Azərbaycan Respublikası Səhiyyə Nazirliyi

Respublika Dövlət Elmi Tibb Kitabxanası

V.Y.AXUNDOVUN 100 İLLİK yubileyinə həsr edilmiş elmi-praktik konfransın tezislər toplusu

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VƏLİ YUSİF OĞLU AXUNDOVUN

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Padalitsa M.A.

Regularities of renal calyces morphometry in childhood, adolescence and early adulthood

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Recent studies of human kidney calyces developed in several directions. Evolution of pyelocaliceal complex in postnatal ontogenesis (from birth to old age), as well as the development and the topography of the organs and structures of the retroperitoneal space in early ontogenesis were studied without taking into account morphometric parameters of individual renal calyces. Dynamics of morphometric parameters of renal calyces were studied only for the age group of mature and elderly people. This research allowed us to study the anatomy and obtain a quantitative description of human renal calyces in different age groups of children, teenagers and young men by a standardized methodology. The character of studied morphometric characteristics of renal calyces in age aspect allows to classify age groups of children by frequency of statistically significant "morphometric transitions". The most important in the formation of kidney calyces are the age groups of older children, adolescents and young adults, since in these age groups we have registered the highest number of dynamic changes of linear and volumetric parameters of renal calyces. It was found that in infants (6,5±1,5 months) there are no significant changes in linear and volumetric parameters of renal calyces on the background of significant increase in height, width and square of anatomic kidney cut. In early childhood (2,1±0,5 years), a statistically significant increase in renal calyces was not registered, but an increase in square of kidney and pyelocalyceal complex anatomical cut was found. At the same time there is increase in the absolute volume of pyelocalyceal complex ("evolutionarily retarded" in relation to the volume of the kidney) and its relative to the total volume of the kidney reduction. In late childhood (5,3±0,5 years) we observed the second statistically significant "morphometric transition" of kidney by parameters of height, width, square of anatomical cut without statistically significant changes in parameters of renal calyces. In adolescence and early adulthood (14,8±2,3 years) with a lag of two age period, we registered a statistically significant change of linear and volumetric parameters of renal calyces.

Morpho-functional feature of children, adolescents and youth is the "evolutionary gap" in increasing of linear and volume parameters of renal calyces from increase in volume of renal parenchyma and pyelocaliceal complex (only to a third morphometric transition of kidney, ie in teenage and youthful age, we registered a statistically significant change of linear and volumetric parameters of renal calyces).

Ryabokon E., Zhdanova N.

Detection of effectiveness of drugs for temporary obturation in the treatment of chronic apical periodontitis based

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Destructive forms of chronic apical periodontitis are chronic sources of infection leading to the development and maintenance of somatic diseases of the body. In periodontal tissues arise reactive inflammatory and degenerative changes that occur as edema, infiltration of polymorphonuclear leukocytes of bone marrow leading to the lacunar resorption of alveoli cortical bone. Infection localized in the dentinal tubules is the main cause of periodontitis. The growth of anaerobic flora with a predominance of Gr - bacteria in root canals is very intense. Associative flora produces enzymes and endotoxins that stop the processes of chemotaxis, phagocytosis in periodontal and inhibit the activity of antibacterial drugs. Due to this fact, in some cases, the treatment of periodontitis and is accompanied soft tissue swelling and pain even after intracanal treatment. However, the main conditions of treatment of the pathological process are hemomechanical sanitation and treatment of