

erbation and remission phase changes. Zones of exudation and destruction, fibrinoid necrosis, young and mature granulated and scar tissue, alternate with sites of necrotic mass sloughing and with epithelium growing up under it. At the bottom of ulcerative defects is visible necrosis zone sequestration and the replacement of them with leukocytes and mononuclear cells. On the background of an angiogenesis sites and the scar formation are observed different degree expression of lymphoplasmatic cellular infiltration and fibrosclerosis. On the border with destructed stomach and duodenum wall muscular elements are visible sites with the prolonged chronic inflammation, growth of granulated tissue and scar formation.

The detail comparative morphological investigation showed the inflammation processes intensity in the background of sequencing ulceration and regeneration processes, consists some mosaic picture and more meeting at the long duration opium addicts. Those processes are presented as intestinal methaplasia of duodenum to the stomach epithelium.

At the border with the stomach mucous ulcerative defect is visible a small on depth forces and a regenerating glandular epithelium. In that patients' intramural nervous plexuses and ganglions is noted the cytoplasm vacuolation, a nodules pyknosis of the ganglionic cells and the expressed lymphoid cell infiltration.

Another feature of a peptic ulcer on the drug addiction background is the increased infiltration of a scar formatting ulcerative stroma with lymphocytes, plasmocytes with an admixture of neutrophil granulocytes and mast cells. In a granulation tissue of an ulcer wall in group of comparison cellular infiltration is more weak, neutrophils are single, lymphocytes and plasmocytes are prevailing. Here is finding the capillaries, set and unripe glands of the pseudopyloric type.

The hypersecretion reason, which found in part of the main group patients, is the parietal cell hyperplasia. It, allegedly, can be bound tone uroregulatory secretion mechanisms disturbance, probably taking place, as additional Exo-endogenic factor of opium narcotic influence.

Thus, it is possible to assume, that in pathogenetic mechanisms of opium narcomania influence on the duodenal ulcer morphogenesis there is elements influence as an «aggression» and «protection» factors. However, they have expressed opposite character.

References

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PERSON'S FETUS PAROTID SALIVARY GLANDS AGE FEATURES

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Purpose. To study fetal parotid salivary glands age features.

Materials and methods. Research is done on the material received from 40 fetuses (10–24 weeks of development) during 2012–2013, died in delivery rooms (maternity homes) of Arkhangelsk, delivery room and city hospital № 1 of Severodvinsk. Material distribution according to age: 10 weeks of $n = 2$, 13 weeks of $n = 6$, 14 weeks of $n = 2$, 16 weeks of $n = 4$, 17 weeks of $n = 4$, 18 weeks of $n = 8$, 19 weeks of $n = 2$, 20 weeks of $n = 4$, 21 weeks of $n = 4$, 24th week of $n = 4$. The fetal death causes were particular conditions in the perinatal period ($n = 70\%$) and congenital anomalies ($n = 30\%$) were causes of fetuses death. The autopsy material was gathered within 24 hours after death and was fixed within 24 hours in 10% solution of neutral formalin. Macro- and microscopic preparation of separation of parotid salivary glands was carried out. The gland mass (mg), volume (cm^3), length, width, thickness (mm), the area (mm^2) were measured. Various forms of glands in its contour were studied. All stages were photographed by the Nikon D7000 Kit camera.

Results. In the pre-natal period the parotid gland is in a deep hollow behind a branch of the mandible, in retro mandibular fossa. The gland has a gray-yellow color similar in color of hypodermic-fatty cellulose. In this age period gland form nearly corresponds to the walls of a bed and has an irregular form. There are variants of gland form: oval (32%), triangular (13%), quadrangular (9,6%), prismatic (22,8%), ellipsoid (9,6%) and pyramidal (9,6%). The volume of gland is variable. Average organ mass was $184,2 \pm 128,31$, volume $0,2 \pm 0,1$, length $11,9 \pm 4,22$, width $7,6 \pm 2,95$, thickness $3,3 \pm 1,34$, area $91,2 \pm 45,02$.

Conclusions. While studying age dynamics of body measuring values of fetal parotid glands, the dependence of weight, length of glands and head circumference of a fetus (Kruskala-Wallice's criterion 19,541 (9) 0,021; 20,219 (9) 0,017) from gestational age was revealed. When comparing the body measuring values of the right and left glands statistically significant differences were not revealed ($p > 0,05$).

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