Results: However, it has also been found that for populations of species in the northeastern limits of its natural range are typical aneuploidy (descending - 2n = 9, 2n = 12, rising - 2n = 20, 2n = 22, 2n = 24), and polyploidy, the presence of B-fragmentation of chromosomes and heterochromatin.
Conclusion: The obtained results of comparative karyotype analysis of chromosome sets of different populations F. montana indicate a high adaptive ability species on limits of its range. The difference in the morphology of the chromosomes, which manifests itself in population level, as well as a manifestation aneuploidy and polyploidy species are result of adaptation to environmental conditions, slightly different from the conditions in the main area. Probably, further geographic isolation and differences in eco-cenotic growth conditions lead to further divergence of populations and the possible occurrence (here, on the limits of its natural range) new races or subspecies independent F. montana.

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Abstract ID: **157**

The distribution of enterobiosis in Ukraine (chernivtsi region)

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Abstract Keywords: *enterobiosis, spread, phytoresources*

Introduction: In the structure of diseases parasitic diseases occupy the second place. In Ukraine more than 30 species of helminths are identified. The most spread diseases in Chernivtsi are: ascariasis, tryhotsefaloz, enterobiosis. Every year are registered more than 400 cases of enterobiosis in the town. The diseases mainly affect children and have many ways of distribution. Eggs of mature pinworms on the skin are transmitted from an infected person through everyday objects. So, it is a contact invasion.
Aim: View the plants that can make anthelmintic effect.
Material and Methods: Analysis of the literature sources.
Results: Biological substances with antihelmintic action always concentrate in the parts of plants under the soil. It is medical raw material for 42 % of species. Four of them do not have natural supplies and the use of raw material is possible only by cultivation of the following: Carlina acaulus L., Dictamnus albus L., Neottia nidus-avis (L.) Rich, Vaccinium uliginosum L. Resource potential of the species will be higher for those plants, which are formed not only in natural but also seminatural plant groups. The following species grow on anthropogenically the transformed ecotopes: Agrimonia eupatoria L., Anthriscus sylvestris (L.) Hoffm, Carlina vulgaris L., Solanum nigrum L., Vaccinium vitis-idaea L. and others. Some of them form abundant population: Allium schoenoprasum L., Chelidonium majus L., Thymus serpullum L., Vaccinium vitis-idaea L. and others.

Conclusion: On the territory of Chernivtsi region 53 types of plants with antihelmintic action grow. The Raw material is possible for 49 species. The reconnaissance analysis of the state of medical plants with antihelmintic action has found potentially raw material species, such as: Agrimonia eupatoria L., Chelidonium majus L., Thymus serpullum L. and others.

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The current understanding of the causes of obesity

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Abstract Keywords: *cardiovascular disease, obesity, causes of development.*

Introduction: Currently, there is a significant increase in cardiovascular disease (CVD) and increased incidence of mortality from them (up to 30 %, World Health Organization (WHO), 2013), especially in patients with obesity. According to the WHO, by 2030 CVD will be the main cause of death on the planet. Timely establishment of the reasons such as obesity, the early stages of cardiovascular disease is an urgent task.
Aim: Identification of the main causes of obesity.
Material and Methods: Scientific articles and statistical data.
Results: According to literary sources, the main causes of obesity are overeating and/or inadequate intake of energy by the body. Overeating is most often due to: food culture in the family, an inadequate nutrient intake in the diet, lack of vitamins and minerals in food, nervous system disorders , including bulimia. In addition, the development of obesity may be associated with abnormalities of the gastrointestinal tract and endocrine system. Insufficient consumption of energy is also a cause of obesity and mainly associated with physical inactivity, decreased physical activity. Stopping prolonged fasting can also be the reason of obesity.
Conclusion: the main causes of obesity are associated with living conditions of the person, the way of life, as well as with the development of pathological changes in the gastrointestinal tract, the functioning of the nervous and endocrine systems.

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Benefits of chronic heart failure medication in patients with type 2 diabetes as comorbid condition and its clinical presentation

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