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MORPHOMETRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PROCESSES OF VASCULARIZATION OF PERIFOCAL AREAS OF BRAIN INFARCTION

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Processes of vascularization play an important role while recovering after cerebral infarction, so the aim of the study was to research the processes of vascularization in the perifocal area of cerebral infarction.

Materials and methods. Vascularization of perifocal areas of cerebral infarction in terms of 1,3,7,14,21 and 30 days was investigated on autopsy material. In the standardized field of view at a magnification of $\times 200$, the density of blood vessels and the blood supply index were determined, as the ratio of the cross-sectional area of all vessels of the standardized field of view to its area. Indicators of the area were determined using the program Videotest - Morphology 5.2.0.158 (OOO VideoTest, Russia).

The results obtained. During the auditorial observations, the density of blood vessels in the cortex and white matter of the brain was 21 (19; 24,25) and 11 (9; 16,25), relatively. The index of blood supply in the cerebral cortex was 1.36 (1.22; 1.63)%, in white matter 1.17 (1.095; 1.25)%. At 1-3 days of the disease in the perifocal areas of the ischemic stroke and in the meninges amid a significant branching of the capillary network, part of the vessels was in a state of decline with almost indeterminate lumen. Part of the vessels was destroyed, which led to a decrease in their number. The density of vessels in the perifocal areas after 1 day was 16.5 (12.75; 22), on the 3rd day - 24.5 (20; 26.25). On the 7th day in the perifocal areas of cerebral infarction there was an increase in the processes of angiogenesis. Microvessels have gained a more branched view, along the perimeter of the necrotic focus, areas of their chaotic location were determined. The density of vessels on the 7th day was 26 (20; 28). At days 14, 21, and 30, the vascular density was 25 (21; 27.25), 16 (13.75; 21), and 12 (6.75; 13.25), relatively. Mainly, there was a decrease in the index of blood supply. Its figures for 14th, 21st and 30th days were, relatively: 2.42, 1.44 and 0.56%.

Conclusions. Increased vascularization of perifocal areas of cerebral infarction occurs from 3rd to 7th day of the disease. After, the reduction of the capillary bed in the areas of infarction leads to a significant value of vascular density and blood supply index.

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION THROUGH TATTOO RESEARCH

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Purpose: to prove the possibility of identifying a person by examining a tattoo.

Materials and methods: external examination of the corpse, selective analysis of cases of identification of corpses during forensic examinations, acquaintance with extracts from the materials of the criminal case.

Results. After analyzing the examinations corpses of unknown persons, several cases were selected, where to a greater or lesser extent the identification was facilitated by the tattoos found on the corpse. Examination of tattoos on the corpse of a suicide with complete putrefactive distortion of the face revealed tattoos of high quality on all parts of the body. The largest drawings are found on the front surfaces of the thighs: on the left - shows a panda on a tree branch; on the right thigh is an image of the face of a young woman with a red rose. The girl could not be identified, then the investigation began to interview professional tattoo artists. When the master was found, he quickly identified his client. In the following case, the corpse of a probably homeless man was found at the station. It was impossible to identify the corpse by standard methods with the joint efforts of experts and the police. Alternatively explored numerous dark blue tattoos on all parts of the body of the deceased were targeted, all tattoos were related to prison. By the tattoos done in prison, you possible to determine: the number of terms of imprisonment, the articles under which the man was imprisoned, and in which prison he was. Due to the detention facility, the police quickly identified the man. The corpse of a man with putrefactive changes was recently examined, and the soft tissues of the face and fingers were destroyed by animals. But acquaintances were able to reliably identify the man by the characteristic tattoos. On the front surface of