

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
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**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ**  
**ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА КЛІНІЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ**  
**Topical Issues of Theoretical and Clinical Medicine**

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## FEATURES OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE STOMACH

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Modern requirements to diagnostics and treatment provide use of different options and features of an anatomic structure of separate bodies and systems in medicine. Features of a structure of a GIT define specifics of a clinical picture and the choice of tactics of correction of pathological states, and also actions concerning prevention of diseases gastric - an intestinal path.

**Purpose:** to define the main shapes of a stomach of the person, to find out what they depend on.

**Materials and methods of a research:** it is investigated the 15th medicines of people different gender and age.

**Results of a research:** shapes of a stomach at different people are not identical. It is possible to observe three main shapes and provisions of a stomach. Horn stomach: the body of a stomach is located almost, being gradually narrowed to a part. A stomach in the form of a stocking: as the name, the descending part tells it it is more prolonged and goes down vertically. A stomach in the form of a hook: the descending part of a stomach goes down slantwise or almost steeply down. The ascending part is located slantwise from below up and to the right.

**Conclusions:** Thus, it is possible to draw a conclusion that the shape of a stomach is changeable also different at all people. It in many respects depends on type of a constitution of the person, fullness degree food and some physiologic features (intra belly pressure, the provision of a diaphragm).

## FEATURES IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE CELIAC TRUNK MAN

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**Introduction.** A large number of works of domestic and foreign authors in which are given about anatomy of a trunk, options of its branching and topography is devoted to an anatomic structure of a trunk. Nevertheless, it is impossible to recognize the materials presented by them final. In particular, century changeability of a structure of a trunk is absolutely insufficiently described, there is no comparison of options of a branching to a constitution and a century periodization; not analysed individual changeability. Options of a branching are not connected with century changeability.

**Work purpose.** Due to stated, studying of individual and century differences in a structure and topography of a trunk was a research objective.

**Materials and methods of a research.** Work is performed on 15 medicines of people of different age, floors and a constitution by a preparation method with the previous injection of vessels X-ray contrast masses.

**Results.** The external structure of a trunk at people of different age and a constitution has the features that radiologists need to consider when sounding an artery. First of all we will consider data on equal of a trunk from a belly part of an aorta: the beginning of a trunk on the medicines investigated by us is projected on a spine column on the site from bottom edge to bottom edge of the left half of bodies of vertebrae.

**Conclusions.** From a sort and up to 13 years lowering of level of an of a trunk is noted, and both the top and lower limits of its projection to the ridge decrease. Since 14 years, the top limit of a zone of a projection of the beginning of a trunk is stabilized, and lower continues to fall.