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**СУЧАСНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ВИВЧЕННЯ
МЕДИКО-ЕКОЛОГІЧНИХ АСПЕКТІВ ЗДОРОВ'Я ЛЮДИНИ**



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and reticular zones, groups of cells showed positivity to Ki-67, the number of which was from 2 to 10 cells.

The total number of Ki-67-positive cells varied during the week of the experimental study. Already from the first week, a sharp increase in the number of cells expressing Ki-67 was observed in the glomerular, fasciculate and reticular zones of the cortical substance of the adrenal glands. In the fourth week of the experiment, the level of Ki-67 positive cells almost reached the control values. However, at week 12, the number of cells expressing Ki-67 increased dramatically in both the cortex and medulla. On the 16th week, the indicators remained at the level of the 12th week, with a further increase in the number of Ki-67-positive cells in the fasciculate zone of the cortical substance of the adrenal glands.

Conclusion: the data obtained during the experiment allow us to conclude that the influence of a complex of food additives of monosodium glutamate, sodium nitrite and Ponceau 4R is a mechanism of activation of the focus of inflammation and changes in the structural elements of the adrenal glands and hemomicrocirculatory bed.

According to the data of an immunohistochemical study, Ki-67-positive cells are elements of the local protective barrier in the cortex and medulla of the adrenal glands. The largest number of Ki-67-positive cells was determined in the walls of fenestrated capillaries that permeate the cortex and medulla of the adrenal glands. Ki-67-positive cells formed clusters of 2-10 cells at the border of the glomerular and reticular zones.

The total number of Ki-67-positive cells varied according to the week of the experimental study. Starting from the first week, the number of cells expressing Ki-67 increases sharply in the adrenal cortex's glomerular, fasciculate and reticular zones. In the fourth week of the experiment, the level of labeled cells with Ki-67 reaches almost control values. However, at the 12th week, the number of cells expressing Ki-67 increases sharply in the cortex and the medulla. On the 16th week, the indicators remain within the 12th week, with an increase in the number of Ki-67-positive cells in the fasciculate zone of the cortical substance of the adrenal glands.

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STRUCTURAL AND TINCTORIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CATGUT THREAD

Introduction. One of the factors that lead to the inflammatory process after surgical interventions can be the suture material that remains in the human body, as a foreign agent for the body and over time often causes postoperative aseptic and septic

complications. One of the most common natural suture materials, consisting mainly of collagen fibers of the submucosa of the small intestine of sheep, is still catgut.

Purpose. To investigate the microscopic structure and tinctorial properties of catgut thread.

Materials and methods. The material was a standardized catgut implant made of sterile 2/0 catgut thread 17 cm long, which was twisted into flat compact balls occupying an area of approximately 1 cm². Some catgut glomeruli were subjected to total staining with a hematoxylin-eosin solution and subsequent embedding of this glomerulus in a paraffin block and making appropriate sections from it. Other catgut balls were subjected to epoxy plastination without staining and with staining with a 1% solution of methylene blue in a 1% solution of borax.

Results. After the total staining of the catgut glomerulus with a hematoxylin-eosin solution, a clear acidophilic reaction was revealed, which was manifested in the color of the thread in an intense pink color. As a result of the production of an epoxy sections with staining with a 1% solution of methylene blue on a 1% solution of borax, an intense basophilic color was obtained on the end surface of the epoxy sections, arbitrarily located, certain loops of catgut thread with a different cross-sectional profile. However, the intensity of basophilic staining of some loops of catgut thread, on epoxy sections, turns out to be excessively intense, which greatly complicates the study of its internal structure. Therefore, we used uncolored epoxy sections, which clearly show that the catgut thread has a heterogeneous fibrous structure, in which dark streaks stand out, dividing it into a number of longitudinal, lighter, layered bundles, which consist of a dense collection of thin fibrillary elements. It can be assumed that these fibrillary elements are orderly bundles of collagen fibers, while the dark streaks are layers of loose fibrous connective tissue.

Conclusion. Therefore, after the histological examination of the catgut thread, the obtained results significantly supplement its instructive characteristics and can be used in experimental medicine as morphological criteria in the process of studying the peculiarities of its biodegradation in the macroorganism during the simulation of aseptic inflammation of the peritoneum.

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STRUCTURAL ORGANISATION OF THE RATS' ILEUM

Relevance. The small intestine, particularly the ileum, is often negatively affected by endogenous or exogenous factors. Not the least important among the factors of exogenous origin belongs to food additives, which are widely used in the