

18. EXPRESSION OF *c-fos* AND NO-SYNTASE ACTIVITY IN MOTONEURONS AND INTERNEURONS OF THE RAT'S SPINAL CORD

Kazibrid Tetyana, Semeniuk Maxim, Poprotska Daria

Academic adviser: Vlasenko O.V., PhD, Korol A.P., PhD, National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnitsya, Ukraine

Introduction: The problem of the implementation of the accuracy and efficiency of motor skills is important in the producing of professional movements of any person, in sports, music, medicine, and particularly in post-stroke rehabilitation. Muscle proprioceptive impulses play an important role in the functioning of spinal motor centers. Excitable and inhibitory interneurons in dorsal and ventral horns of the spinal cord are important components of structures, which monitor physical activity. We have studied the expression of *c-fos* and NADPH-diaphorase-reactive neurons in the cervical spinal segments of rats.

Materials and Methods: Six male Wistar rats were examined. Operant motor activity was realized in the course of 12 everyday 30-min-long training sessions. After 2 hours of the last training, all experimental rats were intracardially perfused through the ascending aorta. Fos-immunoreactive neurons were visualized immunohistochemically in the C6/C7 spinal segments in rats trained for operant movements. Fos-immunoreactive nuclei were revealed with standard avidin-biotin-peroxidase method, which used polyclonal rabbits' antibodies directly against nuclear c - Fos protein. Histochemical labeling of neurons based on the detection of NADP•H – diaphorase.

Discussion results: There were registered small number of *fos*-immunoreactive nuclei in C6/C7 segments of spinal cord of animals. The designated neurons were found in different layers of the gray matter, but in the motor nuclei (layer 9) and in the lateral spinal nuclei (LSp) fos-immunoreactivity was registered in few number of cells. Cells containing c-Fos protein and NO-synthase are simultaneously identified as double staining neurons.

Conclusion: The results of research of spatial and quantitative characteristics distribution of motoneurons and interneurons that were activated in the cervical part of spinal cord of rats after repeated realizations of food extractive movements are presented in this work.

Key Words: *c-fos* expression, nitric oxide, spinal cord, operant reflex, rat

19. THE PROBLEM OF PRESERVATION OF CONFIDENTIALITY WHEN WORKING WITH TB PATIENTS

Korobko Yuri, Lypovetska Viktoriia

Academic adviser: Verlan-Kulshenko Olena, deputy head of the medical law, Department of Anatomical pathology, Forensic pathology and Medical law, National Pirogov Memorial Medical University, Vinnitsya, Ukraine

Introduction: Medical secret is information that does not have the right to be disclosed by the medical workers and other persons in connection with the performance of their professional or official duties became known about the state of health, illness, and the fact of asking for medical advice, diagnosis, medical examination, inspection, and their results, intimate and family aspects of person's life, a medical secret is one of the main problems to solve this issue as tuberculosis prevention on the one hand, and preserving the privacy of personal life, his health, on the other. Because TB in Ukraine and in the world is common. About 1.8 million deaths from various forms of tuberculosis are stated annually in the world.

Purpose and Objectives: To review the legal framework to ensure confidentiality when working with TB patients, to identify issues and their solutions.

Materials and Methods: Legislative acts (the Constitution of Ukraine, laws of Ukraine on health protection, the criminal code of Ukraine, the Family code of Ukraine), statistics on the incidence of tuberculosis in Ukraine. Methods: comparative legal, statistical, forecasting and epistemological.

Results: It is prohibited to demand and serve at the place of work or study information about diagnosis and treatment of the patient. For unlawful disclosure of information by the current