



pyoderma, as well as predetermines a more significant positive dynamics of immunological parameters of patients with deep and chronic pyodermae.

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COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS BY USING PROBIOTICS AND A SYSTEMIC ENZYME THERAPY

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Increasing the effectiveness of treatment for patients with psoriasis is an urgent task of modern dermatology. Psoriasis is a common chronic skin condition that afflicts more than 1 million people in Ukraine. According to clinical observations, psoriasis in recent years has been characterized by a more severe clinical course with frequent long-term relapse, the development of complicated forms of dermatosis (exudative, pustular, inverse psoriasis, etc.), which is the cause of prolonged disability and reduced social activity of patients. All these determine the important medical and social role of psoriasis and substantiate the relevance of improving the methods of its treatment.

The objective of the work was to improve the efficiency of treatment of patients with psoriasis by using probiotics and polyezymatic drugs in their comprehensive treatment.

The study involved 45 patients with psoriasis (27 men and 18 women) aged 24 to 73 years. 26 patients were diagnosed with psoriasis vulgaris (stationary or plaque-like), 19 patients had severe forms of psoriasis: 12 of them suffered from exudative form of psoriasis, 4 patients had inverse form, 3 individuals were with pustular psoriasis. To assess the clinical manifestations of psoriasis and to analyze the effectiveness of various methods of treating dermatoses in patients, the index of skin lesions and the severity of the psoriatic process - PASI were determined according to the generally accepted methodology. The mean value of the PASI index in the examined patients with psoriasis before their treatment was 25.3 ± 0.67 . The condition of microbiota of the colon cavity in patients with psoriasis was determined, for which a microbiological study of feces was carried out by the classical method of inoculating feces on standard differential-diagnostic and selective growth medium.

According to the results of microbiological researches it has been established that a significant (77.8%) part of the examined patients with psoriasis undergoes changes in the qualitative and quantitative composition of the microbiota of the colon cavity, indicating the presence of dysbiosis in the colon cavity of such patients, mainly that of the second degree, with predominantly latent clinical course and which were more often found in patients with severe forms of psoriasis. In the process of treatment patients with psoriasis were divided into two groups which were similar by age, gender and clinical manifestations of dermatoses: I (comparative) - 22 persons who were prescribed a standard therapy for psoriasis, the second (main) group - 23 persons, who were additionally administered a probiotic drug "Symbiter acidophilic" (containing *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococcus*, *Propionibacterium*) and a systemic polyenzymatic agent "Vobenzim", which is a combination of highly active enzymes of plant and animal origin with anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, immunomodulatory and resorptive actions. It has been established that application of probiotic (symbiter) and a systemic polyenzymatic agent (vobenzim) in the comprehensive treatment of psoriasis helps to normalize patients' intestinal microbiote as well as accelerates the regression of skin rashes with a probable decrease in of the PASI index in patients of the main group at the end of treatment compared to its initial value by 72.4% (in patients from the comparative group - by 52.7%).

Thus, the application of the probiotic and polyenzymatic drug in the comprehensive therapy of patients with psoriasis with manifestations of intestinal dysbiosis contributes to the normalization of the values of the intestinal microbiota in such patients, as well as it improves the clinical results of their treatment.

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MODERN ASPECTS OF COMPLEX TREATMENT OF ACUTE INTESTINAL INFECTIONS: POSSIBILITIES OF LACTOKEN USAGE

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Morbidity of acute intestinal disease continues to be maintained at the leading position "rating" of infectious diseases, yielding only acute respiratory disease. From the epidemiological point of view, the situation is steadily worsening in developing countries, tropical areas and regions with low sanitary culture where there is a lack of drinking water, food quality, etc. According to the WHO terminology, acute intestinal infections - it diarrheal diseases, bringing together more than 30 nosology of bacterial, viral or protozoan etiology, leading symptom of which is acute diarrhea.

The aim of the research - to study the efficacy of lactogen usage in treatment of patients with acute intestinal disease.

A prospective clinical microbiological research design "case-control" was conducted in 2014 on the basis of department of infectious diseases at Chernivtsi regional clinical hospital (Northern Bukovina, a region in Western Ukraine) with 37 patients with acute intestinal infection. For etiological structure of all involved in the study cases distributed as follows: salmonellosis (*Salmonella enteritidis*) - 7 cases; Food poisoning caused by opportunistic microorganisms (*Citrobacter*, *Proteus*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *S. pyogenes*) - 16; shigellosis - 2 patients. The age of the patients ranged from 22 to 72 years, the gender distribution was equivalent to almost 1:1.



By analyzing the clinical features of the disease in all the patients we noticed that dominated gastroenteritic version with moderate illness course: acute onset, short incubation period, short-term increase in body temperature to subfebrile digits, nausea, vomiting, pain mainly epigastric and around the umbilicus, liquid stool without pathological admixtures to 5-6 times a day. For shigellosis caused by *S. sonnei*, in two cases noted gastroenterocolitic variant. The control group involved 12 patients with the syndrome of acute diarrhea, presumably infectious origins, of similar age and gender who received standard therapy.

