

*Materials of Conferences***STUDY OF WHITE RATS SKIN ACCORDING TO THEIR SEX**

Azhikova A.K.
Astrakhan state university
Astrakhan, Russia

The problem of cover skin affects researches of scientists in many generations. But the experimental works haven't discover yet the molecular mechanisms, the dynamics sexual and age changes of collagenic derma skin. The skin is the organism's protective barrier from the outside influence. Besides this, it connects organism with the environment, participating in process of metabolic. The skin affects condition of organism's environment - homeostasis. A lot of scientists devote their publications to skin's construction and functions (Kalantaevskaja K.A., 1965; Chernukha A.M. with co-avtors, 1982). The constant cellular components of epidermis are keratinocytes, melanocytes, langerhans cells, Merkel's cells, Grenstein's cells. Besides this, in epithelial layer of skin there are migratory cells, in particular lymphocytes (S., et al., 1993).

The purpose of our research is the study of skins features depending on sex organism. The subject of research are the sterile white rats masculine and female sex with average bulk of 250 gr. In the capacity of the subject was the back's skin of interscapular area with the area of 2 cm². The rats were killed by dislocation cervical vertebrae. The material for the research took 12 days later after cutting off the scalp in examined area. Such procedure was made 2 days later, in order to avoid stress from skin irritation because of scissors and razor. The histological working of skin's cuts began from preserving in 10 % formaline later on, according to the used method, "conduct" in alcohols with different concentrations of 70-100 covered and coloured with hemotoxylin and eosin. Reading of preparations put into practice with the help of light microscope.

The apparatus "Morpholog" (Russia) determined the epithelium's thickness (to corneous layer); the measures conducted with increasing *20 in all fields of vision of each animal skin; the total number of measuring in the group was 50. The histological study of skins models of interscapular part of white rats bodies at male and female discovered the line appropriatenesses. Males epidermis has larger thickness than female's, and the corneous layer developed very good. The hypoderm developed less than the weaker sex. Back's skin has few growth papilla epidermis. The models of studied skins fragments offered by epidermis (Ep) and derma with hypoderma and skeletal muscle. Ep. consists of 4 layers. The height of Malpighian layer consist of 1-3 cells; in separate parts reaches to 10; the form of ceratinocytes basal mainly cubical.

The granular layer is well-expressed and as a rule counts 3-4 rows of cell; keratinocytes of granular layer sometimes overloaded with keratogialin. The corneous layer is notable for polymorphism. So, the parts of compact keratin with thin layer alternate with friable arrangements of keratins layers. The dystrophic of modification cells Ep. become in the form of vacuolization and meet rarely. The dermoepidermal interface is clear.

So, after the example of back's interscapular part was studied the sex difference of skin. The researches showed that the females Malpighian thickness is smaller for sure than male's.

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PROVIDING EMERGENCY ANGIO-TRAUMA CARE TO PATIENTS WITH CONCOMITANT ARM INJURY

Baubekov M.B.

Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics
Kazakhstan, Astana

The beginning of the 21st century has been marked by a rapid economic growth, triggered, in the first place, by strong technological changes. This was inevitably followed by growing number of injuries at work, which often cause temporary and permanent disabilities.

As a result, the number of concomitant arm injuries has increased considerably, reaching 34% of all multiple traumatic injuries treated at the surgical hospitals. Moreover, the injuries caused by new technological equipment, are often more severe and complex.

Questions of restorative surgery of all injured anatomical structures can be answered with the help of precise surgical techniques. But the organizational problems still need to be solved; many of them are caused by a large number of mistakes and complications made by the primary care.

Emergency angio-trauma aid to patients with concomitant arm injuries is currently developing in the clinical practice in two interrelated directions: creation of specialized hospital departments and providing multi-specialty surgery hospitals with qualified medical personnel.

In Astana, the department of microsurgery and hand injuries of the Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics (headed by professor N.D. Batpenov) introduced in 2001, and has been providing since then, an emergency surgical care to patients with concomitant arm injuries, on the 24-hour basis.