



**ПРИВАТНИЙ ВИЩИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД
«ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ МІЖНАРОДНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**

**МЕДИЧНІ ТА БІОЛОГІЧНІ НАУКИ:
МІЖДИСЦИПЛІНАРНИЙ АСПЕКТ
MEDICAL AND BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES:
INTERDISCIPLINARY ASPECT**

Матеріали VI Міжнародної міждисциплінарної науково-практичної
конференції до Всесвітнього дня анатомії
Materials of VI International Interdisciplinary Scientific and Practical
Conference dedicated to World Anatomy Day

(реєстраційне посвідчення УкрІНТЕІ № 604 від 02 вересня 2025 р.)

15-16 жовтня 2025 року



**Харків
ПВНЗ «ХММУ»
2025**

ЗАХВОРЮВАНІСТЬ НА СКАРЛАТИНУ В УКРАЇНІ В УМОВАХ	
ВОЄННОГО СТАНУ	
Нессонова Т.Д., Подаваленко А.П., Білера Н.В.	27
ВІКОВА МОРФОЛОГІЯ ЛИЦЕВОЇ ДІЛЯНКИ	
Солтис Р.М., Хмара Т.В., Столяр Д.Б.	30
СУЧАСНІ АСПЕКТИ КОРОНАВІРУСНОЇ ІНФЕКЦІЇ	
Тининика Л.М., Лоцкіна Я.Г.	32
ОСОБЛИВОСТІ СТРУКТУРНО-ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ПЕРЕБУДОВИ СЕРЦЯ	
ЩУРІВ ПРИ ІНТОКСИКАЦІЇ ЕКЗОГЕННОГО ПОХОДЖЕННЯ	
Янчишин А.Я. , Тимошенко І.О.	35
APPLIED SIGNIFICANCE OF ANATOMY IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF ULNAR	
NERVE INJURIES	
Biryuk I.G.	38
GENDER CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TYPES OF PTERYGOMAXILLARY	
FISSURE	
Guliyeva K.J., Ganbayeva Sh.F., Mustafayeva N.A.	41
RANGE OF VARIABILITY OF MANDIBULAR AND CHIN ANGLES	
INDICATORS IN PEOPLE OF MATURE AGE	
Boiagina O.D., Sosonna L.O., Klochko N.I.	42
NEW METHOD IN PROPHYLAXIS OF INTESTINAL ANASTOMOTIC	
LEAKAGE	
Mammadov T.E.	44
THE IMPACT OF INTENSE PHYSICAL EXERCISE ON THE	
ULTRASTRUCTURE OF INTERALVEOLAR CAPILLARIES	
Sultanova T.S., Yagubova S.M., Guliyeva K.J.	45
MECHANISMS UNDERLYING THE EFFECTS OF HYPOBARIC HYPOXIA ON	
THE THYROID GLAND	
Yagubova S., Sultanova T., Akbarov E.	47

Conclusion. Thus, the pterygomaxillary fissure types, similar to linear dimensions and shapes, may show gender-based differences. In men, the medium and wide-low types are more frequently observed, whereas in women, the medium and narrow-high types are predominant. The medium type is the most common in both men (38.5%) and women (49.4%).

RANGE OF VARIABILITY OF MANDIBULAR AND CHIN ANGLES INDICATORS IN PEOPLE OF MATURE AGE

Boiagina O.D., Sosonna L.O., Klochko N.I.

Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

od.boiahina@knmu.edu.ua

Introduction. The mandibular and chin angles have a certain significance for understanding the profile configuration of the facial skull. The mandibular angle is formed by the body of the mandible and its ramus. The chin angle is established at the intersection of the basal plane and the line passing through the pogonion and infradentale points.

The aim of the study was to establish the range of variability of the mandibular and chin angles in people of mature age depending on the craniotype.

Materials and methods. The research material was 115 skulls of mature age people of both sexes, including 35 bone preparations of a complete or fragmented skulls from the museum collection of the Department of Human Anatomy, Clinical Anatomy and Operative Surgery of Kharkiv National Medical University (KhNMU), and 80 results of studies of the human head on a computed tomography scanner without bone tissue pathology, selected in the medical and diagnostic center on the basis of a cooperation agreement with the Department of Human Anatomy, Clinical Anatomy and Operative Surgery of KhNMU.

Craniometric research of certified bone preparations from the museum collection was carried out using a set of measuring devices with appropriate metrological support. Craniometric studies of the results of computed tomography examinations were carried

out with the help of measuring blocks of computer programs, which are used to analyze tomograms and three-dimensional reconstructions built on them. The following programs were used in our work: Ez3D Plus 3D; DICOM Vidar Dicom Viewer; eFilmlite.

All research objects were divided into three types of skull structure according to the cranial index: brachycranies, mesocranies, and dolichocranies. Further analysis of the range of variability of the mandibular and chin angle indices was carried out according to belonging to one of the three types of skull structure.

Results and discussion. According to the results of the obtained data, it was established that the mandibular angle has the largest parameters in brachycranies with an indicator of $\bar{x} = 124.82^\circ$ at $\sigma = 4.32$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 2.80$ (in men), and $\bar{x} = 120.66^\circ$ at $\sigma = 3.12$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 1.96$ (in women). Intermediate indicators are characteristic of mesocranies ($\bar{x} = 118.12^\circ$ and $\bar{x} = 116.10^\circ$ at $\sigma = 2.06$ and $\sigma = 1.90$, $m_{\bar{x}} = 2.11$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 2.40$, respectively). In dolichocranies, there is a decrease in the mandibular angle to $\bar{x} = 110.18^\circ$ at $\sigma = 2.14$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 1.82$ in men and $\bar{x} = 109.22^\circ$ at $\sigma = 2.06$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 1.38$ in women.

According to our data, the chin angle demonstrates the least variability depending on the extreme forms of the facial skull structure. It is slightly increased in brachycranies ($\bar{x} = 72.82^\circ$ at $\sigma = 2.67$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 12.12$ in men and $\bar{x} = 70.56^\circ$ at $\sigma = 2.08$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 1.88$ in women) with a tendency to decrease in mesocranies ($\bar{x} = 68.14^\circ$ at $\sigma = 1.38$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 1.16$ in men and $\bar{x} = 66.22^\circ$ at $\sigma = 1.81$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 0.98$ in women) and dolichocranies ($\bar{x} = 59.16^\circ$ at $\sigma = 1.15$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 0.83$ and $\bar{x} = 56.06^\circ$ at $\sigma = 1.48$ and $m_{\bar{x}} = 0.91$, respectively).

Conclusions. The range of anatomical variability of the indicators of the mandibular and chin angles in mature people has been determined. It has been established that representatives of the brachycranial craniotype are characterized by maximum values of the mandibular and chin angles. Dolichocranies are characterized by a decrease in the above-mentioned parameters, while mesocranies have intermediate values.