

2. Preliminarily, the exporter and the first – class foreign bank are being addressed into the ECA for the export credit insurance.

3. The first – class foreign bank and the Russian bank are being concluded the Basic credit contract between themselves and also the Separate credit contract within its frameworks (e.g. having provided this contract financing).

4. The advance payment is being performed by the importer.

5. The ECA is being provided the guarantee.

6. The Russian bank is being issued the letter of the credit (L/C), in favor of the exporter. Then, the first – class foreign bank is being advised the letter of the credit (L/C) to the exporter.

7. The exporter is being produced the goods shipment.

8. The exporter is being provided all the necessary documents to the first – class foreign bank, having provided by the letter of the credit (L/C) conditions.

9. The first – class foreign bank is being checked all the necessary documents, and also it is being paid for them, in accordance with the letter of the credit (L/C) conditions (e.g. up to 85 % from the contract total amount).

10. The first – class foreign bank is being addressed the notice on the payment date and on the financing conditions, and also it is being addressed all the necessary documents by the letter of the credit (L/C) for the allocation them for the importer. Afterwards, the Russian bank is being received its obligations extinction delay before the first – class foreign bank up to the 84 months (e.g. the 7 years).

11. The importer is being received its obligations extinction delay before the Russian bank up to the 84 months (e.g. the 7 years).

So, the import financing scheme is the most attractive one for the Russian importers, as the discount interest rate by the external credit is considerably profitable, than the Russian interest rates by the rouble credits. The payments in the credit repayment for the complex, having needed the assembly, equipment are began to be enumerated and afterwards to be transferred, as a rule, only through the half of the year (e.g. 180 days), since its successful introduction into the exploitation: a number of all the necessary documents provision by the exporter provision is being served, as the letter of the credit (L/C) opening condition, among which, – there is the transfer act deed, which is usually made up just after the equipment assembly and its checking up. So, the payments by the credit are being performed by the equal portions and the equal parts once in the half of the year

(e.g. 180 days). It is meant, that the borrower has not to be paid for the equipment in advance: it is began to be worked, and the credit repayment is being produced partially or completely, and already for the impact account from the capital investments.

So, it is quite possible to be related to the Western financing advantages of the import contracts on the ECA securities, which are the following:

– the rates are below, than the crediting Russian market rates level;

– the credit repayment prolonged terms, the delay in the principal debt payment up to the 6 months (e.g. the 180 days);

– the debt part repayment possibility from the means, having formed, in the result of the project realization, at the expense of the borrowing prolonged term;

– the payments by the letter of the credit (L/C) with the means immediate reimbursement to the exporter, at the expense of the Western bank resources.

Thus, the import contracts financing, on the export agencies securities, has been given the wide – scale spread, owing to the fact, that it has been taken into the consideration all the sides interests, and also it is the convenient and the profitable one for all the participants of the export – import deal.

The work is submitted to the International Scientific Conference «Priorities for Science, Technology and Innovation», (Egypt), 15-22 August, 2010, came to the editorial office on 04.08.2010.

FEATURES OF THE LOCAL IMMUNOINFLAMMATORY RESPONSE AFTER RADICAL MASTECTOMY

Tkachuk O.A., Lubarsky M.S.,

Voytsisky V.E., Niemaev V.V.,

Narov J.E., Kononkov V.I.

State educational institution of higher education, Novosibirsk State Medical University, Federal Agency for Health and Social Development, Institution of the Russian Academy of Medical Sciences Research Institute of Clinical and Experimental Lymphology, Siberian Branch of RAMS (NIKEL RAMS)

e-mail: nai@rambler.ru

Breast cancer ranked the first place in the structure of cancer pathology in women. The immediate postoperative complications of sur-

gical benefits arising from an average of 75% of cases, prolong the postoperative period, require a substantial voltage defenses, put off the dates of other components of comprehensive treatment, which adversely affects overall survival.

