Protsak T.V.,
Candidate of Medical Sciences,
Assistant Lecturer of human anatomy department
named after M.H.Turkevych,
Bukovyna State Medical University
Haina N.I.,
Candidate of Medical Sciences,
Assistant Lecturer of human anatomy department
named after M.H.Turkevych,
Bukovyna State Medical University

TOPOGRAPHIC AND ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS IN ELDERLY AND SENILE PERIODS OF ONTOGENESIS

The growing number of diseases of the nose and paranasal sinuses in recent years causing natural scientific interest in the subject, forcing researchers to find new approaches to diagnosis and treatment, and to improve existing ones.

The purpose of this study is teachings topographic anatomical features maxillary sinus in elderly and senile periods of ontogenesis.

Research topographic anatomical features maxillary sinus performed on 32 specimens of the upper jaw, head turtles and autopsies of dead bodies elderly and senile preparation methods, morphometry, radiography.

In elderly and senile period of human ontogenesis maxillary sinus cavity is the most severe and is located in the body of the maxilla. It has the shape of an irregular square pyramid, which forms the basis of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity, and top-zygomatic apophysis of the maxillary bone and the limited front, top, rear, medial and lower walls. The front wall of the maxillary sinus is located between the edge of the eye socket infraorbital and alveolar bone of the upper jaw. The upper wall of the maxillary sinus is formed by orbital surface of maxilla, which is also the bottom wall of the eye socket. The rear wall of the maxillary sinus maxillary topographically consistent with the hump . The bottom wall of the maxillary sinus formed alveolar bone of the upper jaw. Medial (nasal) surface of the maxillary sinus once formed part of the lateral wall of the nasal cavity.

On the basis of the complex morphological methods, it is shown that for the elderly and senile reversible processes occurring human ontogenesis, come involutive changes in the walls of the maxillary sinuses. A small number of studies and the lack of an integrated approach to the study of morphogenesis maxillary sinuses causes the relevance of the problem and the need for its further study.