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BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE**

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A tendency in patients with chronic concomitant pathology from the upper dysplasia pathways to increase the frequency of development of complications and severe course of illness was revealed. The effect of the cortex on chronic chronic pathology is manifested by an exacerbation of chronic tonsillitis in 76.21% of patients, chronic bronchitis in 58.1%, chronic pancreatitis and chronic sinusitis - in 100% of patients. Complications developed in 47.9% of adult patients with a confirmed diagnosis of measles. In structure of complications reactive pancreatitis (30,4%) predominated. Pneumonia has developed in 11.3%, otitis - in 7.8% of patients. Patients in older age groups reduced the incidence of otitis and reactive pancreatitis and increased the frequency of pneumonia. Conclusion. Clinical picture of the course of adult bark has its own peculiarities. And it is characterized by a more severe course, due to greater sensitization and allergic alteration of the organism. The nature and severity of the symptoms of the disease are affected by age characteristics and concomitant chronic diseases. The displacement of morbidity towards older people leads to the fact that the course of the bark can be influenced by factors that are absent in children - an unfavorable premorbid background, the use of medications that are not used in pediatric practice, etc.

RESPIRATORY VIRAL INFECTIONS AND DISEASES IN THE CHERNIVETSK REGION

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Scientific adviser: prof. Moskalyuk V.D.

The current problem of health care in the world and in Ukraine is to control and predict diseases of acute respiratory viral infections (ARIs) and flu. According to the WHO data, SARS and flu are 60-70% of the overall incidence of the disease, with a tendency to develop complications and to chronify the process, thus causing significant economic losses. In Ukraine, about 10-14 million people suffer from SARS and flu each year, which is 25-30% of the total morbidity, or 90% of registered cases of infectious diseases. The leading role in the development of SARS belongs to a large number of pathogens, including at least 5 different groups and over 300 subtypes of viruses with epidemiological features associated with the formation of new antigenic variants of viruses. Aim. The purpose of the study is to study the dynamics of the spread of influenza and acute respiratory diseases in the Chernivtsi region on the basis of the epidemiological analysis of the incidence for 2015-2016 as a basis for the development of systemic measures to combat the onset and spread of the disease. Materials and methods. The decision of the tasks was carried out by studying information and statistical materials of the State Sanitary and Epidemiological Service in Chernivtsi Oblast for 2015-2016. Results of the research and their discussion. The study was conducted among 50 patients of the infectious department of CHOCL, of which 18 men and 32 women. The average age of patients is 41.1 years. On the 2-3rd day, due to the initial manifestations of the disease, 34 people turned up for help, on the 4th-5th day - 16. The complicated course was observed in 34 patients (non-congenital pneumonia), uncomplicated - in 16. On the basis of laboratory methods of research, adenoviral etiology of the disease was established in 7 patients, the remaining diagnoses were exhibited using clinical data. Conclusion. The epidemiological situation with ARI and flu in the Chernivtsi region shows an increase in the incidence of the disease in women more than 40 years. The disease was most prevalent with complications (non-hospital pneumonia).

PARAMETRS OF HEMATOPOIETIC CELLS IN MYELODYSPLASTIC SYNDROME

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Docent: Rustamova X.

Objective: to study the parameters of hematopoietic cells and to evaluate the type of cytology of the bone marrow in the myelodysplastic syndrome. Methods: We examined 50 patients with myelodysplastic syndrome treated at the Research Institute of Hematology and Blood Transfusion, Ministry of Health Republic of Uzbekistan. A punctate of the bone marrow with a morphological description of cells was studied. Results: The results of the study in 50 patients with MDS revealed the following. By age, all patients were divided as follows: 18-30 years (10%), 30-45 years (20%), 46-60 years (35%), 60 years and older (35%). According to the cytological evaluation of bone marrow cells, we divided them into three types: hypercellular, hypocellular, normocellular. The analysis of bone marrow characteristics was divided as follows: hypocellular in 50% of patients, normocellular - 16%, hypercellular - 34%. By blast count, a low-percentage variant (5-10%) was detected in 42 patients (84%), a multi-percentage variant (blasts 10-20%) in 8 patients (16%). The type of hematopoiesis in 49 patients revealed normoblastoid type (98%), in 1 patients - megaloblastoid type (2%). Analysis of the granulocyte sprout showed that in 5 patients (10%) it was enlarged, in 37 patients (74%) a narrowing was revealed. In 8 patients, neutrophils contained toxic granules (16%). In 20 patients (40%), the number of lymphocytes was increased (sometimes up to 90%). The number of megakaryocytes in 31 patients (62%) was normal, reduced in 9 patients (18%), not found in 10 patients (20%). Conclusion: According to our data, myelodysplastic syndromes are very common among the elderly. The basis of the myelodysplastic syndrome was dyserythropoiesis, changes in leukopoiesis, with a normal number of megakaryocytes.

