High School of Economics and Management (Bratislava, Slovakia)
Bukovinian State Medical University (Chernivtsi, Ukraine)

Natural Science Readings

abstracts book
(26.06.-28.06.2024, Bratislava)

Bratislava, 2024

UDC 5(063)

Natural Science Readings: abstracts book. 26.06.-28.06, 2024 Bratislava, 2024. – 74 p.

ISBN 978-80-89654-89-5
EAN 9788089654895

KAVUN M.P.

FORMATION OF THE ELEMENTS OF THE BILIARY SYSTEM IN HUMAN EMBRYOS 4.0 - 5.0 MM LENGTH

Bukovinian State Medical University

Modern operations on the liver are performed taking into account the intraorgan architectonics of blood vessels and bile ducts. Of particular interest from this point of view, bile ducts, as the largest and surgically important elements of the biliary system.

In an embryo of 4.5 mm length of intrauterine development in the liver diverticulum, two parts are clearly visible: cranial - the beginning of the liver and caudal - the beginning of the gallbladder. Parts of the conglomerate are separated from each other by a layer of mesenchyme, 50 2 μm thick.

In embryos of 5.0 mm length of intrauterine development, the number of epithelial cords forming the beginning of the liver increases significantly. Its craniocaudal size reaches 410 ± 10 μm, dorsoventral – 325 ± 10 μm, transverse – 285 ± 10 μm.

Noticeable changes occur at the beginning of the formation of the gallbladder: a clearly visible expansion appears in the distal part, a slight narrowing in the proximal part, and the beginning of the cystic duct is formed.

As a result of the division of the beginning of the common bile duct, the beginning of the common hepatic and cystic ducts is formed, which are epithelial strands and consist of polygonal cells with rounded and oval nuclei.

The duct of the gallbladder, with a diameter of 45 2 μm, is lined with a two-row, and sometimes three-row cylindrical epithelium, the nuclei of which are located near the base of the cells. In the center of the channel there are small openings of a rounded or oval shape, with a diameter of 4-8 μm.

The duct of the gall bladder is surrounded by mesenchyme with loosely arranged cells of a polygonal shape without a certain orientation.

KAVUN M.P.

FORMATION OF THE COMMON BILE AND HEPATIC BILE DUCTS IN HUMAN EMBRYOS 6.0-8.0 MM LENGTH

Bukovinian State Medical University

Variants and abnormalities of the development of elements of the biliary system can occur in different periods of intrauterine development. In order to determine critical periods, there is a need to study changes in the topography of the bile ducts during the embryonic period, which exists normally.

CONTENT