

*Materials of Conferences***STUDY OF WHITE RATS SKIN ACCORDING TO THEIR SEX**

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The problem of cover skin affects researches of scientists in many generations. But the experimental works haven't discover yet the molecular mechanisms, the dynamics sexual and age changes of collagenic derma skin. The skin is the organism's protective barrier from the outside influence. Besides this, it connects organism with the environment, participating in process of metabolic. The skin affects condition of organism's environment - homeostasis. A lot of scientists devote their publications to skin's construction and functions (Kalantaevskaja K.A., 1965; Chernukha A.M. with co-authors, 1982). The constant cellular components of epidermis are keratinocytes, melanocytes, langerhans cells, Merkel's cells, Grenstein's cells. Besides this, in epithelial layer of skin there are migratory cells, in particular lymphocytes (S., et al., 1993).

The purpose of our research is the study of skins features depending on sex organism. The subject of research are the sterile white rats masculine and female sex with average bulk of 250 gr. In the capacity of the subject was the back's skin of interscapular area with the area of 2 cm². The rats were killed by dislocation cervical vertebrae. The material for the research took 12 days later after cutting off the scalp in examined area. Such procedure was made 2 days later, in order to avoid stress from skin irritation because of scissors and razor. The histological working of skin's cuts began from preserving in 10 % formaline later on, according to the used method, "conduct" in alcohols with different concentrations of 70-100 covered and coloured with hemotoxylin and eosin. Reading of preparations put into practice with the help of light microscope.

The apparatus "Morpholog" (Russia) determined the epithelium's thickness (to corneous layer); the measures conducted with increasing *20 in all fields of vision of each animal skin; the total number of measuring in the group was 50. The histological study of skins models of interscapular part of white rats bodies at male and female discovered the line appropriatenesses. Males epidermis has larger thickness than female's, and the corneous layer developed very good. The hypoderm developed less than the weaker sex. Back's skin has few growth papilla epidermis. The models of studied skins fragments offered by epidermis (Ep) and derma with hypoderm and skeletal muscle. Ep. consists of 4 layers. The height of Malpighian layer consist of 1-3 cells; in separate parts reaches to 10; the form of ceratinocytes basal mainly cubical.

The granular layer is well-expressed and as a rule counts 3-4 rows of cell; keratinocytes of granular layer sometimes overloaded with keratogialin. The corneous layer is notable for polymorphism. So, the parts of compact keratin with thin layer alternate with friable arrangements of keratins layers. The dystrophic of modification cells Ep. become in the form of vacuolization and meet rarely. The dermoepidermal interface is clear.

So, after the example of back's interscapular part was studied the sex difference of skin. The researches showed that the females Malpighian thickness is smaller for sure than male's.

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PROVIDING EMERGENCY ANGIO-TRAUMA CARE TO PATIENTS WITH CONCOMITANT ARM INJURY

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The beginning of the 21st century has been marked by a rapid economic growth, triggered, in the first place, by strong technological changes. This was inevitably followed by growing number of injuries at work, which often cause temporary and permanent disabilities.

As a result, the number of concomitant arm injuries has increased considerably, reaching 34% of all multiple traumatic injuries treated at the surgical hospitals. Moreover, the injuries caused by new technological equipment, are often more severe and complex.

Questions of restorative surgery of all injured anatomical structures can be answered with the help of precise surgical techniques. But the organizational problems still need to be solved; many of them are caused by a large number of mistakes and complications made by the primary care.

Emergency angio-trauma aid to patients with concomitant arm injuries is currently developing in the clinical practice in two interrelated directions: creation of specialized hospital departments and providing multi-specialty surgery hospitals with qualified medical personnel.

In Astana, the department of microsurgery and hand injuries of the Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics (headed by professor N.D. Batpenov) introduced in 2001, and has been providing since then, an emergency surgical care to patients with concomitant arm injuries, on the 24-hour basis.

In order to improve the treatment results, we have analyzed the common treatment schemes offered to patients with concomitant arm injuries, and revealed serious mistakes and complications that make the actions of the secondary aid considerably longer and complicated. The main concern causes late diagnostics of acute arterial blood flow disturbance in an injured arm.

With this view in mind, we developed and introduced into clinical practice a new scheme of emergency angio-trauma aid to patients with concomitant arm injuries. According to this scheme, the medical procedure should be clearly regulated, while taking into account the opinions of all specialists, who provide medical care to the patient and determine further treatment steps.

The proposed innovation has considerably reduced the time period between the first visit to a doctor and the operation. It allows not to miss the best time for the surgery, and considerably reduces the number of the possible complications that appear during the postoperative period and can affect the total result of treatment.

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IMPLEMENTATION OF AN EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF SECONDARY AID TO PATIENTS WITH CONCOMITANT ARM INJURY

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Problem of secondary surgical care of patients with concomitant arm injuries is regarded in modern surgery as solvable, thanks to use of microsurgery methods.

But many complications caused by a large number of mistakes at the stage of primary care, call for new organization and management technologies in form of a tactical algorithm scheme, which would let reduce their quantity considerably, or in some cases completely avoid them.

The aim of our study was to develop a model of secondary medical care for patients with concomitant arm injuries, and implement it into clinical practice of a multi-specialty hospital.

A conceptually new algorithm scheme of secondary care for patients with concomitant arm injuries was developed and introduced at the department of microsurgery and hand injuries of the Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Astana (headed by professor N.D. Batpenov) during the period from 2001 till 2008.

Our study bases on a multi factorial analysis of qualified medical aid provided to 84 patients with concomitant arm injuries, treated at the department of microsurgery and hand injuries of the Research Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Astana, during this time.

The conducted analysis revealed the most typical mistakes, made by the primary care. The main mistake was late diagnostics of acute limb ischemia provoked by a concomitant injury. Revascularization, followed by reperfusion syndrome, considerably complicated further actions of secondary care providers.

Basing on the obtained data, we have developed and introduced a new algorithm scheme of qualified medical aid to patients with concomitant arm injuries, at all stages of medical evacuation. According to this scheme, all tactical and diagnostic steps should follow each other in a clear order; at each stage, the information of the previous one is to be considered.

Newly implemented organization and management algorithm scheme resulted in better surgical results at patients with the above mentioned injuries; the number of mistakes and complications in primary care reduced twofold.

We suppose, that managerial problems of aid to patients with concomitant arm injuries could be solved, if diagnostic and tactical approaches would be clearly scheduled for primary care providers, by means of new organization and management technologies, implemented into clinical practice in form of the algorithm scheme.

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IMPROVING DIAGNOSTICS OF SPINAL STENOSIS CAUSED BY INJURIES

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Despite widely used spinal computer tomography with sagittal reconstruction (CT) and spinal magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) in the clinical practice, myelography (MG) using nonionic contrast agents remains an important diagnostic tool during operation.

The aim of this study was to analyze the results of intraoperative control by means of MG, during the surgeries for the injury-caused spinal stenosis.

Materials and methods

Results of surgical treatment in 17 patients with thoracic and lumbar spine injuries were analyzed. 12 patients had a complex closed spinal cord injuries after falling from a great height, 5 were injured in a car accident. All the patients were operated within one till 3,5 months after the accident.