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



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101 - i

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СЕКЦІЯ 10 ГІГІЄНА СЕРЕДОВИЩА І ВИВЧЕННЯ НОВИХ АНТИМІКРОБНИХ РЕЧОВИН В ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТІ І КЛІНІЦІ

Andriychuk N.J. PECULIARITIES OF PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES IN THE INTERNAL BODIES OF RATS AFTER SUBACUTE SILVER DECAHEDRON NANOPARTICLES POISONING

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Silver nanoparticles (SNP) are becoming increasingly prevalent in consumer products. The increased use of SNP-enhanced products may lead to an increase intoxic levels of environmental silver, but regulatory control over the use or disposal of such products is lagging due to insufficient assessment of the toxicology of SNP an their rate of release into the environment. The question of the shape of nanoparticles is extremely relevant in nanoscience, nanotechnology and nanotoxicology. Silver nanoparticles are synthesized in different shapes: nanospheres, nanoprisms, nanotubes. The nanodecahedronis a poorly studied shape of nanosilver.

The aim of the research was to conduct a hygienic assessment of the in vivo subacute effect of the decahedron SNP obtained by the method of photostimulated synthesis.

Four groups of animals (8 rats in each group) were daily intraperitoneally administered with an SNP solution (10 mg/kg, 5 mg/kg, 1 mg/kg and 0.1 mg/kg concentration). Fifth group was under the biological control for 14 days. On the 14th day, the animals were removed from the experiment by decapitation under mild ether anesthesia.

Dose-dependent changes in the internal organs of animals of groups 1 and 2 were revealed in the result of the pathomorphological examination. Renal swelling of the sinuous tubules was observed in the kidneys; in the liver – reversible swelling of hepatocytes, intensive endothelial fusion with denudation of the surface of blood vessels in portal tracts and central veins; the alteration of the epithelium of the bronchi of different caliber in the form of dystrophy or necrosis was noted in the lungs, in the walls of the respiratory compartments – the anemia of the blood vessels was expressed; pronounced spasm of arterioles with the development of peri-arteriolar edema appeared in the brain.

The similar changes only from kidneys are markedly pronounced in rats'organs of the 3rd group. Morphological changes in the studied organs of animals of groups 4 and 5 were not detected.

So, according to the results of research: 1) silver nanodecahedrons have a pronounced toxic effect at doses 10 and 5 mg/kg; 2) the target organs for the decahedron SNP are kidneys, liver, heart, lungs and brain.

Blinder O. O. DYNAMICS OF THE PREVALENCE OF METHICILLIN RESISTANT STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS IN PATIENTS WITH UPPER RESPIRATORY DISEASES

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The prevalence of *Staphylococcus aureus* resistant to methicillin (MRSA) has increased in the world since their discovery in 1961. The morbidity and mortality from the infections they cause are also steadily increasing. According to the data of Ukrainian scientists, the isolation of MRSA is in the range of 30-60% of the total number of isolated *Staphylococcus aureus* strains

The aim of our study was to study the prevalence of MRSA among patients with upper respiratory tract pathology in Chernivtsi in 2018 and 2019.

248 clinical strains of *S. aureus* isolated from the patients with upper respiratory tract disease were investigated. The presence of methicillin resistance in isolated strains was determined