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**EXPERIENCE OF BLOCKING METALLOPOLIMERY INTRAMEDULLARY
OSTEOSYNTHESIS TREATMENT OF FRACTURES OF LONG BONES**

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The Department of Traumatology, Orthopaedics and Neurosurgery Bukovina State Medical University, Professor Rublenyk I.M. and his students, employees, since 1978, is an intense and inventive scientific work on the development of technologies blocking intramedullary metalopolimery osteosynthesis (BIMPO). Technology BIMPO designed for surgical treatment of femur, tibia and humerus bones, made fundamental biomechanic, clinical and radiological study.

Purpose: Publication of experience in the application blocking intramedullary metalopolimery osteosynthesis in the treatment of fractures of long bones. In hospitals Chernivtsi, Khmelnytsky, Dnipropetrovsk regions for the period from 1980 to 2019 conducted in 1200 operating interventions with different options BIMPO controlled electron-optical converter (EOC). Patients ranged in age from 12 to 90 782 patients operated because of fresh fractures, 418 - because of their effects (slow and improperly consolidating fractures and pseudarthrosis, bone defects). In 80% of patients experienced a splinter fractures. Disorders of reparative osteogenesis were observed in 10.7% of patients. Dynamic option BIMPO used in 91% of patients, static - in 7.6%, and detenziynyy - 2.4%. Open the BIMPO used in surgical treatment 48.4% of patients, half open - in 29.2%, closed - in 22.4%. In one case the operation was not carried dynamism.

Results of the treatment of the patients indicate that good results were observed in 82.14% of patients, satisfactory - in 12.5% of patients, and unsatisfactory consequences that require further treatment, recorded in 5.36% of patients. The frequency of satisfactory and unsatisfactory results due mainly nature of injury. Analysis and synthesis of the results of BIMPO showed that metalopolimerni locking latches have several advantages: the ability to use BIMPO in reconstructive surgery of the musculoskeletal system; there is no need to use expensive cost of navigational structures and X-ray television equipment.

Interlocking intramedullary osteosynthesis metalopolimery has all the characteristics to take their rightful place in the arsenal of methods of operative treatment of fractures and their consequences.

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**ASPECTS OF NEPHROPROTECTION THERAPY OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM
BENING PROSTATE HYPERPLASIA**

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Morbidity of benign prostate gland hyperplasia (BPH) occupies the third place after urolithiasis and heterospecific inflamantary diseases in the structure of diseases of urology profile. BPH is the most widespread disease among men of elderly and senile years, which determines quality of their life. However the characteristic complex of symptoms, clinical signs and macrostructural changes in the prostate gland develops rarely enough and depends on the stage of the disease (only 40-50 % men at the age of 50-64 have symptoms of the disease).

The functional state of the kidneys is important for the choice of tactics and method of treatment and significantly affects the treatment of the disease. In patients with BPH at the I-II stage of the disease, in most cases, the onset of chronic renal failure is diagnosed, but there are no pronounced clinical symptoms, since urination depends on the retraction ability of the bladder detrusor.

To provide highly effective nephroprotection therapy the basic links of physiopathological mechanisms should be considered, which are found in kidneys in case of obstructive uropathies. It results in underlying universality of pathogenetic mechanisms of kidney parenchyma damage without substantial dependence on aetiologic factors. In the last few years single scientific reports