The levels of cytokines IL-2, IL-6, lactoferrin (LF), IL-8, AAB to AH lmdNA in blood and wound discharge has been determined in 52 patients before surgery, 1st and 7th postoperative day after radical mastectomy for investigation of the immunoinflammatory response. The study was performed using test systems produced by «Protein contour» Saint-Petersburg on the manufacturer's instructions. Results of enzyme linked immunosorbent assay were recorded on a vertical Multiskan photometer MSS 340 at a wavelength of 492 nm.

The study have been showed the significant increase in the concentrations of IL-2, IL-6, lactoferrin, and the trend toward increased levels of IL-8 and AAB to AH lmdNA in serum in the early postoperative days. The obtained data have been revealed the activation of destructive inflammatory process in women after radical mastectomy. The content in wound discharge IL-2 was significantly higher than its concentration in the blood serum in 4,25-fold, IL-6 in 4,7 times, IL-8 in 3,75 times and lactoferrin in 4,8 times. We concluded the greater severity of local manifestations destruktivno – immune – inflammatory process in women surveyed in the first day after surgery. Data correlation analysis have been revealed a relationship between IL-6 ($r = 0,63; p < 0,05$); IL-8 ($r = 0,45; p < 0,05$); AAB to AH lmdNA ($r = 0,48; p < 0,05$) in blood serum and lymph. It demonstrates the relationship of destructive – immune – inflammation at the systemic and local levels.

The reduction of biologically active substances with pro-inflammatory properties (IL-6, IL-8, LF) on the seventh day after surgery have been proved a significant decrease in activity of the emergence of local and systemic inflammation. The indirect sign of the activity of destructive inflammatory process is significantly higher concentrations of markers of cell destruction AAB to AH lmdNA in the serum of patients in 7 day after surgery.

The work is submitted to the International Scientific Conference «Modern problems of experimental and clinical medicine modern formation», (Thailand), 20-30 December, 2010, came to the editorial office on 22.11.2010.

A STUDY OF CHROMATOLYSIS AFTER INJURY OF THE ACCESSORY NERVE IN RAT

Ullah M., Kapitonova M.Yu.

*Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Teknologi
MARA, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia
e-mail: marinakapitonova@mail.ru*

Injuries of many peripheral nerves are common during accidents and occasionally during surgical operations. As such, it is essential to investigate the changes that occur in the motor neuron somata of these nerves after such injuries. When the axon is cut (axotomy), the nerve cell body (soma) usually undergoes profound alterations in structure, metabolism, and physiological activity (*Grafstein, 1975*). Axotomy usually involves removal of a significant portion of the nerve cell volume, but most of the synthetic machinery of the cell, because it is localized in the soma, is left intact, and the defect produced in the surface membrane at the site of injury is small in relation to the total cell surface that remains (*Grafstein, 1975*). The Nissl granules are strikingly present in the large somata of motor neurons that supply skeletal muscle. For example, they are abundant in the motor neuron somata of ventral grey horn of the spinal cord. These granules are more obvious in large, highly active cells, such as spinal motor neurons (*Williams et al, 1989*). They are scattered throughout the neuronal soma and they extend into the dendrites (except in very thin dendrites) but are absent in the axon and axon hillock (*Junqueira et al, 1986*). The typical morphological changes in the cell body first recognized by *Nissl (1892)* include swelling of the cell and the apparent disappearance of basophilic material («Nissl substance») from the cytoplasm. The prominence of the latter phenomenon led to the general application of the term «chromatolysis» for the response to axotomy. However, it has become increasingly clear that the morphological manifestations of this response are different in different cells, and that chromatolysis itself is not invariably seen (*Romanes, 1941*). Hence the term «axon reaction», «retrograde reaction» or «cell body response» have come to be considered more appropriate to designate the whole range of alterations that may occur (*Grafstein, 1975*). The characteristics of these alterations have been considered in great detail by *Cragg (1970)* and *Lieberman (1971 and 1974)*. During chromatolysis, usually there is also a shift of the nucleus from its normal central location in the soma to the peripheral one, but away from the axon hillock. Chromatolysis sets in approximately one day after the injury of the axon and reaches its height within