

АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ ТУБЕРКУЛЕЗА И ОЗДОРОВИТЕЛЬНОГО ПИТАНИЯ (кумысотерапия)

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At comparing treatment efficacy it was established that thyroid gland pathology has a negative impact on the recovery process. Meanwhile the clinical symptoms disappearance, conversion of MBT and the healing of cavities were faster in patients who had no thyroid pathology. However, these data are fragmented, not systematized, and require further study.

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EFFECT OF DEKASAN NEBULIZED THERAPY ON THE CLINICAL COURSE IN PATIENTS WITH COMMUNITY ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA

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At present, the use of nebulized inhalation of antimicrobial preparations is an effective method of pneumonia treatment. Inhalation therapy, especially in severe infiltrative processes in the lungs, let the effective delivery of drugs, having variety effects: anti-inflammatory, bronchodilatory, antibacterial and mucolytic, both conventional and high doses. A significant advantage of aerosol therapy is a high concentration of drugs in air ways at medications insignificant number itself, and low drug concentration in the organism as a whole.

Domestic medicine decamethoxin — Dekasan ("YURI-FARM") has a high bactericidal activity against gram-positive and Gram-negative, atypical and anaerobic bacteria; virusocidal effect on the lipophylic viruses; fungicidal action on various types of fungi and antiprotozoal activity (*Trichomonas*, *Giardia*). The treatment increases the sensitivity of Dekasan to antibiotic-resistant microorganisms to antibiotics. In addition, Dekasan has antispasmodic, hyposensencitiz, immunostimulant action, suppresses production of serotonin, providing anti-inflammatory and decongestant effects.

25 patients with community acquired pneumonia have been treated on the base of Pulmonology Chernivtsi Regional Hospital, who received the basic treatment (antibiotics, mucolytics, detoxication therapy) as well as Dekasan inhalation. 5 ml of a 0,02% Dekasan solution at room temperature via a compression nebulizer was used twice a day for 7 days for inhalation. After the treatment status patients has improved significantly: in 2-3 days the intensity and duration of cough have decreased as well as shortness of breath, sputum has become mucous character, the body temperature normalized, symptoms of intoxication have decreased. In patients with non-productive cough in 3-4 days the frequency and intensity of coughing have decreased. The obtained data al-

lowed to elaborate effective treatment regimen of patients with diseases of the respiratory system, namely pneumonia, by the inclusion nebulized Dekasan in the complex treatment.

Thus, aerosol inhalation therapy with antimicrobial medication Dekasan is one of effective methods of treatment community acquired pneumonia, which increases the treatment efficacy and reduces the time of clinical recovery such patients.

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A STUDY OF THE PREVALENCE AND CLINICO- IMMUNOLOGICAL SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS OF COEXISTENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND HIV/AIDS

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The epidemic situation with HIV-infection/AIDS remains a topical problem of nowadays both in the world and in Ukraine. Ukraine ranks first in Europe as to the rates of prevalence of HIV/AIDS. The dynamics of registering new cases of HIV-infected persons in Ukraine over the last 10 years has increased by 149,5% or 2,5 times (from 17,5 per 100 thousand of the population in 1999 to 43,2 per 100 thousand of the population in 2009). The AIDS sickness rate has increased by 246,4% or 3,5 times (from 2,8 per 100 thousand of the population in 2002 to 9,7 in 2009). The tendency of the death rate is similar, it has grown in patients with AIDS by 229,4% or 3,3 times (from 1,7 in 2002 to 5,6 per 100 thousand of the population in 2009).

The risk of the development of the tuberculosis (TB) disease in HIV-negative persons during the lifetime makes up to 10, with the highest hazard of the development of the clinical form of tuberculosis during the first two years following infecting with mycobacteria (MBT). However, in people, living with HIV/AIDS without being treated, the risk increases by 5-10% in the year after being infected, resulting in general risk during the lifetime — 50%.

To-date, there is a number of problems that are associated with comorbid pathology:

1. Incomplete coverage with antiretroviral therapy (ART) of all HIV-infected persons, requiring it.
2. Partial laboratory monitoring of the course of HIV-infection.