



The antiovarian antibodies were determined by means of immunoferrmental set made by the «Bioserv Ovari-Antibodi ELISA» for determination of autoantibodies directed against ovarian antigens in the blood serum.

Results. 30 women have been examined and divided in two groups in our study. The first group included 20 women with infertility of tubal origin. The second group consisted of 10 healthy women with a preserved reproductive function. The average age of women in the main group didn't differ from the women's age of the control group. Significant majority in the number of women with chronic salpingoophoritis in the main group (6 times more) testified to the possibility of autoimmune salpingoophoritis initiation in the group under study. The

level of antiovarian antibodies was determined equal to $7,1 \pm 0,9$ and in the main group – $4,1 \pm 0,5$, which is 1,7 times less than in the control group.

Conclusions. 1. The presence of antibodies in the main group of women under study and its rise have been determined in patients with secondary infertility who didn't impregnate for more than 5 years and were treated surgically: tubectomy, cystectomy, adnexectomy. 2. On the contrary, the decreased level of antiovarian antibodies has been discovered in patients with primary infertility who did not impregnate for 5 years as well as in women with uterine pathology and myoma.

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APPLICATION OF NIFUROXAZIDE AND SUBALINUM IN THE STANDARDS TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE ENTERIC INFECTIONS

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Introduction. Instability of ecological situation in Ukraine is favourable for increasing of acute enteric diseases. Physicians deal with enteric infections such as salmonellosis, shigellosis, viral gastroenteritises, and acute enteric infections of unknown etiology nowadays. Due to them, the issue of rational treatment of these diseases is quite vital.

The purpose of present research was to study the effectiveness of using nifuroxazide in combination with subalinum in the treatment of patients having acute enteric infections.

Material and methods. The study was done on 42 patients from 18 to 55 years old with acute enteric infections. 17 male and 25 female patients were admitted to the hospital on the 2nd – 3rd day. The diagnosis was bacteriologically confirmed in 31 (73,8%) persons, among which 13 (30,9%) were diagnosed with salmonellosis, 7 (16,6%) – with shigellosis, 11 (26,2%) – with food-borne infections, caused by conditionally pathogenic flora. All patients had pain syndrome. Patients with shigellosis had a spasm, painful sigmoid colon. 32 patients (76,1%) had

an epigastric pain, also pain located near umbilicus and on the right lower quadrant. All patients had liquid stools, 5 of them (11,9%) had stools with pathologic admixtures of mucus and blood. The temperature was $37,5 - 39,2^{\circ}\text{C}$.

The patients received the standard treatment with nifuroxazide. 18 patients were given subalinum orally in 2 doses 3 times a day during 5 days in addition to the standard treatment with nifuroxazide.

Results. It has been ascertained that the patients, who had received the standard treatment with addition of subalinum and nifuroxazide had a good appetite, normal temperature on the 2nd – 3rd day of hospitalization. Normalization of stool consistency of these patients in comparison with those patients who only received treatment with nifuroxazide was 1,4 day later. Pain syndrome duration was approximately equal with all patients.

Therefore, supplementation of the standard treatment of acute enteric infections with subalinum causes faster disappearance of intoxication symptoms, diarrhea and facilitates faster recovery.

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LIVER ENZYMES AND METABOLIC SYNDROME IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

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A number of studies have reported that liver enzymes levels independently predict incident type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and CVD. In addition, these markers have been shown to be associated with indirect measures of insulin resistance including fasting insulin levels and the homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR). Being inexpensive and routinely collected in clinical settings, these liver

markers may provide a simple and accurate enhancement to models currently used to identify subjects with insulin resistance. The objective of the present analysis was to evaluate the association of liver markers, such as alanine aminotransferase levels (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST), with metabolic syndrome (MS) in patients with type 2 diabetes, considering abnormal liver enzymes level as possible markers of MS.