

*Azərbaycan Respublikası Səhiyyə Nazirliyi*

*Respublika Dövlət Elmi Tibb Kitabxanası*



**V.Y.AXUNDOVUN 100 İLLİK yubileyinə həsr edilmiş  
elmi-praktik konfransın tezislər toplusu**



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**VƏLİ YUSİF OĞLU AXUNDOVUN  
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At the same time the cavity of the prostatic utricle gets narrow gradually in the caudal direction. The prostatic utricle contains homogenous, slightly colored mass, among which nuclei of cells are barely visible. In some places the cavity of the prostatic utricle forms bulges, especially in the middle and lower parts, or it divides into separate, interconnected chambers. Around the prostatic utricle there is an accumulation of connective elements and from all sides of it one can see ejaculatory ducts. The latter and the prostatic utricle are surrounded with common fibromuscular membrane. Beginning with the 7 month, the prostatic utricle of the fetuses becomes longer and wider and at this time it is 2.4-3.1 mm long. The prostatic utricle in fetuses aged 8 months is rounded-oval. Its lumen is lined with multi-cubic epithelium, having the muscular membrane from outside which consists of two layers: the inner one being circular and the outer one – longitudinal. Among the fibers of the longitudinal layer of muscular membrane of the prostatic utricle, smooth muscular fibers with oblique and spiral direction occur. On both sides of the prostatic utricle there are ejaculatory ducts, lined with two-layer cubic epithelium. The seminal hillock of the fetus with 270,0 mm of CRL does not have the prostatic utricle on its top. Microscopic examination of the front sections of the prostate of a fetus with 360.0 mm of CRL found a septum in the prostatic utricle which was  $780 \pm 20$  microns thick. In the septum of the prostatic utricle one can identify some vessels of different diameters. The septum divides the cavity of the prostatic utricle into the right and left halves which are rounded-oval. The prostatic utricle is 4,6 mm long at this time. In the late fetal period of human ontogenesis the length of the prostatic utricle ranges from 3.4 mm to 4.3 mm.

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**Association of LYS198ASN polymorphisms of endothelin-1 gene with ischemic atherothrombotic stroke**

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Endothelin-1 (EDN-1) is the most powerful endogenous vasoconstrictor originally isolated from endothelial cells. It has been implicated as an important factor in the development of vascular dysfunction and cardiovascular disease. Investigations of EDN systems have shown their significance in brain disorders including stroke.

**Aim.** We hypothesized that's single nucleotide polymorphism of EDN-1 gene can significantly influence the development of ischemic atherothrombotic stroke (IAS).

**Methods.** Definition of Lys198Asn polymorphism (rs5370) of the 5<sup>th</sup> exon EDN-1 gene was examined by polymerase chain reaction followed by restriction fragment length analysis when allocating of them by electrophoresis in agarose gel. Statistical analysis was examined by using SPSS-17 program.

**Results.** The results of frequency determination of EDN-1 gene allele variants that is one of key vascular tone regulators are given in 170 patients with ischemic atherothrombotic stroke and 124 healthy people (control group). It has been established that correlation of homozygote by major allele, heterozygote and homozygotes by minor allele while analyzing Lys198Asn polymorphism EDN-1 gene in IAS patients was 48.2%, 39.4% and 12.4%, and in the control group – 63.7%, 32.3% and 4.0% correspondingly ( $P = 0.008$  by  $\chi^2$ -test). Using logistic regression analysis, it was estimated that Asn/Asn genotype was significantly ( $P = 0.007$ ) associated with IAS (OR = 4,046; 95% CI: 1.455–11.256) in the Ukrainian population. Homozygotes for Asn-allele had a risk of IAS in 4 times higher compared with carriers of Lys/Lys genotype.

**Conclusions** The results show that Asn/Asn – version of endothelin-1 gene is associated with an increased risk of IAS in the Ukrainian population, and suggest an important role of endothelin-1 in the occurrence of this disease.