneity of the stomach shapes among the female subjects. It should also be noted that cone-shaped stomachs have been observed only among the male subjects, while retort-shaped and sandglass-shaped only among the female ones. Considering the low occurrence of the abovementioned shapes they can be referred to the nontypical.

Summarizing the revealed interconnections between the polyfactorial system of somatometric and organometric characteristics by means of correlational analysis instrument, and based on the properties of the correlational indices a systematically important coefficient (R_{KC}) has been calculated for each of the factors that serves as a criteria for selecting core factors.

Conclusions.

1. Analyzing the dependence of the stomach anatomical shapes on the somatotype it has been revealed that dolychomorphic and mesomorphic somatotypes subjects in most cases had two stomach shapes – hook-shaped and hornlike ($21,3\pm 2,1\%$ and $41,7\pm 2,5\%$ correspondingly).

2. Morphometric heterogeneity was utmostly observed among the subjects of brachymorphic somatotype; in this group of subjects the hook-shaped and hornlike stomach shapes prevailed ($25,2\pm 2,2\%$ and $7,3\pm 1,3\%$ correspondingly).

3. The somatotype of the subjects is one of the most consequential somatometric factors ($R_{KC}=0,523$), while the stomach position is one of the most significant factors among the organometric ones ($R_{KC}=0,483$). The abovementioned factors take first and second place by their rank.

The aspects of further researches of interrelations between the somatotype and morphofunctional condition of digestive system are related to there searches of individual anatomic inconstancy of some organs of hepatobiliary system.

Stryzhakovs'ka L. O., Khmara T. V., Kaprosh A. V.
ON A PROBLEM OF THE ORIGIN OF GLANDULAR STRUCTURES IN THE PROSTATE GLAND

Bukovinian state medical university, Chernivtsi

As a result of our study it has been established that the glandular elements of the prostate gland in fetuses are mainly located in two more or less isolated groups: an anterior and a posterior ones. Between the groups there is an area in the lateral urethral wall with no glandular elements. Originally, the glandular elements of the prostate appear as cellular taenae of expending epithelium of the prostatic part of the urethra deep into the surrounding mesenchyma. First of all they appear laterally of the base of the verumon-

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