



pyoderma, as well as predetermines a more significant positive dynamics of immunological parameters of patients with deep and chronic pyodermae.

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### **COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS BY USING PROBIOTICS AND A SYSTEMIC ENZYME THERAPY**

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Increasing the effectiveness of treatment for patients with psoriasis is an urgent task of modern dermatology. Psoriasis is a common chronic skin condition that afflicts more than 1 million people in Ukraine. According to clinical observations, psoriasis in recent years has been characterized by a more severe clinical course with frequent long-term relapse, the development of complicated forms of dermatosis (exudative, pustular, inverse psoriasis, etc.), which is the cause of prolonged disability and reduced social activity of patients. All these determine the important medical and social role of psoriasis and substantiate the relevance of improving the methods of its treatment.

The objective of the work was to improve the efficiency of treatment of patients with psoriasis by using probiotics and polyezymatic drugs in their comprehensive treatment.

The study involved 45 patients with psoriasis (27 men and 18 women) aged 24 to 73 years. 26 patients were diagnosed with psoriasis vulgaris (stationary or plaque-like), 19 patients had severe forms of psoriasis: 12 of them suffered from exudative form of psoriasis, 4 patients had inverse form, 3 individuals were with pustular psoriasis. To assess the clinical manifestations of psoriasis and to analyze the effectiveness of various methods of treating dermatoses in patients, the index of skin lesions and the severity of the psoriatic process - PASI were determined according to the generally accepted methodology. The mean value of the PASI index in the examined patients with psoriasis before their treatment was  $25.3 \pm 0.67$ . The condition of microbiota of the colon cavity in patients with psoriasis was determined, for which a microbiological study of feces was carried out by the classical method of inoculating feces on standard differential-diagnostic and selective growth medium.

According to the results of microbiological researches it has been established that a significant (77.8%) part of the examined patients with psoriasis undergoes changes in the qualitative and quantitative composition of the microbiota of the colon cavity, indicating the presence of dysbiosis in the colon cavity of such patients, mainly that of the second degree, with predominantly latent clinical course and which were more often found in patients with severe forms of psoriasis. In the process of treatment patients with psoriasis were divided into two groups which were similar by age, gender and clinical manifestations of dermatoses: I (comparative) - 22 persons who were prescribed a standard therapy for psoriasis, the second (main) group - 23 persons, who were additionally administered a probiotic drug "Symbiter acidophilic" (containing *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococcus*, *Propionibacterium*) and a systemic polyezymatic agent "Vobenzim", which is a combination of highly active enzymes of plant and animal origin with anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, immunomodulatory and resorptive actions. It has been established that application of probiotic (symbiter) and a systemic polyezymatic agent (vobenzim) in the comprehensive treatment of psoriasis helps to normalize patients' intestinal microbiote as well as accelerates the regression of skin rashes with a probable decrease in of the PASI index in patients of the main group at the end of treatment compared to its initial value by 72.4% (in patients from the comparative group - by 52.7%).

Thus, the application of the probiotic and polyezymatic drug in the comprehensive therapy of patients with psoriasis with manifestations of intestinal dysbiosis contributes to the normalization of the values of the intestinal microbiota in such patients, as well as it improves the clinical results of their treatment.

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### **MODERN ASPECTS OF COMPLEX TREATMENT OF ACUTE INTESTINAL INFECTIONS: POSSIBILITIES OF LACTOKEN USAGE**

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Morbidity of acute intestinal disease continues to be maintained at the leading position "rating" of infectious diseases, yielding only acute respiratory disease. From the epidemiological point of view, the situation is steadily worsening in developing countries, tropical areas and regions with low sanitary culture where there is a lack of drinking water, food quality, etc. According to the WHO terminology, acute intestinal infections - it diarrheal diseases, bringing together more than 30 nosology of bacterial, viral or protozoan etiology, leading symptom of which is acute diarrhea.

The aim of the research - to study the efficacy of lactogen usage in treatment of patients with acute intestinal disease.

A prospective clinical microbiological research design "case-control" was conducted in 2014 on the basis of department of infectious diseases at Chernivtsi regional clinical hospital (Northern Bukovina, a region in Western Ukraine) with 37 patients with acute intestinal infection. For etiological structure of all involved in the study cases distributed as follows: salmonellosis (*Salmonella enteritidis*) - 7 cases; Food poisoning caused by opportunistic microorganisms (*Citrobacter*, *Proteus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *S. pyogenes*) - 16; shigellosis - 2 patients. The age of the patients ranged from 22 to 72 years, the gender distribution was equivalent to almost 1:1.