## 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» 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 року

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Матеріали 100 — ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорськовикладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) — Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2019. — 544 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 100 -ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м.Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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parasympathetic influences (HF). Correspondingly, sympathicotonia and the risk of fatal ventricular arrhythmias decreased. In patients with III-IV clinical stages of HIV infection, the state of vegetative maintenance of cardiac activity has slightly improved on the background of HAART. It should be noted that positive changes were experienced as indicators of the sympathetic link of the VNS, as well as vagal modulation of the cardiac rhythm. As a result, there was a tendency to decrease sympathicotonia. However, despite treatment with antiretroviral drugs for 3 months, the studied vegetative dysfunction rates significantly differed from those of healthy subjects (p<0.05). Instead, the inclusion of molsidomine in this therapy significantly reduced the incidence of cardiovascular neuropathy in comparison with patients before treatment, both due to an increase in vagal and sympathetic modulation of the cardiac rhythm (p<0.05), which remained the dominant one. The index of sympathic-parasympathetic balance also diminished, but not at a statistically significant level. However, maintaining a significant difference between patients in proven therapies and the control group does not allow talking about the normalization of heart rate variability (p<0.05). It should be noted that only the sympathetic particle (LFnorm) and the particle size of the vagal influences (HFnorm) in the general vegetative regulatory spectrum and, respectively, the vegetative balance index (LF / HF) were balanced.

Despite the adequate reduction of the viral load against the background of the use of HAART, HIV-positive patients are experiencing signs of autonomic dysfunction. And the addition of antiviral therapy with molsidomine facilitates the course of HIV infection, reducing the sympathetic and increasing the parasympathetic effects of the autonomic nervous system on the heart and normalizing its bioreflectory regulation.

## Hayevska M. Yu. POSSIBILITIES OF ENHANCEMENT OF THE EFFICIENCY OF COMPLEX PSORIASIS TREATMENT

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Psoriasis is a chronic recurrent skin disease with monomorphic rash, and possible involvement of visceral organs and muscular-skeletal system, characterized with higher behavior that proves the importance of the treatment of patients suffering from psoriasis. The aim of the work is to study the effectiveness of Enterozhermina drug in a complex treatment of psoriasis. We examined 68 psoriatic patients (42 male and 26 female) aged 20 to 60 years old and with dermatosis duration from 10 to 15 years. We have explored that 27 patients have a progressive phase of dermatosis and other 41 patients have a stationary phase of dermatosis. In order to optimize the treatment of patients with Psoriasis we used probiotic Enterozhermina in a complex therapy. We recommended psoriatic patients the following regimen of taking Enterozhermina probiotics: during progressive phase - 3 capsules per day or 1 bottle of suspension 2 times a day for 12 days. We have established that the complex therapy of such patients provokes positive dynamics of psoriasis clinical manifestation on the 8 - 12 day of treatment. The patients showed an improvement in general condition, their sleep became better, the intensity hyperemia of papules reduced, desquamation decreased. Thus, the results of the study indicate that Enterozhermina drug is an effective and important component in the complex therapy of the patients of different age suffering from psoriasis with stable clinical manifestations, accompanied by functional and dysbiotic disorders of the gastrointestinal tract. Enterozhermina Probiotics promotes a regression of erythematous or infiltrative skin rash. PASI index also decreased in the group of patients under study at the end of their treatment process in comparison with its original rate (67,5%). PASI index of patients, who received only basic therapy, decreased in all patients (68) that allows us to recommend Enterozhermina Probiotics use in complex therapy of Psoriasis.