Prebiotics (oligosaccharide) carry a stimulating effect on the growth titer of own intestinal microflora. Last contains substances that are the source of energy and nutrients for intestinal microorganisms; enhance calcium absorption; reduce transit time passage of food through the gastrointestinal tract; enhance natural immunity microorganism (stimulates the production of IgA, promote cytokine modulation). The combination of probiotics with prebiotics potentially improves survival and survival of probiotics in the gut, and selectively stimulates the growth and metabolic activation of lactobacilli and bifidobacteria.

The features of clinical course of nutritional diseases, shigellosis, salmonellosis, depending on the etiological agent, taking into account the results of general clinical, laboratory and bacteriological analysis. According efficacy of treatment with the inclusion lactoken to the clinical course of disease and changes in microbiota of the colon. Identification of pure cultures of selected microorganisms was performed by morphological, cultural, biochemical, serological properties (antigenic structure) and the main features of pathogenicity.

Thus, the inclusion of lactoken (combined prebiotic and probiotic) to the traditional treatment for patients with food-borne infections, salmonellosis and shigellosis accelerates the regression of symptoms of intoxication and diarrheal syndrome, the reduction of the acute period of disease; administration of lactoken to patients with acute intestinal infection is not accompanied by adverse medication reactions; control stool culture were negative after treatment of patients salmonellosis and shigellosis that means the bacteriological efficacy of probiotic onto intestinal pathogens; lactoken (combined prebiotic and probiotic) can be recommended as a drug with clinical and microbiological efficacy in the treatment of patients with acute intestinal infection.

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RATE OF OXIDATIVE MODIFICATION OF PROTEINS IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT CLINICAL FORMS OF ACNE ROSACEA

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Rosacea (pink acne) has been one of the most urgent problems of dermatology in recent years due to the prevalence of dermatosis (in the structure of skin diseases it ranges from 5% to 12%), as well as to its clinical features. Rash in rosacea is localized in open areas of the body - the skin of the face, characterized by a tendency to prolonged chronic course, often torpid to treatments, which adversely affects the psycho-emotional state of patients, reduces their ability to work and social activity. All this substantiates the important medical and social role of the problem of rosacea and the relevance of scientific research on the pathogenetic mechanisms and the improvement of treatment of this dermatosis.

The objective of the work was to determine and analyze the level of the oxidative modification of proteins vaues in blood serum of patients with rosacea with different clinical course of dermatoses.

The study involved 61 patients with rosacea aged from 27 to 64 years, of whom 45 were women and 16 were men. Twenty-two patients were diagnosed with erythematous-telangiectastic and 39 with the papulo-pustular stage (form) of rosacea. In 21 patients, dermatosis lasted from 2 to 6 months, in 21 individuals - from 6 months to 1 year and in 19 of them - more than a year. The condition of free radical oxidation of proteins was evaluated by the content of the oxidative modification of proteins in the blood serum, by the level of aldehyde and ketone derivative of the neutral (OMP E₃₇₀) and the main (OMP E₄₃₀) nature according to known techniques. The control group comprised 27 practically healthy individuals of the same age and sex.

The patients with rosacea experienced a reliable increase in the content of both fractions of oxidative modification of proteins in the blood serum compared to the control group: OMP E₃₇₀ by 1.8 times (3.68 ± 0.09 mmol / g protein, in control group subjects - 2.04 ± 0.09 mmol / g protein, $p < 0.001$) and OMP E₄₃₀ by 2.3 times (33.94 ± 1.16 oz / g protein, in the control group - 14.75 ± 0.85 oz / g protein, $p < 0.001$), which indicates the activation of free radical oxidation processes of protein molecules and the formation of oxidative stress in such patients. Analysing the studied values revealed a more significant increase in these values in patients with papule-pustular form of rosacea in comparison with erythematous-telangiectastic form of dermatosis-an increase in OMP E₄₃₀ was by 15.8% ($p < 0.05$) with the tendency ($p > 0.05$) to raise the level of OMP E₃₇₀. Analysing the blood serum contents of oxidizing protein fractions depending on the duration of dermatoses only revealed a slight tendency to decrease the level of OMP E₃₇₀ and OMP E₄₃₀ in patients with the duration of dermatosis six months and longer compared to the duration of dermatosis up to 6 months - a decrease by 6.15% and 5.21% respectively ($p > 0.05$), which indicates the high level of activity of free radical oxidation of proteins in patients with prolonged chronic rosacea.

Thus, the patients with rosacea had a reliable increase in the serum level of both fractions of oxidative modification of proteins, more significant - in patients with papular-pustular form of rosacea, with the preservation of high activity of processes of free radical oxidation of proteins in patients with prolonged chronic course of rosacea,