

begin to operate on the cells of the body. These cells continue to live, begin to divide and allocate biologically active substances even for several years. Currently, the diseases of heart and brain vessels, vessels of the lower extremities, chronic heart failure of various origins, vascular disorders in diabetes mellitus and autoimmune diseases are treated by the cell therapy.

Despite relatively short time this method of treating cardiovascular diseases confirms its efficiency through improvements in the anatomical and physiological parameters of the heart.

Conclusion: Therefore, application of cell therapy is the most updated method in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases. Research in the field of stem cell application is being continued because there are great prospects in the treatment of many diseases, complex prevention of aging and, consequently, increasing the quality and duration of active life.

LEXICO-SEMANTIC SOURCES OF ENGLISH DENTAL TERMINOLOGY IN THE DOMAIN OF ODONTOGENESIS

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Relevance: Odontogenesis is a cornerstone of dental science, and it is essential to comprehend its terminological framework and background in English. This will enable the future medical and dental professionals to succeed in a foreign language clinical setting, which renders this research relevant.

Aims and objectives: The present paper aims to analyze the lexical and semantic features of dental terminology in English, with a particular focus on the domain of odontogenesis.

Materials and methods: We will delineate the major sources in the English sublanguage of dentistry on the above-mentioned topic, and classify them according to their linguistic origin. Further, we will study the prevalence of each group of terms in the modern English using the corpus of medical publications from the *PubMed* database over the period of last five years. The material of the research will be considered using the methods of quantitative, structural and semantic analyses. The scientific novelty of this research consists in the authors' careful examination of the processes of term formation in the contemporary English sublanguage of dentistry.

Results: The research yielded the following findings: 1) dental sublanguage of odontogenesis is largely based on Latin and latinized Greek terms, as well as proper English lexical units, which frequently assume the metaphorical meaning; 2) one-word Latin and latinized Greek terms are the most widespread within the corpus of analyzed material (this is due the fact that Latin is highly flexible with regard to morpheme threading, e. g., the term "hypohyperdontia"); 3) Latin is a concise and internationally understood means of communication, which is evidenced by its prevalence in the English sublanguage of odontogenesis; 4) two- and three-word terminological collocations are represented generally by proper English lexical units (e. g., "cap stage", "enamel pearl", "early bell stage", etc.); 5) the group of hybrid terms contains the semi-assimilated English-Latin word phrases (e. g., "dental lamina", "multiple dental agenesis", etc.).

Conclusions: Thus, the study of lexical and semantic features in the terminology of odontogenesis enabled us to disclose and comprehend the internal linguistic laws of term formation in the contemporary English as a *lingua franca* in global research and international cooperation. Understanding the terminological mechanisms in English is an indispensable virtue of any medical or dental specialist who aspires to succeed in a foreign-language professional setting. The terminological framework of English requires further in-depth examination in other domains of modern dentistry.