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CRANIOMERIC FEATURES OF MALE SKULL
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Relevance. Despite the long-standing attention to the study of the constructive features of the skull, anthropometric studies of the human skull not only do not lose their relevance, but, on the contrary, are of considerable interest to clinical specialists in the field of plastic surgery and neurosurgery. The craniometrics points have been used for several purposes in anthropology and forensic sciences. Nowadays, preoperative and intraoperative neurosurgical planning is based on craniometrics information. The knowledge of anatomical landmarks should be the starting point of each cranial neurosurgical procedure.

Aim: to establish the craniometrics features of the male skull.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted retrospectively using craniometric data of 204 males from 7 to 21 years of age. 15 craniometric parameters were analysed in the course of the study, the data were grouped into tables, statistical data processing was carried out using the dialogue program "Statistics 10.0", graphs and diagrams were drawn for visualization.

Results and their discussion. The study identified 3 skull types (dolichocephalic, mesocephalic, brachycephalic) and 3 facial types (narrow face, medium and wide face). The shape of the head correlates with the shape of the face ($r=0.78$, $p\leq 0.05$). 2 periods of increase in craniometric longitudinal parameters of the male skull were established in the course of the study: at 10 and 14 years of age. Statistically significant differences in course of study between of craniometric parameters in different age groups were not revealed.

Conclusions. The male skull is characterized by individual features of structure. The shape of the head correlates with the shape of the face ($r=0.78$, $p\leq 0.05$). The male skull increases in longitudinal size at 10 and 14 years of age.