

burns up to 98 % of cases. According to our data, 4 strains out of the 48 isolated strains of *S. aureus* resistant to methicillin were found which is equal to 8.33 %. And when studying their sensitivity to antibiotics, it was found that 1 of them (which is 25 %) was resistant to antibiotics of 4 different groups.

Therefore, with a relatively low prevalence of *S. aureus* among outpatients with purulent skin lesions, the proportion of MRSA among them is not small and has a significant epidemic risk as the spread of multiple resistance to antibiotics.

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PROGNOSIS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE DEVELOPMENT IN HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS DEPENDING ON THE CYP 11B2 GENE ALLELIC STATE

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Considering a high mortality from cardiovascular diseases (CVD) and disabling lesions of target organs caused by essential arterial hypertension (EAH), the need to improve the effectiveness of early prediction of HMOD, unfavourable course of the disease, risk of chronic kidney disease (CKD) or diabetes with EAH occurs in order to correct treatment and secondary prevention.

The aim of the study was to assess the risks of chronic kidney disease in patients with essential arterial hypertension depending on the Cytochrome 11b2 Aldosterone Synthase Gene (CYP11B2, rs1799998) allelic state.

100 hypertensive patients with hypertensive-mediated target-organ damage (2nd stage), moderate, high or very high cardiovascular risk were enrolled in the case-control study and underwent a complex of clinical-laboratory investigations with the following epidemiological analysis. The patients' average age was 59.87±8.02 years. CKD was diagnosed according to the National Kidney Foundation recommendations (2012) after glomerular filtration rate (GFR) decline measured by CKD-EPI equations after Creatinine, or Cystatin-C blood level. The control group included 48 practically healthy individuals of a relevant age. Gene's nucleotide polymorphism *CYP11B2* (-344C/T) was examined by polymerase chain reaction in 72 EAH patients and in the control group.

The probability of CKD in the *T*-allele carriers of the *CYP11B2* gene (rs1799998) increases after GFR decrease (cystatin-C) almost 1.5 times [OR=1.86; 95 % OR:1.01–3.58; p=0.049], especially in women [OR=2.23; 95 % OR:0.99–5.90; p=0.052]. The presence of type 2 diabetes mellitus in EAH patients increases the CKD risk 2.4 times [OR=3.29; 95 % OR:1.06–10.19; p=0.034], the obesity onset increases risk 2.08 and 2.32 times [OR=3.30; 95 % OR:1.33–8.16; p=0.009 and OR=3.58; 95 % OR:1.02–9.34; p=0.048, respectively], 3rd degree blood pressure elevation increases the probability of CKD almost three times [OR=5.06; 95 % OR:1.942–13.23; p<0.001]. Hyperaldosteronemia increases the CKD risk in EAH patients 1.3 times [OR=5.29; 95 % OR:1.15–24.37; p=0.02].

The CKD risk (after creatinine) in the mutation *T*-allele carriers' women increases 6.5 times (p=0.007) with the lowest probability of such changes in *T*-allele carriers' men [OR = 0.15; p=0.009].

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COMPOUNDS AS THE BASIS OF MEDICAL DRUGS

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Heterocyclic nuclei form the basis for the construction of numerous homologous series containing hydrocarbon residues in the form of side chains, as well as various functional groups. Heterocyclic compounds include, in addition to those mentioned, many other important natural substances. These are, for example, alkaloids - nitrogen-containing plant physiologically active substances. Among them are strong poisons (strychnine, nicotine), and important drugs (quinine, reserpine). Heterocyclic nuclei form the basis of many antibiotics, such as penicillin, tetracycline