Mozolev A. FEATURES OF DIVISIONS AND MORPHOMETRIC PARAMETERS OF CELIAC TRUNK AND ITS BRANCHES Tutor: senior lecturer Shastakovich K.

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Relevance. The celiac trunk is the main vessel that supplies blood to such abdominal organs as the liver, stomach, spleen, pancreas and duodenum. The diseases of these organs are increased, which requires detailed knowledge about the features of their structure, options for blood supply and lymphatic outflow.

Aim: to establish the features of the anatomy of the human celiac trunk.

Materials and methods. The material for the study was the data obtained when conducting spiral computed tomography with contrast enhancement of blood vessels of 55 people from 22 to 85 "Cardiology"" in Minsk.

Examination of the celiac trunk was performed on a HI Speed CT/I spiral computed tomography by General Electric. Contrasting was carried out by the introduction of an intravenous solution "Omnipac". During the study, CT-sections with a thickness of 2-3 mm were obtained in the axial (horizontal) plane, followed by frontal, sagittal, curvilinear and 3D reconstruction of the image. The obtained data were evaluated using the Centricity DICOM Viewer program.

The morphometry of the celiac trunk and its branches (splenic artery, left gastric artery, common hepatic artery) was performed and the angle of their origin and diameter were measured. Statistical data processing was carried out using the Microsoft Excel 2013 and Statistica 10.0 for Windows.

Results and thier discussion. Analysis of the data obtained showed that the diameter of the celiac trunk in humans varies from 6.5 to 7.9 mm, the left gastric artery from 1.7 to 2.8 mm, the common hepatic artery - from 4.4 to 7.2 mm, and the splenic artery - from 4.6 to 5.4 mm. The angle of departure of the celiac trunk averaged $123\pm2.1^{\circ}$.

Having studied the variants of branching of the celiac trunk, the classic variants (trifurcation to the common hepatic artery, left gastric and splenic arteries) occurred in 24% of cases. Non-classical variants (early origin of the left gastric artery, accessory left gastric artery, right inferior phrenic artery) were observed in 76% of cases.

Conclusion: in the course of the study, it was found that the celiac trunk and its branches are characterized by individual structural features. The diameter of the celiac trunk varied from 6.5 to 7.9 mm, the left gastric artery - from 1.7 to 2.8 mm, the common hepatic artery - from 4.4 to 7.2 mm, the splenic artery - from 4.6 to 5.4 mm. The angle of departure of the celiac trunk averaged $123\pm2.1^{\circ}$. The classic type of branching of the celiac trunk into the common hepatic artery, left gastric artery and splenic artery was observed in 24% of cases. Non-classical branching variants (early origin of the left gastric artery, right inferior phrenic artery) accounted for 76% of cases, which is consistent with the literature data.