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quality of life in RA patients. Patients after cerebral stroke suffer from depression more often, RA patients have more frequent reduced mood.

20. INFLUENCE OF GRIPPE INFECTION IN YOUNG PEOPLE ON THEIR INTESTINAL MICROECOLOGY

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Originality of structure and genetics of flu excitors, their wide distribution not only among people, but also animals, capacity for very intensive antigen changeability and, as a result, origin of heavy influenza epidemics and pandemics — all it stipulates exceptional scientific and practical importance of influenza problem.

Under condition of gripe development the dysbiotic changes show up insufficient for the products elimination from cells and toxins disintegration, which strengthens intoxication of sick organism.

Therefore the purpose of work lies in investigation of gripe infection influence on young people on the cavity of the large intestine (CLI) microflora.

During the years 2004-2006 109 young patients with flu (middle age $21,07 \pm 0,29$) were examined. The result of serological authentication proved: gripe A/N2N2 ($46,78 \pm 4,78\%$), A/N3N2 (in $40,36 \pm 4,70\%$) and B (at $6,42 \pm 2,34\%$ patients).

Gripe patients ($95,41 \pm 2,00\%$) were found to be afflicted with marked character derangements of various degree of species composition and population level of the large intestine cavity microflora. Dysbiosis of the large intestine was being formed as a result of elimination and (or) deficiency of autochthonous bacteria, mainly, bifidobacteria and enterococci, CLI contamination with allochthonous hemolytic escherichiae, enteropathogenic escherichiae coli, opportunistic peptostreptococci and enterobacteria (hafniae, cyrobacterium, enterobacterium, ceraciae) with an increase of the population level of such anaerobic and aerobic opportunistic pathogenic microorganisms, such as peptococcus, clostridia, proteii, staphylococci, yeast-like fungi of the Candida strain, which serve as for inhibited protective components of CLI microbiocenosis.

Patients with the flu caused by the virus B, the dysbiotic derangements of the first degree were formed. In $76,51 \pm 4,06\%$ patients with virus A/N2N2 had third degree of dysbiosis, and in $54,50 \pm 4,77\%$ patients with the flu caused by a virus A/N3N2. Taking into consideration the above mentioned fact, we can assume the expediency of using probiotics containing autochthonous bacteria, the choice of which will become our future research.

21. CLINICAL SUBSTANTIATION OF THE EFFICACY OF α -LIPOIC ACID AGENTS IN THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH NEUROPATHY OF THE FACIAL NERVE

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The treatment of neuropathies of the facial nerve (FN) remains one of the most urgent issues of clinical neurology, so long as it occupies one of the first places among mononeuropathies. The object of our research was defectioning the clinical efficacy of the α -lipoic acid agent – Berlition in the treatment of patients with FN neuropathy.