EVALUATION OF THE DYNAMICS OF THE DISEASES OF THE PATHOLOGY OF THE THYROID GLAND IN UKRAINE

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Aim: to attract the attention of endocrinologists to the need for pharmacological treatment of patients with thyroid pathology in Ukraine. Results. Iodine deficiency occurs when iodine intake falls below the recommended level. This natural ecological phenomenon takes place in many parts of the world. The main cause of goiter is iodine deficiency in the diet of the population, and behind this manifestation, there is a relative thyroid insufficiency, which affects the function of many organs and systems and causes iodine deficiency diseases. Without drawing attention to such an important issue as iodine deficiency diseases, we note that a significant preventive work is being done worldwide to eliminate them by increasing iodine intake. A positive result of this work is a reduction in the number of cases of goiter diseases of the 1st degree in the last 10 years by almost 220 000 patients. Since 2003, new standards for the ultrasonic dimensions of the thyroid gland have been introduced in Ukraine, which is much lower than the previous ones. This innovation immediately affected the dynamics of goiter. Against the background of the general picture of the decrease in the incidence of goiter in this year, a slight increase in pathology has been recorded. Nevertheless, the positive dynamics of decreasing the number of pathologies among adults and children continued. The same positive trend of a gradual decrease in the number of cases of diffuse thyroid goiter was observed even with its calculation per 100,000 population. However, the percentage reduction in the number of registered patients per 100 thousand was slightly less, which is due to a decrease in the number of people in Ukraine in recent years. Unlike the initial stage of goiter, the first degree of goiter of grade II can not be regressed immediately after iodine status is improved. The prevalence of goiter began to decline gradually only from 2005. In previous years there was a gradual transition in parts of cases of goiter of the 1st degree to goiter of grade II, which indicated insufficient preventive work to eliminate iodine deficiency diseases and, consequently, insufficient consumption of iodine microelement with food, but now the level of goiter I-II st. does not allow to say that the inhabitants of Ukraine take with food a sufficient amount of iodine. The results of the computer simulation of the situation in Ukraine, carried out by a group of scientists together with UNICEF consultants, have shown that as a result of iodine deficiency, 34,275 children with low intelligence are born each year, 462700 IQ units and 3,085 persons with high intellectual abilities are inherited by geniuses. Annual economic losses due to iodine deficiency is at least 43 million US dollars, and when solving the problem of iodine deficiency - up to 80%, potentially lost funds can be returned to the budget of Ukraine. Conclusions. In general, the diseases of the endocrine glands and, in particular, the pathology of the thyroid gland, cause great socioeconomic damage, which is determined by the costs of medical

care and social security (due to disability, disability, premature death of patients). In particular, the problem of iodine deficiency in Ukraine has not yet been resolved radically, despite numerous calls from scientists and practicing doctors, leads annually to a loss of health and intellectual potential of the population.

INTEGRATED ASSESSMENT OF EFFICIENCY OF PRE-OPERATIVE TRAINING OF PATIENTS WITH PATHOLOGY OF THYROID GLAND

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The study was conducted on the basis of the SamMI clinic in 72 patients with a diagnosis of diffuse non-toxic goiter. In accordance with the purpose and objectives of this study, depending on the preoperative preparation, patients were divided into two groups. The first group (control group - n = 34) - patients who underwent traditional preoperative therapy, II group (study group - n = 38) - patients in preoperative preparation who underwent stress-protective and adaptogenic therapy with sibazone and droperidol. In the control group, 31 patients (51.6%), in the study group - 33 patients (55%). The prolonged premedication was a feature of the preoperative preparation of the main group of patients. Patients of this group were injected with sibazone 0.2-0.5 mg / kg for 3 days before the operation at 20.00 hours. In premedication, in addition to the standard, in / m for 30-40 minutes before the operation, sibazone was administered in a dose of 0.3-0.5 mg / kg and droperidol 0.05-0.1 mg / kg. The state of central and peripheral hemodynamics was studied in the preoperative period. Results and discussion: Observing changes in central hemodynamics, we found that in patients in the control group at the preoperative stage, there was a significant increase in ADP, ADD, SBP, and heart rate ($p < 0.05$) compared with baseline. So, after performing the premedication, the patients of the control group had a significant increase in blood pressure by 4.8% ($p < 0.001$), ADD by 6.9% ($p < 0.001$), SBP by 5.5% ($p < 0.01$), Heart rate by 4.4% ($p < 0.05$) with respect to baseline values. Analysis of central hemodynamics in patients of the study group showed that 2 days before the surgery, a significant decrease in ADS was registered by 4.2% ($p < 0.005$), ADD by 4.3% ($p < 0.01$), SBP 4.2% ($p < 0.01$), heart rate by 3.9%. ($p < 0.05$) compared with the first stage. After performing a premedication, ADS below the initial figures by 3.4% ($p < 0.01$), ADD by 5.3% ($p < 0.001$), SBP by 4.5% ($p < 0.001$), heart rate by 4.6% ($p < 0.05$). When analyzing the level of preoperative sedation, it was found that 80% of the patients in the control group had an unsatisfactory effect, expressed in the emotional stress of anxiety, and fear of patients before the operation. In the study group, the level of preoperative sedation in 100% of cases was adequate. Conclusion: In the perioperative period, unwanted hemodynamic, vegetative and neuroendocrine reactions of the organism occur in patients operated for thyroid diseases, which adversely affect the course of the perioperative period, and the use of prolonged premedication methods prevents the above changes and positively affects the nervous and emotional state of the organism.

