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**POSSIBILITIES OF ENHANCEMENT  
OF COMPLEX PSORIASIS TREATMENT EFFICIENCY**

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Psoriasis (psoriasis vulgaris) - is a chronic recurrent skin disease with monomorphic rash, and possible involvement of visceral organs and musculoskeletal system. Nowadays Psoriasis is characterized with higher behavior that proves an importance of treatment of psoriatic patients.

The aim of the work is to study the effectiveness of Enterozhermina drug in a complex treatment of Psoriasis. For the period from 2014 to 2019, we examined 285 psoriatic patients 187 male and 98 females, aged 20 to 55 years old and with duration of dermatosis from 10 to 15 years.

According to the clinical examination of patients 94 patients have a progressive phase of dermatosis and other 191 patients have a stationary phase of dermatosis. In order to optimize the treatment of patients with Psoriasis we used probiotic Enterozhermina in the complex therapy. We recommended the next regimen of taking Enterozhermina probiotics to psoriatic patients. During progressive phase - 3 capsules per day or 1 bottle of suspension 2 times a day for 12 days. It was established that the complex therapy of such patients provokes positive dynamics of psoriasis clinical manifestation on the 8 – 14 day of treatment. Patients were observed to have an improvement in general condition, their sleep becomes better, the intensity hyperemia of papules reduced, desquamation decreased.

Thus, the results of the study indicate that Enterozhermina drug is effective and important component of a complex therapy of adult psoriasis patients of different ages 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 was also observed to be decreased in the group under study at the end of their treatment process compared to its original rate (68%). Despite the fact that PASI index of patients who received only basic therapy decreases 68 percent this allows us to recommend the usage of Enterozhermina Probiotics in complex therapy of Psoriasis.

**Kolotylo T.R.**

**PECULIARITIES OF HIV INFECTION WITH ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS IN  
ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER OPPORTUNISTIC INFECTIONS**

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Currently, there is a surge in tuberculosis incidence in Ukraine. Particularly relevant today is the problem of the combined course of HIV and tuberculosis. Tuberculosis in HIV-infected patients is malignant, has a tendency to generalize and progress due to pronounced immunodeficiency. Although tuberculosis is the most common and earliest opportunistic infection in AIDS patients, these individuals are usually associated with many other secondary diseases, which inevitably impose their imprint on the course of such an associated infection.

Objectives of the work is to establish the features of the course of HIV infection in association with active tuberculosis in the presence of other secondary diseases and opportunistic infections.

There were 93 people under observation between the ages of 23 and 60. The mean age was (38.8 ± 1.2) years. All patients underwent comprehensive clinical and laboratory examination.

CD4 + T lymphocyte indices, viral load of HIV, a number of cytokines, and lethality in the presence of other secondary diseases and opportunistic infections in HIV-infected with active TB were analyzed. Immune status was examined within 3-6 months. since the diagnosis of associated infection.



In the presence of secondary diseases and opportunistic infections, the number of CD4 + T lymphocytes was significantly lower compared to patients without these diseases. However, the level of serum concentration and spontaneous production of IL-4 and IFN- $\gamma$ , as well as viral load was higher than other secondary diseases.

HIV load levels, CD4 + T lymphocytes IL-4, IFN- $\gamma$  rates for individual secondary infections and conditions in HIV / TB patients were also evaluated. It was found that the smallest number of CD4 + T-lymphocytes was in patients with frequent recurrences of herpes zoster, which led to the formation of a "herpetic label"-(102,0 $\pm$ 10,3) cells / mm<sup>3</sup>, compared, for example, with a group of individuals, which revealed oropharyngeal candidiasis or mycosis of the hands and feet. The concentration of spontaneous IL-4 production was characterized by a statistically significant increase in the case of registration of cerebral toxoplasmosis, continuously recurrent shingles and cachexia.

The serum concentration of IFN- $\gamma$  was lowest in cerebral toxoplasmosis-(7.8 $\pm$ 1.6) pg / ml, and spontaneous cytokine production in patients with frequent recurrent gingival herpes - (2.4 $\pm$ 0.6) pg / ml / 10<sup>6</sup> compared to all other secondary diseases and opportunistic infections.

Viral load was the highest with cerebral toxoplasmosis, continuously recurrent herpetic infection and cachexia, and the lowest with fungal lesions of the oropharynx, hands, and feet.

Thus, the most significant increases in spontaneous production of IL-4, serum concentrations of IFN- $\gamma$ , viral load, and decrease in spontaneous production of IFN- $\gamma$  are observed in such extensive symptoms as cerebral toxoplasmosis, recurrent herpetic infection with herpetic infections, non-motivated weight loss (over 10% for 6 months)-cachexia. Less significant deviations were found in the localized form of mycosis and in the case of clinically manifest CMVI reactivation. In the case of secondary diseases and opportunistic infections incidence of death of patients was significantly higher than in their absence.

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**ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL AND LABORATORY CONSEQUENCES OF A  
COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PSORIASIS AFTER THE USE  
OF MULTIPROBIOTIC AND POLYENZYMATIC DRUG**

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Psoriasis is a widespread chronic dermatosis affecting about 2-5% of the world population. In recent years psoriasis is characterized by more severe clinical course with frequent and long relapses, resistance to treatment, which is a reason of low ability to work and social activity of patients. All these determines an important medical and social value of psoriasis and substantiates essential improvement of its treatment.

Objective of the study was to analyze clinical-laboratory consequences of treatment of patients with psoriasis using multiprobiotic and polyenzymatic drug. The study involved 83 patients with psoriasis (57 men and 26 women) aged from 21 to 76. 62 (74,7%) of the patients were diagnosed with vulgar psoriasis (common), 21 (25,3%) of them were diagnosed with complicated forms of psoriasis – exudative, invert, pustulatory. To assess clinical signs and efficacy of treatment the Psoriasis Area Severity Index (PASI) was determined. The mean value of PASI in patients with psoriasis before treatment was 27,1 $\pm$ 0,64. Microbiota state in the colon cavity of patients suffering from psoriasis was examined by means of a classical microbiological method.

According to the results of the study 69 (83,1%) of patients with psoriasis developed colon dysbiosis of I-II degree mainly, with decreased content of bifidus and lactic acid bacilli, and increased amount of opportunistic and pathogenic flora. In the process of treatment the patients with psoriasis were divided into 2 groups correlated with their sex, age and clinical signs of dermatosis: I (comparative) group – 42 patients administered to the standard therapy, II (main) group – 41 patients additionally administered to the multiprobiotic containing *Bifidobacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Lactococcus*, *Propionibacterium* (Symbiter acidophilic) and polyenzymatic drug