HAEMOMICROCIRCULATORY SYSTEM OF PERICARDIUM DURING PRENATAL ONTOGENESIS

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The work is devoted to the development of structural mechanisms of serous pericardium parietal lamina angiogenesis of human haemomicrocirculatory system during prenatal ontogenesis. It was established that primary angiogenesis that is a formation of primary blood microvessels of protocapillary type, occurs as a result of canalization of channels and glottises in mesenhima's spindle-cell aggregation zones. Primary micro vessels form anastomosis between one another, and create protocapillary system, in which afferential, interferential and efferential microvessels are formed as a result of chain differentiation processes. Secondary organspecific haemomicrocirculatory system is gradually formed as a result of the following processes: chain differentiation of cellular and non-cellular components of a wall of afferential, interferential and efferential microvessels into arterial, capillary, and venial stages of haemomicrocirculatory system correspondingly, also as a result of microvessels' development through secondary angiogenesis from growth buds of matrix vessels' endoteliocits that leads to forming of low-differentiated vascular rate with following chain differentiation into corresponded stages of haemomicrocirculatory system.