МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



МАТЕРІАЛИ

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підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу Вищого державного навчального закладу України «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ» 10, 12, 17 лютого 2020 року

УДК 001:378.12(477.85) ББК 72:74.58 М 34

Матеріали 101 — ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорськовикладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет» (м. Чернівці, 10, 12, 17 лютого 2020 р.) — Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2020. — 488 с. іл.

ББК 72:74.58

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ISBN 978-966-697-843-4

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Techniques employed to achieve quick and effective hypothermia of the myocardium include external cooling with surface pads, cooling via an endovascular catheter (cold saline solution circulating through it), combination of endovascular cooling and infusion of chilled saline, application of hypothermia inducing suits. The disparity in achievement of the target temperature was attributed to causes such as technical difficulty, device malfunction, kinking of the catheter and first medical contact to reperfusion time being slow.

In spite of a great number of performed trials, there is still incomplete understanding of the mechanism and magnitude of the protective effect of hypothermia on the myocardium, and limited clinical data. That seems to be a perspective field for further investigation.

Nesterovska O.A.

EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM MACROLIDE THERAPY AT LOW DOSES IN ASTHMA-CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE OVERLAP

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Patients with asthma-chronic obstructive pulmonary disease overlap (ACO) experience more frequent exacerbations and have poorer quality of life, more decline in lung function and higher mortality than asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) alone. A low dose of macrolide antibiotics have been shown to improve the lung function and reduce frequency of infective exacerbations in COPD patient. Recently, several reports showed the effectiveness of azithromycin in some patients with asthma. However, little is known about the potential for macrolide therapy to transfer these effects to patients with ACO.

Objective: to study the effectiveness of low-dose and long-term treatment with azithromycinin ACO patients.

Our study involved 20ACO patients divided into azithromycin (15 patients) and a control group – 5 patients (without azithromycin treatment). The azithromycin group was treated with antibiotic in the dose of 250 mg twice weekly for 3 months. Inflammatory cells in induced sputum, pulmonary function, the COPD assessment test (CAT) test and a 6-minute walk distance (6MWD) were analyzed.

After treatment, sputum significantly decreased in the in azithromycin group compared with control group. Treatment with azithromycin decreased the total cell count, the number of neutrophil counts and neutrophil ratio were also significantly decreased compared to the control group (p<0.5). No significant QTc prolongation was observed among patients assigned to azithromycin. CAT test score decreased from $20,56\pm1,62$ to $14,00\pm1,16$ (p<0.05) after treatment. There were no significant changes in 6-MWD scores after 3 month of azithromycin treatment.

Erythromycin reduced airway inflammation, total number of cells, neutrophil counts, and neutrophil ratio in induced sputum in ACO patients. Prolonged treatment, however, seems to require maintenance of clinical benefits.

Plesh I.A.

METHOD OF THE VASCULAR TONUS DETERMINATION: DIAGNOSTIC VALUE

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A new method of complex synchronous determination of arterial and venous pressure was proposed at the Department of Patient Care and Higher Nursing Education within the period of the research work fulfilment (2015-2019).

The method is based on the biophysical inverse relationship between the impedance of a part of the limb and its pulse volume level because of the physiological compression (as for the determination of blood pressure (BP)).