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## TO THE QUESTION OF NUTRITIONAL THE STRUCTURE OF SOME OF THE PERIPHERAL BRANCHES OF THE TRIGEMINAL NERVE

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A review of the literature concerning vnutriorgannogo structure of the cranial nerves showed that the issue of interest to many researchers. There are a number of works on nutrition some structure of the trigeminal nerve, However, they were studied mainly to its intracranial section (big and small parts of branches from a node). As for vnutriorgannogo study of its peripheral branches, the issue in literature is not enough. Therefore, in the present communication we present the results of infraorbital, buccal, and mental nerves. The study of these nerves is carried out by the method of Weigert-PAL for 10 adult cadavers from both sides. The results of the study showed that infraorbital nerve consists of fibers, especially small and medium caliber (80%) with a predominance of fibers having a diameter of 5-8 microns (45-50%).

Moreover, fibers with a diameter of 5-8 microns make up 48-50% and fibre diameter 1-4 microns accounted for 40-42%. Fibers with a diameter of 9-12 microns make up only 10-12%. Additionally, this nerve is detected and very large fibers, but their number is insignificant – 1%. In the lingual nerve are found in mainly meat fiber small and medium diameter – 95-97%. Meat fibres, having a diameter greater than 8 microns are few, they account for only 3-5%. Very large meat fibers in this nerve is not detected. The composition of the branches of the mental nerve in the percentage of meat fibers is not significantly otlichatsya of from the composition of the branches of the infraorbital nerve. Basically it is formed by fleshy fibers, thin and medium caliber preference fibers of medium caliber (53-55%). But meat fibers thick diameter smaller than the infraorbital nerve from 7 to 10%. Fibers having a diameter greater than 12 microns, up to 0.5%.

Thus, in the investigated peripheral branches of the trigeminal nerve the bulk of the fleshy fibers form a fiber medium and small caliber (77-90%). The number of thick fleshy fibres first place is nerve (23-27%), followed by buccal (10-15%), infraorbital (8-10%), chin (6-8%) and, finally, the lingual nerve (3-5%). These nerves also differ in the number they are very thick fleshy fibres. So, if the branches of the infraorbital, buccal, and mental nerves are very thick fleshy fibers (0,5-2%), in osnovana and lingual nerves are absent.

## INFLUENCE OF THE SHARP AND CHRONIC HYPOXIA ON STRUCTURE OF NERVOUS ELEMENTS OF THE BRAIN

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**Introduction.** The question of influence of hypoxia, in particular, high-rise hypoxia on a structure of the central nervous system is widely reflected in literature. Many authors not only in details described morphological changes of nervous system at a sharp hypoxia and established that they depend as on degree and duration of oxygen starvation, and on time of experience of an animal after influence of a hypoxia.

**Work purpose.** The purpose of our work animals had a studying of changes of nervous tissue of a brain and studying of these structures in the course of gradual a training to the accruing high-rise hypoxia.

**Materials and methods of a research.** There was a carried-out analysis of literature, especially works which it was carried out directly over laboratory rats.

**Results.** On the basis of studying and the analysis of this subject it is possible to draw a conclusion that the faltering training of rats in the conditions of a pressure chamber causes permanent adaptation to a hypoxia.

**Conclusions.** Data confirm the situation, known from literature, that activation of synthesis of nucleic acids and proteins is one of reliable mechanisms of adaptation to a hypoxia at the molecular