

2. Для прогнозування ефективності та визначення оптимальної кількості курсів СІТ пропонуємо визначати в сироватці крові концентрації загального Ig E та вміст ІL-4, ІL-5, ІL-10, ІL-12 і ІNF- γ в динаміці.

3. Вірогідне перемикання відповіді з Th2 на Th1-шляхи починається після третього курсу передсезонної СІТ причинно-значущими алергенами, отож саме така кількість курсів, в більшості випадків, є найбільш ефективною.

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Horbatiuk Iryna Borysivna, Ph.D, assistant

Department of Internal Medicine,
Clinical Pharmacology and Occupational Diseases

Horbatiuk Inna Borysivna, Ph.D, assistant

Department of Pediatrics and Children's Infectious Diseases
Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine

"Bukovinian State Medical University"

**CORRECTION OF METABOLIC DISORDERS OF THE
GALLBLADDER AS A PREVENTION OF GALLSTONE
DISEASE IN PATIENTS WITH METABOLIC SYNDROME**

Introduction. Gallstone disease (GD) is a common condition worldwide. Because of its high prevalence and elevated health costs, it is an important condition for which further research is needed. Cholesterol comprises more than 80% of gallstones, which are associated with older age, pregnancy, obesity, insulin resistance, specific dietary habits, genetic background and ethnicity (1–3).

The pathogenesis of gallstones is multifactorial and involves environmental and individual factors resulting in three main consequences: bile cholesterol saturation, cholesterol nucleation and gallbladder dysmotility (4). Several studies demonstrated that gallstones are strongly associated with cardiovascular disease (5).

Metabolic syndrome is a highly prevalent cardiovascular condition. The 2001 National Cholesterol Education Program Adult Treatment Panel III report (6) provided a working definition of the metabolic syndrome on the basis of the presence of three to five quantitatively defined markers: abdominal obesity, high blood pressure, high fasting glucose level, high triglyceride levels and reduced levels of high-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) (6). It is known that the metabolic syndrome and diabetes are risk factors for GD (7); however, there are no data regarding the association between complicated GD (CGD) and metabolic syndrome or its components.

Purpose of the study. To study the combined effect of rosuvastatin, mosapride and ursodeoxycholic acid on a functional markers of endothelial dysfunction, the intensity of oxidative and nitrosative stress in chronic cholecystitis (CC) and cholesterolosis of the gallbladder (GBC).

Material and methods. 60 patients with CC and concomitant coronary heart disease (CHD), obesity I-II degree with GBC were examined and treated. With the purpose of study efficiency of the proposed treatment, the patients were divided on 2 subgroups: group 1 (control, $n = 30$) received standart treatment, which included ursodeoxycholic acid (UDCA) (0,5 g once daily), atorvastatin (A) (10 mg once daily) and prokinetic drug domperidone (10 mg 3 times daily). Group 2 (main, $n = 30$) received rosuvastatin (R) (10 mg once daily), mosapride (M) (5 mg 3 times daily) and UDCA (0,5 g once daily) for 1 month.

Study results. It was found that increased level of nitrogen monoxide (NO) due to treatment in patients of the GR1 decreased by 1,2 times ($p < 0,05$), and in the GR2 – by 2,2 times ($p < 0,05$) and there was a statistically significant decrease of the activity of inducible nitric oxide synthase (iNOS) in patients of both groups: respectively by 1,4 and 3,1 times ($p < 0,05$). The result of optimization of endothelial

dysfunction has been a decrease level in the blood of vasointestinal peptide (VIP), which in patients of the GR1 decreased significantly by 1,2 times ($p < 0,05$), and in the GR2 – by 1,6 times ($p < 0,05$). Such cholestasis markers like alkaline phosphatase and gamma-glutamyltransferase (by 16,1% and 13,7% respectively ($p < 0,05$)) also have showed a decrease in both groups. The results of duodenal ultrasound after treatment confirmed the positive effect of M and P on the course of concomitant hypokinetic dyskinesia of the gastrointestinal tract and dysfunction of the sphincter apparatus of the bile excretory pathways – a significant increase of degree of the bile secretion tension that shows the contractile capacity of the gallbladder, which in the dynamics of treatment of GR1 increased by 15,4% ($p < 0,05$) compared with GR2 30,8% ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion. Combined therapy due to rosuvastatin, mosapride and ursodeoxycholic acid with basic anti-inflammatory and detoxification therapy of chronic cholecystitis reduces the intensity of the inflammatory process in the gallbladder, promotes the reverse development of cholesterolosis of the gallbladder, potentiates the effect of antibacterial drugs, improves the contractile function of the gallbladder and tone of the Oddi sphincter.

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Shpak Viktor Ivanovych

D.Sc., Professor

Borys Grinchenko University of Kyiv

SMALL BUSINESS AS THE CORE OF MODERN ECONOMICS

As can be seen from a large number of scientific sources, one of the most priority areas for the development of society is structural changes in the economy, its technological and social orientation. This trend is particularly relevant for post-socialist countries, which are objectively forcibly placed in conditions of transformation of the total systemic processes of the administrative-planned economy.

The processes of restructuring and strategic economic reorientation require a long time, significant investment resources and, most importantly, adequate public policy. At the same time, unfortunately, there are no final recipes already tested by practice or the experience of the transition from command to market conditions of business substantiated by the final results.

In the general framework of market transformation, small and medium-sized enterprises are distinguished. Its rightfully occupies one of the leading places in the formation of the mechanism of market self-development. Therefore, in conditions of destabilization of the economy, limited financial resources, first of all, business entities that do not require large start-up investments are capable, with some support, more quickly and more effectively solve the problems of demonopolization, stimulate the development of market competition.

The revival of the domestic commodity producer, the creation of a civilized domestic market for goods and services depends on the development of small business. Creating new jobs, this contributes to the qualitative growth of local and state budgets through the expansion of the range of solvent payers. Through a more effective reaction to changes in the economic environment, small businesses are much quicker to adapt to new conditions. It is able to quickly rebuild the production process, to establish the production of a new product range, thereby filling in the gaps in the market.