

Conclusions: Based on the comparison of topographic and anatomical peculiarities of the location and structure of the appendix, as well as of surgery in rabbits can be concluded that the use of rabbits as experimental animals for modeling appendectomy during practice-oriented training is an alternative to engaging in experimental dogs is reasonable and will allow students to virtually secure knowledge of the topic and to gain practical experience of surgical intervention.

Keywords: Appendectomy, rabbits, experiment

12. INDIVIDUAL FEATURES OF THE AORTIC ARCH BRANCHES

Dovnar A., Bancevich V.

Scientific adviser: Volchkevich D., Ph. D., Department of Normal Anatomy, Grodno, Belarus

Introduction: Human artery is characterized by marked individual differences. They are characterized by an unequal number of major vascular routes, sources of blood supply to organs, different shape and branching features topography. A high incidence of human circulatory system necessitates the use of frequent surgical and diagnostic procedures. In this regard, the question arises of more in-depth study of the vascular bed of the human body, including the arteries and variant anatomy, their topography and branching. It should be noted that in recent years the study of the arterial bed of the human body makes it increasingly possible to observe options vessels, unlike those described in classical textbooks, which, undoubtedly, can aggravate the course of the operation. Not in all cases can be performed preoperative angiographic diagnosis of arteries, so the physician should be prepared to the individual characteristics of the arterial bed. In the literature there is a description of the different data about option vessels other than classical. So, A.M. Ochkurenko (1966) in 13% of cases found that two arteries departed from the aortic arch: brachiocephalic trunk and left subclavian artery. Less common variants have been described in the literature, refer to the vertebral arteries from the aortic arch of, with more than the left. In this case the aortic arch gave four branches. R. L. Herzenberg (1930) an interesting variant described, in which the right internal and external carotid arteries departed from brachiocephalic trunk. In this case the common carotid artery was absent. Our study was conducted at the Department of the normal anatomy of the Grodno State Medical University. We examined 11 human cadavers of both sexes in different age groups (45-75 years). The research was carried out using the following methods: dissection, morphometry. On one of the studied drugs was discovered nonclassical variant of the branch of the aortic arch, in which there is no brachiocephalic trunk. Vessels departed from right to left in the following order: right common carotid artery, left common carotid, left subclavian, right subclavian. Right subclavian artery departed behind the left homonymous by 10 mm, turned right and passed between the trachea and the esophagus, thus bending the esophagus at the distance of 41 mm from its origin. Thus, analyzing the results, we can conclude that not only small and medium-sized arteries are subjected to considerable variability, but large main trunks, which certainly must be taken into account both in practical training sessions and in the practice of medicine.

Key words: Variant, artery, arch of aorta

13. SALIVARY CYSTATINS – BIOLOGICAL ROLE AND DIAGNOSTICAL VALUE

Ferdohleb Eugenia

Academic adviser: Tagadiuc Olga, MD, Ph. D., Associate professor, Head of Programs Department, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: This paper provides insights of the latest studies regarding the structure, properties and function of cystatins belonging to family II, salivary cystatins in particular.

Materials and methods: Relevant articles on the topic for the period from 1996 to 2013 were analyzed, using PubMed database and the following key words: cystatins, cysteine proteases, and salivary cystatins.