

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
МЕДИЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ



АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ
ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА КЛІНІЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ
Topical Issues of Theoretical and Clinical Medicine

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Conclusions. For a polikistoz characteristic signs are: increase in kidneys, both in length, and in width, due to growth of cysts. The above described structural changes, as a rule, lead to development of a renal failure. As a result of which the patient with this pathology the shown hemodialysis.

FEATURE OF THE STRUCTURE OF THE STOMACH ALSO AT THE SUGAR DIABET

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Introduction. The stomach is important body of a gastrointestinal tract. The stomach carries out chemical, to an ekskretorn, endocrine and the soaking-up function. Anatomic in a stomach distinguish four parts: kardialny and pilorichesky, bottom of a stomach and body.

Work purpose. Is normal to investigate features of a structure of a stomach also pathologies.

Materials and methods of a research. Research of medicines of a stomach.

Results. As a result of researches it was established that function of sphincters is broken, the stomach extends. There is an atoniya of walls of a stomach and its violation of functions. Formation of gastric juice considerably decreases. At patients on TsD because of it gastritis rather often develops. At gastritises the mucous membrane is thickened, penetrated by serous or serous and mucous exudate. There is a reorganization of an epithelium and the ferruterous device.

Conclusions. Functional violations of a stomach at TsD cause stagnation of food masses in a stomach which promotes reproduction of pathogenic bacteria and developing of dysbacteriosis. On the basis of our researches, we revealed that sick SD are inclined to development of ulcers. The majority of ulcers arise at defeat of an organism *Helicobacterpylori* bacterium. At stomach ulcer deep defects of a mucous membrane, its thickening are observed. The bottom of an ulcer is covered with necrotic or granulyatsionny fabric, its surface is covered with a film.

MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF MYOCARDIUM IN CONDITIONS OF SIMULATED OSTEOPOROSIS

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Relevance. Various forms and stages of osteoporosis are characterized by changes in the concentration of Calcium in blood. Calcium is one of the foundational elements which influences myocardial contractile function.

Aim. The aim of the study is to investigate pathological changes of myocardium in conditions of modelled osteoporosis.

Materials and methods. The study has been conducted within 2 groups of rats: control (6 rats) and the experimental (6 rats). The later were exposed hydrocortisone intramuscular injection during 21 days (estimated 30 mg per kilo weight). Animal care and the experiment itself were conducted in accordance with the requirements of the "General ethics of animal experimentation," approved by the I National Congress on Bioethics (Kyiv, 2001). The animals were sacrificed by decapitation under ether anesthesia on the 21st day. The myocardium of the mentioned was investigated. For histological study, the hearts were fixed in the 10-% solution of neutral formaldehyde during 1 day. The samples were soaked in alcohols of rising concentration and fixed in wax. The histological sections stained with hematoxylin-eosin were investigated using light microscope Olympus BH-2.

Results. During the microscopic investigation of the experimental animals' myocardium, several peculiarities were determined. They are: noticeable nuclear polymorphism of cardiomyocytes, areas of uneven fiber contraction (indicated by heterogeneously stained sites) and presence of fragmentation along with moderate stroma swelling.