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FEATURES OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE STOMACH

Sedykh A.A.

Scientific supervisor - Shiyan D.M. (associate professor, PhD)

Kharkiv national medical University, The Department of human anatomy

Modern requirements to diagnostics and treatment provide use of different options and features of an anatomic structure of separate bodies and systems in medicine. Features of a structure of a GIT define specifics of a clinical picture and the choice of tactics of correction of pathological states, and also actions concerning prevention of diseases gastric - an intestinal path.

Purpose: to define the main shapes of a stomach of the person, to find out what they depend on.

Materials and methods of a research: it is investigated the 15th medicines of people different gender and age.

Results of a research: shapes of a stomach at different people are not identical. It is possible to observe three main shapes and provisions of a stomach. Horn stomach: the body of a stomach is located almost, being gradually narrowed to a part. A stomach in the form of a stocking: as the name, the descending part tells it it is more prolonged and goes down vertically. A stomach in the form of a hook: the descending part of a stomach goes down slantwise or almost steeply down. The ascending part is located slantwise from below up and to the right.

Conclusions: Thus, it is possible to draw a conclusion that the shape of a stomach is changeable also different at all people. It in many respects depends on type of a constitution of the person, fullness degree food and some physiologic features (intra belly pressure, the provision of a diaphragm).

FEATURES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE CELIAC TRUNK MAN

Sidorenko I.B.

Scientific supervisor - Shiyan D.M. (associate professor, PhD)

Kharkiv national medical University, The Department of human anatomy

Introduction. A large number of works of domestic and foreign authors in which are given about anatomy of a trunk, options of its branching and topography is devoted to an anatomic structure of a trunk. Nevertheless, it is impossible to recognize the materials presented by them final. In particular, century changeability of a structure of a trunk is absolutely insufficiently described, there is no comparison of options of a branching to a constitution and a century periodization; not analysed individual changeability. Options of a branching are not connected with century changeability.

Work purpose. Due to stated, studying of individual and century differences in a structure and topography of a trunk was a research objective.

Materials and methods of a research. Work is performed on 15 medicines of people of different age, floors and a constitution by a preparation method with the previous injection of vessels X-ray contrast masses.

Results. The external structure of a trunk at people of different age and a constitution has the features that radiologists need to consider when sounding an artery. First of all we will consider data on equal of a trunk from a belly part of an aorta: the beginning of a trunk on the medicines investigated by us is projected on a spine column on the site from bottom edge to bottom edge of the left half of bodies of vertebrae.

Conclusions. From a sort and up to 13 years lowering of level of an of a trunk is noted, and both the top and lower limits of its projection to the ridge decrease. Since 14 years, the top limit of a zone of a projection of the beginning of a trunk is stabilized, and lower continues to fall.