which matches the area of heart's apex. Neurovascular plexuses of the deep layer, in comparison with superficial ones , are situated more uniformly over the pericardium's surface. These plexuses are rich with vascular and nervous componentry, but it is significantly inferior to superficial layer's plexuses.

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MYELINIC FIBERS

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Background. Knowledge about peculiarities of inside-trunk structure of intramuscular and outside-muscular shin's nerves and its myeloarchitectonics is of a great importance due to the improvements of microsurgicaltechnology.

Results. Analysis of myelinic fibers' quantity changesshows that the number of fine fibers in nerves of all the studied muscles increases up to the end of the infancy period. at a later date its number decreases, and from juvenile age comes stabilization.Whileinfancy an averagemyelinic fibers' quantitative indexesare three or four times higher than for newborns; in follow-up age groups fibers' quantity incrementreduces (from 1,2 to 1,4 less) and in the period of adolescence it reaches theupper bound. Close to the end of the infancy period the quantity of thick myelinic fibersare 8-14 times bigger than for newborns. Infollowingage groupsthese fibers quantityincreases less considerably. This group's fibers quantity stabilization takes place at the beginning of the acme. Very thick myelinic fibers infinger-flexors' and hallux's nervesshow upin the period of infancy. It should be noted thatthe quantity of these myelinic fibers in muscle-flexors' nerves increase with much higher rate than in muscle-extensors' nerves Thus there is a number of peculiarities in age-relateddynamics of muscles' nerves myelinogenetic.

Conclusions. The findings about similarity in myelinic fibers' ratio in the antagonistic muscles' nerves can become an additional morphological criterionwhile studying receptor innervation (on nervous system different levels), which has an essential meaning in human's motor apparatus work. Innerveirrelation in shin's antagonistic musclesarouse interest for a clinic as well.

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INSULIN AND GLUCAGON EXPRESSION IN RAT`S PANCREAS DURING ALLOXANDIABETES

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Introduction. Hyperglycemia during diabetes mellitus type I is developing because of lack of insulin level in blood, which is produced by B-cells in islets of Langerhance. Whereas nowdays it is unknown how A-cells, which produce the antagonist of insulin- glucagon, react on the hyperglycemia.

Aim. That's why the aim of our study was to study the dynamic of insulin and glucagon expression in islets of Langerhance in rats pancreas during the alloxan diabetes.