

АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

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ВЛИЯНИЕ ДЕКСАМЕТАЗОНА НА МОРФОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПЕЧЕНИ ПОТОМКОВ

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Цель: определить влияние инъекций дексаметазона беременной особи на морфофункциональное состояние печени у потомства, используя экспериментальную модель.

Материалы и методы: беременные самки крыс Вистар получали по 2 инъекции дексаметазона в дозе 1 мг/кг непосредственно за несколько дней до рождения потомства. В группе контроля была проведена имитация инъекций без препарата. Потомство в возрасте 3 недель было выведено из эксперимента с последующим гистологическим исследованием печени: окраска гематоксилином-эозином и галлоцианин-хромовыми квасцами (по Эйнарсону) на суммарные нуклеиновые кислоты. Морфометрически определяли площадь ядер, оптическую плотность ядер и цитоплазмы гепатоцитов, используя цифровые изображения (микроскоп Axiostar-Plus).

Результаты: Органометрия печени позволила выявить уменьшение относительной массы органа. При микроскопическом исследовании печеночной ткани было обращено внимание на то, что у животных основной группы имеет место выраженное венозное полнокровие. Среди гепатоцитов более часто встречаются клетки с мелкими темными ядрами (ускоренный апоптоз?). Площадь ядер гепатоцитов в основной группе меньше, чем в контрольной $(20,96\pm0,31\,\mathrm{mkm}^2~\mathrm{u}~19,96\pm0,3\,\mathrm{mkm}^2,~\mathrm{p}<0,05)$, хотя гепатоциты с крупными ядрами (полиплоидия) встречаются чаще. Оптическая плотность ядер $(0,162\pm0,002\,\mathrm{ycn.eg.ont.nn.}~\mathrm{u}~0,198\pm0,002\,\mathrm{ycn.eg.ont.nn.}~\mathrm{u}~0,198\pm0,002\,\mathrm{ycn.eg.ont.nn.}~\mathrm{u}~0,165\pm0,002\,\mathrm{ycn.eg.ont.nn.}~\mathrm{u}~0,165\pm0,002\,\mathrm{ycn.eg.ont.nn.}~\mathrm{p}<0,05)$ при окраске по Эйнарсону достоверно увеличена.

Выводы. Инъекции дексаметазона беременной особи приводят к гипоплазии печени у потомков. Гепатоциты в среднем имеют признаки повышенной морфофункциональной активности и, в связи с этим, ускоренного апоптоза. Обнаруженное полнокровие свидетельствует, вероятно, об уменьшенной капиллярной сети легочной ткани.

COORDINATE ANATOMY OF THE UPPER PARTS OF URINARY TRACT AT ONTOGENESIS STAGES: II MATURE AGE

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Keywords: kidney, renal hilum, morphometry, ontogenesis.

The research was aimed at study of the renal hilum normal anatomy with validation of system of morphometric indices of renal hilum morphotype at the stages of human postnatal ontogenesis. The study of anatomical variability of human renal portal at the stages of postnatal ontogenesis has been carried out in conditions of postmortem morphometry on 44 kidneys of people, aged 40-49 yrs. Organometric evaluation of the kidney have been made according to the values of complex of one-, two-dimensional and volume indices (kidney height (L_H), thickness (P_H), width (D_H) and kidney volume (V_H); kidney anatomical section area (S_H) and renal hilum area (S_B); the suggested criterion – index of hilum area (IA) has been used, which expresses the kidney anatomical section area and renal hilum area ratio);

Morphometric assessment of renal hilum has been performed according to the complex of one- and two-dimensional parameters (height of renal hilum (h_b), height of renal hilum area (h_S), anterior (b_{Ah}) and posterior (b_{Ph}) depth of renal hilum, superior (g_S) and inferior (g_I) width of renal hilum and some other morphometric parameters of hilum and its indices).

The analysis of organometric data related to gender differences in kidney anatomy concluded that in ontogenetic group of 40-49 yrs the kidney thickness and width, as well as its volume, are reliably (p<0,05) bigger in male individuals. Absolute indices of kidney volume, renal hilum area and index of renal hilum area reliably incresed as compared with previous ontogenetic period; rate of increse in these indices is reliably greater among male individuals. The analysis of morphometric data of renal hilum allows to conclude that in ontogenetic group of 40-49 yrs the increse of indices of kidney height simultaneously with widening of the inferior width of renal hilum has been noted in male individuals, in contrast to females, due to growing of parenchymatous mass, leading to changes in kidney shape and location of its hilum and ENSP coordinates relative to the external organometric landmarks.

FORMATION, ETIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF GIANT CELLS

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Introduction: Giant cells are the cells that superior to their size common cell types. They can be as in normal so in pathological conditions. Cells that are encountered in normal conditions are divided into two types: megakaryocytes and multinucleate cells.

The formation of giant cells can occur in three ways:

- 1. By repeated nuclear division without cell division.
- 2. By merging multiple cells into one cell.
- 3. The combination of these two processes

Langhans' giant cells are characterized by a relatively small number of nuclei, generally less than 20, arranged in a circular peripheral arrangement within the giant cell.

Foreign body's giant cells (FBGCs) generally have much larger numbers of nuclei, greater than 20, which are arranged in an irregular form throughout the giant cell.

Osteoclasts large multinucleate specialized derived are cells that from the monocyte/macrophage haematopoietic lineage that develop and adhere to bone matrix, then secrete acid and lytic enzymes that degrade it in a specialized, extracellular compartment.

Morphologically, Touton cells appear as multinucleated giant cells with a ring of nuclei sepatating peripheral clear rim of cytoplasm from central. The peripheral cytoplasm appears clear due to high lipid content.

Aim: To investigate formation, etiology and pathogenesis of four types of giant cells: Pirogov-Langhans' giant cells, FBGCs, osteoclasts, and Touton's cells.

Methods: histological and immunohistochemical methods.

For our investigate we used 5 markers: OPN, MMP-1, S100, CD68 and Ki-67.

Results: FBGCs, Pirogov-Langhans' giant cells and osteoclasts are formed by migration and fusion. Touton cells are formed by the division, and cleave collagen type I. Comparing our results and the results of other researchers we came to the conclusion that there were some similarities between them.

Conclusion: All the cells which have been taken for the research have macrophage origin. The most active are FBGCs. The most active in cleaving collagen are Touton's cells and fusion is more typical for Pirogov-Langhans' giant cells and osteoclasts.

Giant cells are formed mainly by the merger, but also can find their way to be formed by endomitosis.