

average length and average diameter values of the parameters studied the bifurcation of the OCA, both right and left were located between the similar values of the two above groups. Length of the bifurcation of the right CCA average was equal to $18,5 \pm 5,2$ mm, and left to $19,8 \pm 5,3$ mm. The average value of the diameter of the bifurcation of the right CCA was $16,3 \pm 3,9$ mm and the left - $16,9 \pm 4,9$ mm. The angle of the branch on the right CCA was equal to $17,2 \pm 0,6$ °, left it was $19,6 \pm 1,1$ °. Side right angle with the NSA was equal to $176 \pm 1,7$ °, the left is the value was $170 \pm 1,5$ °. Side angle with the internal carotid artery was equal to $161 \pm 0,9$ ° right and $161 \pm 1,9$ ° to the left.

Conclusions: Our studies have revealed clear differences of morphometric characteristics of the bifurcation of the OCA in men with different forms of the neck.

Key words: common carotid artery, external carotid artery, internal carotid artery bifurcation of the common carotid artery, morphometry, the shape of the neck.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF NEURONS IN THE HUMAN PERIAQUEDUCTAL GRAY

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Introduction: The periaqueductal gray matter is classically divided into four major nuclei: dorsal, medial, lateral and ventral, according to their cytoarchitectural feature. While some studies indicate that these nuclei are composed of similar cell types, there is some evidence that each of these nuclei is arranged in discrete groups of cells on the basis of their neuronal morphology and their afferent and efferent connection.

Materials and Methods: The neurons were labelled by Golgi staining from five human midbrains, obtained from medico-legal forensic autopsies of adult human bodies and free of significant brain pathology. Two-dimensional digital images of each periaqueductal gray neuron were recorded by a digital camera connected to a light microscope.

Results: The neurons of the periaqueductal gray were qualitatively analysed, and these cells were classified into two main classes. Taking into account the shape of the cell body, numbers of the primary dendrites, shape of the dendritic tree and their position within the periaqueductal gray, three subclasses of the large neurons and two subclasses of the small neurons have been recognized.

Conclusion: The present study supports the hypothesis that the periaqueductal gray matter could be subdivided into discrete cell groups according to their neuronal morphology.

Key words: periaqueductal grey matter, neuron, human, anatomy, histology.

HORMONE REPLACEMENT THERAPY: THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY

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The incidence of hypertension and cardiovascular diseases is lower in women than age-matched men, before women go through menopause.

It has been suggested that low estradiol levels in postmenopausal women may be the culprit for the risk of cardiovascular diseases, which prompted the use of hormone replacement therapy as a prevention of hypertension and cardiovascular diseases after menopause.

However, recent results from women health initiative study showed that the risk of cardiovascular events after the hormone replacement therapy was increased for myocardial infarction, stroke, deep venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism in the conjugated equine estrogens (CEE) 0.625 mg daily plus medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) 2.5 mg daily administration, and for the deep venous thrombosis, pulmonary embolism and stroke in the conjugated equine estrogens (CEE) 0.625 mg daily administration.

After menopause, not only the estradiol levels decrease, but androgens remain unchanged or even elevated. It is therefore proposed that an increase in the androgen/estrogen ratio may be the pathogenic mechanism for cardiovascular diseases after menopause.

Experimental studies indicate that a relative increase of androgens after menopause may lead to metabolic syndrome, endothelial dysfunction, activation of the sympathetic nervous system and the renin angiotensin system. All these mechanisms act in concert to promote hypertension and cardiovascular diseases.

Therefore, targeting androgens after menopause may be beneficial for reduction of cardiovascular risk in postmenopausal women.

Key words: hormone, cardiovascular, estrogens, androgens.

IMPACT OF LABOR MIGRATION

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Introduction: Migration is a phenomenon that influences the sustainable development of the Republic of Moldova, the continuity of reforms implemented in the social, medical, economic fields etc. We cannot just look at the impact of the labor migration as a negative phenomenon, it has positive aspects as cultural exchange between citizens, labor outflow, the contributions of migrant workers, employment, etc. leading to improved living standards and alleviating the social burdens of state.

Methods: The study is a secondary study based on revision of domain's literature. The aim of the study is to highlight the impact of migration in the spheres of social life, economic, medical and political fields of the society. The study carries a retrospective character and analysis of the phenomenon of migration.

Results: The contemporary demographic concerns, caused by migration, are determined by risks arising from the locally or zonal, continental crisis, which has influence on social order and triggers a socio-economic, ethnic and cultural disorders balance. Material difficulties and social problems are the most serious obstacles in the way of new families. It is worth noting that the effects of migration, in changing of the system of values tend to be significantly influenced by the type of locality where inhabit migrants.

During the period 1990-2000, the number of migrants in the world increased by 14% with the 175 million migrants in 2000 year (3% of the world's population). At the beginning of the XXIst century, on a global scale, each 35th man was a migrant, 48% of all were women migrants. Contemporary demographic transition means passage from a demographic scheme, characterized by increasing of the num-