IDENTIFICATION OF FACTORS AFFECTING THE INCIDENCE OF HIV INFECTION USING AGENT-BASED MODELING

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The aim of research is to simulate the epidemic process of HIV infection, and to identify factors that affect its spread. Materials and methods. Official statistics on the incidence of HIV infection in the Kharkiv region was used. An epidemic approach was used to model the epidemic process. The software implementation of the model is performed in the C # programming language in the Visual Studio 2013 environment. Results. To simulate the dynamics of infection, an algorithm was developed containing all the principles of agent modeling. As a disease, HIV infection was chosen, the main mechanism of transmission is contact (sexual contact, contact with blood and human body fluids, blood transfusions, etc.). It is anthroponous infection, i.e. the transmission of the virus is from one person to another. Based on the agent approach, a simulation model for the spread of infection has been developed and rules for the interaction of agents have been defined. The model assumes the following main assumptions: there is a probability of interaction of any agent with any other of the system; the unit of time is one iteration, the time count starts from zero iterations, the time step is one; all agents are divided into types, for each type of objects, a system of rules is defined. The model allows to carry out experiments with various factors influencing morbidity. The results of the constructed forecast have high accuracy. Conclusions. The results of modeling have shown an essential role of behavioral factors in comparison with medical ones. It has been established that the frequency of HIV testing is the most significant factor affecting the decreasing of HIV prevalence, which dictates the need to intensify the work on counseling, expand access to voluntary HIV testing and introduce self-testing technologies. Significant factors are the constancy of the sexual partner, the use of contraceptives and the number of alternate partners. Therefore, it is necessary to widely introduce educational programs on safe sexual behavior in educational institutions among students, use mass media, brochures, leaflets explaining the ways of HIV infection.

ANALYSIS OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL RISK FACTORS OF THE CAUSE OF AUTOIMMUNE DISEASES

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Aim. To identify the risk factors for the occurrence of the most common socially significant AID - rheumatoid arthritis (RA), systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and type 1 diabetes mellitus (DM 1). Materials and methods. 70 patients of the rheumatological and endocrinological departments of the Kharkiv Regional Clinical Hospital (RA - 35, SLE - 15, DM 1 - 20) were involved in the research. To assess the epidemiological risk factors of AID, there was developed a questionnaire that includes questions regarding the level of education, social and marital status, the nature of work, the level of prosperity, and information about bad habits. The control group consisted of 30 practically healthy persons, comparable in sex and age. Statistical analysis of materials was carried out using the methods of descriptive statistics, the Pearson χ^2 criterion. Results. Analysis of epidemiological risk factors showed that women are more likely to suffer AID in the gender aspect, the ratio of men and women among RA patients was 1:4, among patients with SLE - 1:3, among patients with DM 1 - 1:2. In the age aspect, according to the WHO classification (2015), 45% of the patients surveyed were classified as young and middle-aged, and 10% were elderly. Analysis of the level of education has shown that secondary and secondary special education among RA patients was observed in 68.6%, SLE in 66.7%, DM 1 in 75%, respectively. Analysis of the social situation has shown a significant proportion of the unemployed (RA - 54.3%, SLE - 60% and DM 1 - 70% of the surveyed). Analysis of the marital status of the patients shows significant number of divorced persons among them (RA - 20%, SLE - 26.7%, and DM - 11.5%) and those who never married (14.3%, 20% and 25% respectively). Patients assess their material wealth in general worse than healthy ones (RA - 17.1%, SLE - 26.7%, DM 1 - 25%). At the same time, only 11.4% of RA patients, 13.3% of SLE and 15% of patients with diabetes mellitus don't have financial problems. 45% of patients, whose specific gravity in nosology was practically the same, confirmed the presence of harmful habits. The most frequently reported smoking (25% of patients - 1 pack per day, 10% - episodically) and alcohol consumption (10% - episodically). Conclusions. The analysis of some epidemiological risk factors for the development of RA, SLE and DM 1, confirmed the presence of gender differences, showed a tendency to rejuvenation the contingent among this category of patients, revealed signs of social maladaptation, expanded the understanding of the problem of bad habits. Further elicitation and comparison of epidemiological data among patients and healthy individuals will broaden the idea of possible contributing or impeding causes and development factors of a number of AID, the ultimate goal of which is the development of measures for their primary diagnosis and prevention.

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