286. VARIANTS OF FORMATION OF SUPERFICIAL AND DEEP PALMAR ARCS

Anastasia Fominov, Iulia Temusco

Scientific adviser: Olga Bedencova, MD, PhD, Associate Professor, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Our work with title "Desvoltation variants of superficial and deep palmar arcs" was performed at Department Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery with scientific coordinator Bedencova O.E.

The objecive: To study variants of formation of superficial and deep palmar arcs on cadaveric material.

Materials & Methods: We used chirurgical instruments: scalpel, tweezers; 10 corpes at the Department Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery; camera.

Results: We identified 2 types of superficial arcs (arcus radioulnaris; arcus ulnaris) and 2 types of deep arcs (deep arc formed due anastomosis between the deep palmar branch of the radial artery and the deep branch of the ulnar artery; deep arc formed due anastomosis between the deep palmar branch of the radial artery with the the upper and lower of the deep branch of ulnar artery)

Conclusion: We have been revealed the most common desvoltation variant of arcs - arcus radioulnaris, which consists 20%.

287. THE GENETIC ASPECTS OF HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

Olga Fosa

Scientific adviser: Capcelea Svetlana, Associate Professor, Department of Molecular biology and Human genetics, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Hypercholesterolemia appears when a person swalows a big quantity of cholesterol, or it is synthetised in excess by hepatocytes. A high level of cholesterol increases the cardiovascular risk, and the incidence of myocardial and cerebral stroke. Hypercholesterolemia and overweight are caused by increased saturated fats consumption at persons with genetic idiosyncrasy and are supported by sedentariness. There is a increased production of LDL, and the genetic component is unlikely to be monogenic. The genes which are involved in appearance of hypercholesterolemia are: LDLR gene - protein that encodes LDL receptor on the hepatocytes; APOB gene - is the main component of chilomicrones and LDL, its disorder causes conformational changes of binding with LDL receptor; LDLRAP1 gene – gene that codifies pockets on the hepatocyte's membrane and PCSK9 - controls the number of LDL receptors. The most of all (60-75%) have dose-gene effect. The most common genetic desease that causes hypercholesterolemia is familial hypercholesterolemia, an autosomal dominant