



virus from the intestine penetrates into the blood, then into the CNS passing through the blood-brain barrier.) They are the motor neurons that cause all the muscles of the body to move. In some cases paralysis occurs quickly, as if suddenly, sometimes paralytic phenomena are increasing gradually for several days. Covering more and more muscle groups, paralysis can affect the respiratory muscles. Then only the emergency medical service and artificial respiration save from death.

Conclusion. Thus, the medulla oblongata is the vital part of the human body, because the respiratory and cardiovascular centers are placed, and protective and digestive reflexes function there.

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THE MAIN FUNCTIONAL AND AGE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LIVER

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Introduction. The liver - hepar, is located under the diaphragm, in the right hypochondrium, so a relatively small part of the organ of an adult comes to the left from the midline. It is the big gland of the digestive tract, which weight is not more than 2 kg. Liver - "biochemical laboratory of an organism" which has the highest temperature in the human body, caused by high level of a metabolism (proteins, fats, carbohydrates), and also carbohydrates which are absorbed by a mucous membrane of intestines and turn into a glycogen in the liver. The liver on a par with skeletal muscles and fatty tissue is the main consumer of insulin. Insulin is necessary for realization of numerous anabolic processes in a liver. The liver plays the key role in synthesis and metabolism of proteins. Processes of synthesis and disintegration of many proteins (100% of albumine, 85% of globulins), reaminations and deaminations of the amino acids, a specific exchange of some amino acids, utilization of the amine substances with formation of urea are occurred in the liver.

Results. The liver has a large value in providing metabolism of lipids. All fatty substances which were acquired by cytes of a mucous membrane of intestines are postponed in the hepatocytes. There are also processes of interconversion of triglycerides, phospholipids, fatty acids, cholesterol and its esters, formation of 50-60% phospholipids are proceeded in the liver. The high-density lipoproteins provide transport of cholesterol in a liver where it is used for formation of bilious acids. Protein synthesis is decreasing after 60 years. The liver is reducing up to 70-80 years.

Conclusion. Thus the liver is the central organ which provide a normal course of metabolic processes in an organism and has the age features.

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MEDULLA OBLONGATA IS THE VITAL CENTER OF THE BRAIN

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Introduction. A particular interest to the study is the medulla oblongata (MO) - part of the brain that performs a huge role in human life and having a length of about 25 mm. This department of CNS (central nervous system) performs several vital functions in the body. There are pyramids and olives outside, on the ventral side. On the dorsal side there are thin and wedge-shaped beams with thin wedge-shaped tubercles nuclei at the end, the