

«Морфология»

compositions of flowers of a camomile and a calendula and leaves of a nettle a two-blast furnace. Among fat oils the best results were shown by oil of grape seeds. **Conclusions.** Thus, as a result of the conducted studies, the domestic liposomal means for prevention and treatment of diseases of head skin and hair were created. On the basis of phytoextraction the liposomal gels and concentrates on the basis of a carbopol 1% were created and designed.

THE SPECIES COMPOSITION OF THE MICROFLORA OF THE SMALL INTESTINE OF RATS WITH EXPERIMENTAL ACUTE EDEMATOUS PANCREATITIS, DEPENDING ON THE PERIOD OF SIMULATION

Patraboy V.V., Herasymjuk I.G. - 5th-year students of the medical department №2, D.V. Rotar
Department of microbiology and virology (the head of the department: d.m.s., professor Deineka S.Y.) BSMU
Associated professor: Rotar D.V.

Actuality. The small intestine is a very important object for microbiological and immunological researches. Mucous membrane serves both to transport nutrients and protect from toxins. Membrane contacts with a large amount of exogenous (of allochthonic) and autochthonous obligate and facultative microorganisms and antigens. This constant contact explains the presence of a large number of lymphoid accumulations associated with the mucosa of the small intestine. The structure of microbiota of the small intestine, during edematous pancreatitis was not investigated. **Research aim.** Determination of specific composition of cavities microflora of small intestine of rodents with an experimental acute edematous pancreatitis in dependence on the term of design. **Materials and research methods.** An experiment was conducted on white rats using the model of acute pancreatitis on methodology of Mitsunuma. Specific composition of microbiota of small intestine microorganisms was studied during microbiological research. **Results.** Research results demonstrate, that microflora of cavity of small intestine is poor comparing to the microflora of large intestine. In the content of small intestine the constant microorganisms were presented by bifidobacteria, lactobacilli, bacteroids, enterococci, collibacillus constant microorganisms and aerobic gram-positive, streptobacilli. After 24h of forming acute experimental edematous pancreatitis elimination of bifidobacteria was observed for 28.6% and Enterococcus - at 42.9% of cases. Besides, there comes the contamination of the cavity of the small intestine conditionally pathogenic enterobacteria (Adversella, Klebsiella, Proteus), Peptococcus, Staphylococcus, Prevotella. Increasing (48h) duration of acute edematous pancreatitis enhances changes in the composition of microflora due to the increasing of elimination of bifidobacteria, lactobacilli, enterococci and eubacteria and contamination of the cavity of the small intestine pathogenic (enterotoxigenic escherichia) and opportunistic (adversee, Clostridium, Proteus) enterobacteria, staphylococci, Prevotella, peptococci and bacteria of the genus Clostridium. A similar pattern of changes in the species composition of the microflora of the small intestine occurs after 72h examination. After 72-96h elimination of autochthonous obligate bifidobacteria, lactobacilli, and the elimination of the cavity of the small intestine enterococci is progressing. Against this background, contamination of the cavity of the small intestine by pathogenic (enterotoxigenic escherichia) and opportunistic (adversee, Klebsiella, Proteus) enterobacteria, staphylococci, peptococci and clostridia is increasing. Such changes remain within 120 hours survey of experimental animals. Thus, experimental acute edematous pancreatitis accompanied by changes in specific microflora of the small intestine of rodents, characterized by the elimination or reduction of detection (constancy index) obligate indigenous bifidobacteria, lactobacilli, enterococci, aerobic gram-positive eubacteria and streptobacyl. Against this background comes an intense oral contamination of the small intestine pathogenic (Escherichia enterotoksyhennymy) and opportunistic (Edvadrdsiella, Klebsiella, Proteus) enterobacteria, staphylococci, prevotella, peptokokki and bacteria of the genus Clostridium. **Conclusions.** Thus, changes in the species composition of microflora of oral small intestine of rodents depend on the duration of the simulation experimental acute edematous pancreatitis - extending the period of survey reinforces these changes. However, the course of experimental acute edematous pancreatitis, irrespective of the inspection does not affect the persistence in the cavity of the small intestine Bacteroides and Escherichia coli. They consistently found in all experimental animals with acute pancreatitis puffy irrespective of the simulation.

DIETARY HABITS DETERMINING THE OCCURRENCE OF OBESITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Pomogaybo E.G. - the assistant, Kuznetsova D.A. student of III medical faculty, 5 course
Department of social medicine, organization and economy of Public health service
(head of department: professor Ognev V.A.) KhNMU
Scientific director: d.v.s. Ognev V.A.

Introduction. Childhood obesity is a global epidemic and rising trends in overweight and obesity are apparent in both developed and developing countries. Obesity has a profound effect on a child's life. It increases the child's risk of numerous health problems and it also can create emotional and social problems. Obese children are also more likely to be obese adults, increasing their risk of serious health problems such as heart disease and stroke. During childhood and adolescence, excess fat accumulates when total energy intake exceeds total energy expenditure. This energy imbalance can result from excessive energy intake and/or reduced energy expenditure for body metabolism, thermoregulation, and physical activity. Children who regularly consume food rich in calories more than their body need will gain weight, and the child will become obese over time. Risk factors for childhood obesity are not well established. Possible causes of obesity include diet composition, physical activity level, feeding behavior, endocrine and genetic factors, psychological traits, and exposure to broader environmental factors. **Aim.** To study dietary habits of adolescents. **Material and methods.** We carried out a survey of 122 adolescents who were diagnosed with obesity. The questionnaire included questions regarding diet, feeding behavior of the child. **Results.** According to the survey can be assume that in children's diets dominated by solid fats and digestible carbohydrates, was not enough vegetables, fruits, fish. Because 63% said that almost every day eat meat or sausage, almost half of the respondents said that they sometimes present in the diet of fish, and less than half said that their