

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/ $\times 2005$. 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

V. Goncharuk

Academic adviser: J.E. Smolko, S.A. Sidorovich, Assistant professor
Grodno State Medical University, Belarus

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

Sidorenko Svetlana, Sidorenko Ludmila, Cheplyaka Alexey

Academic adviser: Jeliba M.D., Ph.D., Professor
National Medical University „N. Pirogov“, Vinniza, Ukraine

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