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**EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF PHARMACOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF A NEW
HERBAL PREPARATION OF ALTABOR SUPPOSITORIES**

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Nowadays, prostate diseases, in particular, chronic prostatitis is considered to be one of the acute medical and social problems. It prevails among urological diseases and causes infertility, impotence. According to recent studies, approximately 30-45% of men suffer from chronic prostatitis. In other words, almost every third middle-aged man in Ukraine is diagnosed with inflammation of the prostate. This problem is extremely serious as there is the tendency of the number of patients with chronic prostatitis to increase, which, in turn, takes place due to the decrease in the immunoresistance of a body and increased exposure to adverse environmental conditions.

Pharmacocorrection is etiopathogenetic in nature and involves the use of drugs of different pharmacological groups (antibacterial, muscle relaxants, antispasmodics, 5- α -reductase inhibitors, α -blockers, herbal drugs, etc.) The leading mechanisms of prostate pathology are not precisely established. That is why the effectiveness of many drugs has not been confirmed in terms of evidence-based medicine. Prostate protectors are especially highlighted in the list of drugs used to treat prostatopathy. These drugs have a cytoprotective effect, inhibit the process of excessive peroxidation, improve microcirculation in prostate tissues, provide high resistance to the development of inflammatory reactions, hyper- and neoplasia in the prostate etc.

The choice of domestic prostate protectors is rather limited in Ukraine. That is why people use imported drugs for the treatment of prostatitis. Unfortunately, this type of treatment remains unaffordable for many people. As a consequence, the development and implementation of effective and safe domestic drugs are absolutely essential for the treatment and prevention of prostatitis.

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**CHARACTERISTICS OF HYPERTENSION IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETIC
NEPHROPATHY**

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Hemodynamic disturbances, occurring early or late as response to any pathological processes in the kidneys, are of great significance nowadays in the development of progressiveness of chronic kidneys disease (CKD). Dystrophic and scleral pathological processes that have more or less pronounced diffuse character, considered to acquire steady progression just due to stable hemodynamic changes. Kidney Doppler ultrasonography as relatively new ultrasound method of investigation of the organ bloodcirculation, occupied deserving place in cardiology, obstetrics and gynecology, vascular surgery and transplantology.

The aim of this abstract was to make better diagnostics and dynamic control of the quality of treatment of patients suffering from chronic kidney disease with arterial hypertension presence by means of color duplex Doppler ultrasonography investigation of the renal organ blood flow. The study involved 55 men (41.98%) and 76 women (58.02%) aged 29-65 years (mean age 46.50 ± 2.25 years) with the 5-10 year history of CKD and hypertension. All patients underwent Doppler ultrasound renal scanning to evaluate morphological changes of kidney structure and patterns of the renal vascularization. Investigation was carried out in the triplex regimen (B-mode ultrasound, colour duplex scanning, mapping, and spectral analysis of Doppler shift frequency) with measurement of the peak systolic velocity (V_s), end-diastolic velocity (V_d), time-averaged maximum blood flow rate (TAMX) in *interlobaris*, and calculation of the volume velocity (V_{vol}) and renal resistive index ($RRI = (V_s - V_d) / V_s$). All values were calculated automatically.

Some patients (from 69) with AH during this period of time received lisinopril at a dose of 10 mg and amlodipine at a dose of 5 mg (39 patients) with the object to normalize AP and the