

were made according to a standard method Sends - Whitney with the help of the program Statistica 6.15.

Results. Reliable distinction ($p= 0,0000?0,007$) is set for more than 80% all linear sizes between the Ukrainian and Azerbaijanian girls. The conclusion was made from 2 parameters: the stomino-nasal distance and the height of nose. All the other linear distances measured on the faces of the Azerbaijanian girl don't have a lot of differences in the measurements compared to the lengths, gotten from the faces of Ukrainian girls.

Conclusion. The results that we got from this research can be used for further development of determination criteria of unknown people's nationality in the automatic photo or video fixation.

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MOTOR DISORDERS AND LEVEL OF NORADRENALINE, DOPAMINE, ACETYLCHOLINE IN RATS WITH PARKINSON-LIKE SYNDROME TREATED WITH BRAIN-DERIVED OLIGOPEPTIDES AND STEM CELLS

Introduction. Nowadays approximately 3.7 million people around the world have been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. Thus our research has been designed to study the neuroprotective action of the PC-2 peptide complex (Cerluten) developed by the Scientific Production Center of Revitalization and Health (Saint-Petersburg, Russia) and stem cells in rats with experimental Parkinson's disease.

Methods. The experiment was carried out using 105 adult male WAG rats, kept in standard conditions of the vivarium. The control group consisted of intact animals. Parkinson-like syndrome was caused in animals from group 2. Group 3 included animals treated with the PC-2 peptide complex. Group 4 included animals treated with the stem cells. Group 5 was composed of animals with combined treatment. The studies were performed on days 10, 20, 30 starting from the beginning of the disease. The modeling of the Parkinson-like syndrome is based on the administration of β -hydroxydopamine neurotoxin into the substantia Nigra of rats. Levels of noradrenaline

(NA), dopamine (DA) and acetylcholine (ACh) were determined in homogenates of the frontal lobe of the brain.

Results. Motor disorder such as tremor were observed in rats with Parkinson-like syndrome. Treatment with PC-2 peptide complex (group 2) resulted in the normalization of symptoms on days 12-15. Treatment with bone marrow mesenchymal stem cells resulted in the normalization of symptoms on day 20. Combined treatment resulted in the normalization of symptoms on days 8 -10. The level of DA and NA was found statistically decreased and ACh increased in group 2.

The content of ACh was reduced to almost the level in control animals on day 10 in group 3. The treatment of mesenchymal stem cells resulted in the normalization of DA on day 10. All the studied parameters are normalized on day 10 in combination treatment. Comparison of our data on the content of biogenic amines with the nature of motor disorders makes it clear that participation in ACh in the genesis of motor disorders in PS in rats.

Conclusions. 1) The content of DA and HA decreases and the level of Ach increases in rats with model PS in the homogenate of the frontal lobe of the brain. Treatment with PC-2 normalizes the content of HA and AH and treatment with mesenchymal cells normalizes the level of NA. Combination therapy leads to normalization of the investigated parameters on day 10.

2). The combination of PC-2 peptide complex and stem cells demonstrate the highest effect of treatment.

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ASSESSMENT OF THE EXPRESSION LEVEL OF THE ENZYME O6-METHYLGUANIN-DNA METHYLTRANSFERASE IN THE LIVER UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF XENOBIOTICS

Introduction: It is known that the expressed carcinogenic, cytotoxic and mutagenic potential of cells is observed under the conditions of alkylation of nitrogenous bases in