significantly increased expression of D2-40 in basal cells. LMVD in CIN ranged between 10.3 and 19.3 with an average of 14.8 vessels/×2005. Lymphatics in microinvasive and invasive carcinoma. Intratumoral LVs were found in both microinvasive and invasive carcinoma. Intratumoral LVs were very rare, small, with narrow lumen, irregular wall and without content of tumor cells. Peritumoral LVs were significantly more numerous, large, sinuous, and occasionally contained tumor cells. LMVD in cases with invasive carcinoma ranged from 0 to 12.3, with an average of 6.15. In microinvasive carcinoma, LMVD has values ranged between 3 and 11, with an average of 8.15. We found significant correlation between lymphatic microvessel density and tumor grade and particular distribution of the lymphatics linked to histopathologic type of the lesions. Our results showed differences in the distribution and D2-40 expression in lymphatic vessels and tumor cells from the cervix lesions linked to histopathology and tumor grade.

Several Anatomical Features of the Orbits According to the Skull Sizes

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The orbit is not only as a receptacle for the eye, but also as one of the main communicative structures, that has numerous communications with the facial and brain skull areas and formations. The aim of the study: to examine the volume of orbits, the area of the natural openings of the skull. The material of the study: 26 human adult skulls of both sex, without features of mechanical damage and diseases of the skeleton from the craniological collection of the human anatomy department of the EI "Grodno State Medical University". Craniometrical examination was performed according to standard methods accurate within 0,1 mm. We studied: the orbital height, the width, the depth and the volume, the area of the openings. The results of the study: the right average orbital volume – 22,89 cm3, the left – 24,72 cm3; the area of the right canalis opticus – 19,5 mm2, the left – 18,14 mm2, the right foramen rotundum – 8,5 mm2, the left – 7,55 mm2; the right foramen ovale – 24,79 mm2, the left – 24,4 mm2; the right foramen caroticum externum – 34,46 mm2, the left – 34,54 mm2.

Study of Ultrastructure in Mitochondria of Acinar Cells in Demarcation Line in Experimental Pancreatic Necrosis

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The objective of the study was to analyze the ultrastructure in mitochondria of acinar cells in demarcation line in experimental pancreatic necrosis. Investigations were done on 3 dogs. Pancreatic necrosis was formed by injection of 1% potassium permanganate solution in pancreatic parenchyma. Materials for electronic microscopy were taken from animals 3 hours after potassium permanganate injection. In comparison to the mitochondria of pancreacyte in peripheric area, in demarcation line these organelles had a round, global form, whereas extended mitochondria weren't found. Instead of a correct mutually parallel arrangement, most of the crists were reduced, in disorder, or even absent. Mitochondrial matrix was light as used for globe extension. The volume of mitochondria increased in demarcation line, but the common length of internal membranes was double reduced. The length of internal mitochondrial membranes mostly adequate reflects the respiratory status and synthesis of ATP in pancreacytes. Mitochondria of acinar cells in demarcation line are characteristic for

organelles with dismatched oxidation and phosphorilation which conductes to reduced energy generation and consequently to pancreatic necrosis. By damaging the mitochondrial membrane cytochrome C get lost, that is one of the components of respiratory circle and important element in energy production. To involve in treatment program actions for energetic stabilization in perspective are planed investigations of cytochrome C influence on ultrastructure in mitochondria of acinar cells in demarcation line in experimental pancreatic necrosis.

The Analysis of Anticcp Antibodies in the Serum: a Comparison between the Patients with Rheumatoid Arthritis

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Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) is a chronic systemic autoimmune disease that causes inflammation, pain, stiffness and destructive changes in the joints. Although, Rheumatoid Factor (RF), has been the primary blood test used to detect RA, the anti-ccp antibodies detection test is a relatively new assay to detect the citrulline antibodies in blood. These autoantibodies are produced by immune system in response to a perceived threat of citrulline, an amino acid produced from arginine in the citrullination process. The objective of this study was to investigate the presence and prediction value of anti-ccp in RA patients and evaluate its sensitivity and specificity comparing to that of classic laboratory tests, CRP and RF. The serum of 84 patients with RA and 80 healthy control subjects were enrolled into the study. The anti-ccp, RF and CRP levels in the serums were assayed by ELISA and agglutination procedure, respectively. Our results provided evidence that anti-ccp level was significantly higher in patients with RA comparing to that of corresponding controls ($p<0.0001$). Anti-ccp was found to have the highest sensitivity and specificity (91%-91%) comparing to the other two tests (RF, CRP). The latter tests were found to have (97%- 92%) and (27%- 75%) sensitivity and specificity, respectively. The diagnostic value of anti-ccp is better than RF and CRP, individually. It can be detected early in the disease in unselected early arthritis patients. It is recommended to use RF test together with anti-ccp antibodies detection, in RA patients to ensure a higher diagnostic effectiveness.

The Electrical Resistance of Acupuncture Source Points as a Relevant Factor for Inner Organ Status

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The acupuncture source points have been known in the traditional Chinese medicine for about 5000 years and various therapies and diagnostic methods have been applied using them. Studies indicate that these points also express electrical modifications, depending on the health status of the individual. Aim. The aim of the paper is to study the relevance of electrical resistance measurements in these points in distinguishing inner organ changes. The study was conducted on patients from the gastroenterological department. The electrical resistance of the source points was measured using a Wheatstone bridge, of our own manufacturing, based on certain acupuncture maps. The data was collected using disposable Ag/AgCl electrodes and the results of the measurements were compared