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THE PECULIARITIES OF FORMATION OF TOPOGRAPHY OF TRANSVERSE PART OF LARGE INTESTINE IN NEWBORNS

The study of the transverse colon in newborn cadavers, we have seen four of its main provisions. The first position (6 products) right colon bend under the liver, and the average department and directed obliquely left bend down under the lower edge of the liver and gastric cardia ahead. In the second (5 cases) – left and right bending were placed under the lower edge of the right and left lobe of the liver, respectively, and the cross section arched appeared from under its lower edge. In the third (3 cases) the upper edge of the liver intestine was covered all over, and the lower – appeared from under its lower edge. In the preparation of one newborn transverse colon was entirely located under the liver. All four positions that we observed had a particular severity, that could mark the different values approach the lower edge of the liver and the magnitude and angle of the arc passing transverse colon. Two extreme positions (low and high) can occupy the transverse colon in relation to the length of the body of the newborn. The distance from the lower edge of the most gut hang-

ing down to the pubic symphysis varied in large limits from 30,0 to 72,0 mm. In 3 preparations, we observed its extreme positions: one, it was 10,0 mm. and two – reached 85,0 mm. With respect to the navel, the transverse colon was mainly (11 products) to 12,0-21,0 mm above the navel. The two drugs, this distance was 3,0 and 4,5 mm. In two cases the lower edge below the navel 6.0 and 9.0 mm, respectively. Dimensions of the transverse colon had variant features. Yes, its length ranged from 115,0 to 265,0 mm and only in some cases (3 cases), it reached 102,0 and 312,0 mm. In the study of the degree of filling of the intestine, attention is drawn to the fact that 10 specimens was crowded but it left bend, and 5 observations – it was filled with more or less evenly. Overcrowding left bend and greenish – brown intestine can explain the origin and direction of meconium. Turning intestine ranged from 7,0 to 20,0 mm. The transverse colon is quite moving. This property can be explained by its presence long mesentery, the amount of which was from 32,0 to 74,0 mm.