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INNERVATION OF THE MICROVASCULATURE OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE OF A HUMAN

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Introduction. Studying of an innervation of the microcirculator course of peripheral nerves is of interest to disclosure of structural bases of regulation of exchange, protective, regenerator processes in nervous trunks. In the publications devoted to an innervation of covers of some spinal and cranial nerves the innervation of vessels in passing is considered. They have not displayed features of an innervation of blood vessels which belong to these or those links of the microcirculator course. In literature absent are given about an innervation of vessels, nerves. The ternate nerve which has the branched microcirculator course in this regard is not an exception.

Work purpose. To investigate an innervation of the microcirculator course of a ternate nerve.

Materials and methods of a research. Medicines were studied by nitrate silver.

Results. Results of a research: on medicines, nitrate silver, it is possible to observe that blood vessels of a ternate nerve are followed by nervous trunks from 6-30 to 80 microns thick, nervous fibers. Formation of similar neurovascular complexes of nervous trunks and fibers which contain catecholamines. With reduction of diameters of vessels density of networks decreases.

Conclusions. Close separate blood vessels fibers concentrate in the form of a luminescence, formed by close located fibers. Along vessels of small diameter thin fibers settle down, contain a mediator in the form of granules.

MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SKIN OF EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS AFTER THE INTRODUCTION OF HYALURONIC ACID

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Relevance: the study of morphological changes in the skin under the action of solutions of hyaluronic acid of various concentrations gives an opportunity to assess the feasibility of using hyaluronic acid as a vehicle for revitalization of the skin.

Objectives: to establish what changes take place in the skin after injection of hyaluronic acid on for 2 weeks, 1 month and 2 months; compare the changes occurring after injection 1 and 2 % solutions; to evaluate the efficacy of hyaluronic acid on the processes of revitalization skin by morphological studies skin of experimental animals.

Materials and methods. Experimental study was conducted on 10 rabbits, which were divided into 3 groups: 1 (4 animals) animals, which were injected 1% solution hyaluronic acid; 2 (4 animals) animals, which were injected 2% solution of hyaluronic acid; 3 (2 animals)-intact animals. Animals first and second group once in the skin region on the right and left were injected 0.5-1 ml of 1 or 2% solution of hyaluronic acid.

Results: the positive influence of hyaluronic acid of different concentration on structural elements of the skin. There is an increased amount of collagen fibers in the papillary and reticular layers of the dermis, increasing the thickness of the epidermis, epidermal- dermal connection and the papillary layer of the dermis, leading to improvement of the skin. More significant changes were observed in animals administered 2% solution of hyaluronic acid.

Conclusions: Hyaluronic acid helps to improve the condition of the skin (increasing the number collagen fibers, thickness of epidermis, epidermal-dermal connections and the papillary dermis). The severity of changes increases during the course: 2 weeks→2 months. More noticeable changes in the animals, which were injected 2% solution.