

auch in benachbarten Interneuronen gefunden. Die Markierung des Neuropils in den Striosomen und in benachbarten Interneuronen könnte auf eine Rolle der Polyamine bei der Signalübertragung zwischen Striosom und Matrix hinweisen.

Structural features of the celoidal scars

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The process of formation of celoidal scar is the manifestation of reparative regeneration; it results in formation of scar's connective tissue. The objective of the present work was to study the composition of the cells in the structure of the celoidal scars. The basic methods we used are the qualitative and quantitative evaluation of fibrocyts using the data of light microscopy. - It was discovered that the thin epidermal layer covers celoidal scars without invasion into the underlying dermal layers. Thick epidermal layer of the scar keep the equal structure of all layers. The growth layer consists of big cells. Presence of the immature connective tissue allowed distinguishing the "growth zones". The friable filament tissue of the "zones" consists of a great number of fibroblasts; there are many big and gigantic cells among them. Morphometrical count showed that the number of fibroblasts in the "growth zone" is about 60-80 and even 120-150 in the sight-field of the microscope. It's 2-3 times more than in the hypertrophied and 3-5 times more than in the usual scars. Among the fibroblasts were revealed such ones, which structure shows graduate transition from immature to mature cells with functional activity. The prevalence of gigantic and active fibroblasts, which synthesize proteins and carbohydrates among the cells of connective tissues, is revealed. The presence of immature connective tissue, which forms the "growth zone", is the basic attribute of the growing celoid. - Immature character of the connective tissue is determined by the condition of the fibroblasts and fibrous elements; among the fibroblasts prevails the cells with functional activity. Fibrocyts can be found only in deep layers. Presence of the glucouronical acid and unripe fibrils testifies to continuation and development of collagen fibers. - Thus, the presence of special forms of the fibroblasts, which doesn't synthesize elastical fibers in "growth zones" is one of the proofs of immaturity of celoidal scars' connective tissue.

Die möglichen Ursachen der mandibulären Neuralgie

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Neben den üblichen Ursachen der mandibulären Neuralgie, z. B. Entzündungen, Infektionen, Traumen oder Tumoren kommen auch anatomische Variationen in Betracht. An unserem Material von 100 Schädelknochen im Alter vom 18. bis 85. Lebensjahr haben wir folgende Variationen gefunden: 1. Eine extrem breite Lamina lateralis des Processus pterygoideus, die den größten Teil der medialen Wand der Fossa infratemporalis bildet (5% der Fälle), 2. Das Vorkommen des Foramen pterygospinale (5%), 3. Lange Spina sphenoidalis (10%), 4. Bildung des Canalis ovalis an der Stelle des Foramen ovale (2%). 5. Der Schwund des Processus alveolans mandibularis als Folge des Zahnausfalls, letztendlich die extrem entwickelten Pacchionischen Granulationen, die sich durch den Knochen gegen die Fossa infratemporalis ausbuchten, um mit