deeper meanings. The word oshadhipati means lord of herbs or a physician. It is formed with two root-words: osha (shining) and pati (lord). Closely related words in Sankrit are: oshadhi (light-containing, medicinal herb, remedy); oshadhigarbha (producer of herbs, living among herbs as snake). The latter one is particularly interesting, since snake is the most ancient symbol of medicine. The word cikitsaka has only one meaning in Sanskrit (physician), but its root-word (cikit) has multiple meanings (knowing, experienced, shining) and involved in many word formations, like: cikitsana (curing); cikitsa (practice or science of medicine); cikitsita (cured); cikitsu (wise, treating medically); cikitsya (curable); cikitu (understanding); cikitvan (attentive); cikitvas (observing, knowing, understanding, experienced, shining) and many others. The word vaidya has a wide array of meanings: versed in science, learned, medical, medicinal, relating to medicine, an expert (especially in medicine), skilled in the art of healing, a physician, etc. This word comes from the root-word veda, which forms many words related to knowledge, science and philosophy. One of this words is vedati (to call, cry out, curse, swear), which has similar spelling as the Proto-Slavic vedati (to know) and similar meaning to the Proto-Slavic vrat (to swear, to curse), from which comes one of the Proto-Slavic word for physician (vratch).

Conclusion. The three Sanskrit words, which stand for the same phenomenon as English word physician, have a very interesting etymology. Two of them (oshadhipati and cikitsaka) have similar meanings and can be understood as “containing light”, “shining” or “an expert of herbs”. The latter one (cikitsaka) has similarities with the third word (vaidya) in that they both are related to the state of being experienced, wise and observing. All of the studied words lead us to the understanding of an ancient East Asian physician as an educated person, well versed in the healing properties of herbs.

CAVERNOUS MESENTERIC HEMANGIOMA THAT WASN`T DIAGNOSED DURING LIFE

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Introduction. Hemangiomas are rare benign tumors that are usually congenital. The tumor is characterized by asymptomatic course. Internal hemangiomas are more likely to be present as accidental findings at autopsy. Complications of hemangiomas can be infection, thrombosis, ulceration. That is why the study of each case of postmortem diagnosis of hemangiomas of the abdominal cavity is relevant.

The aim of the study. To study the features of the postmortem finding - cavernous mesenteric hemangioma. To establish the true cause of death.

Materials and methods. Forensic examination of the corpse and medical documentation.

Results. The corpse of a 49-year-old man, without signs of violent death, was sent for autopsy. No diseases that could cause death have been diagnosed in his lifetime. During examination of the corpse the abdomen was untensed, enlarged, above the costal arches. From the anamnesis: the man rarely complained of discomfort or pain in abdomen, didn`t consult with doctor, didn`t do ultrasound. During the dissection of the abdominal cavity, a neoplasm was found, located in the right hypochondrium between the greater omentum and the organs of the abdominal cavity, reached the pelvis, measured 45x25x18 cm. The outer wall of the formation is densely elastic, tensed, whitish, connective tissue capsule is closed with a small number of vessels, covered with peritoneum. The pedicle of the tumor is transparent, attached to the folds of the peritoneum in the ileocaecal angle, the size of the base 6x0.7 cm, contained translucent small arteries and veins. Nerve fibers and connective tissue strands in the pedicle were not detected. At autopsy tumor resembled an encapsulated hematoma which contained more than 7 liters of brownish translucent fluid with a faint odor. From the middle of the capsule tumor is represented by a whitish-gray brittle unstructured mass with areas of decay and parietal brown hemorrhages. The total

mass of the tumor (without fluid) is about 3.5 kg. No signs of inflammation of the tumor and peritoneum. The myocardium is pale brown with numerous different-sized whitish layers of connective tissue, uneven blood supply. The valves are slightly thickened, slightly reduced elasticity, tendinous cords are sclerosed at the base. Aortic intima with the phenomena of lipoidosis, atherosclerosis and calcification. The lumen of the coronary arteries of the heart is narrowed by a third due to atherosclerosis. Forensic histological examination confirmed atherosclerotic changes as the cause of death, and clarified that the detected tumor is a cavernous mesenteric hemangioma.

Conclusion. According to the results of the examination in this case, the cause of death was acute cardiovascular failure due to atherosclerotic heart disease. Cavernous mesenteric hemangioma of the abdominal cavity, despite its large size, was an accidental finding at autopsy, was undiagnosed in life due to its asymptomatic course and lack of complications.

FAMILY HISTORY OF A PATIENT WITH HEREDITARY ANGIOEDEMA

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Background. Hereditary angioedema (HAE) is a rare, potentially life-threatening immune system defect, characterized by recurrent episodes of subcutaneous or submucosal edema, that mostly affects patient’s extremities, face, airway and gastrointestinal tract. As the diagnosis states, usually this illness is passed on from one generation onto the next one. If one parent has HAE, each child will have a 50% risk of inheriting the condition. Moreover, *de novo* pathogenic variants are found in 25%. Although, this autosomal dominant inherited disease was first described in 1888, its pathogenesis is still