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CLINICAL MEDICINE

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THE COURSE OF POSTPARTUM PERIOD IN POSTPARTUM WOMEN WITH HYPOGALAKTIA

The aim of this work was to study special features of clinical course of postnatal period and investigate the effect of “Shirafza” phytomedication on lactation in women in childbirth with a decreased lactational function.

Material and methods of the study. 60 women in childbirth have been examined who were divided into two groups: I main group – 30 women with a decreased lactational function. II – control group – 30 women in childbirth with a preserved lactational function. Lactational function in women was evaluated on the fourth-fifth day of postnatal period on the basis of clinical examinations of the woman in childbirth, day amount of milk that is produced, food supplements of mixtures to the infant’s feeding and indices of weight loss and its restoration during first four-five days after birth.

Results of the study and discussion. At the age examination it was determined that the majority of women in childbirth were from 19 till 30: in the main group – 25 (83,3%), in the control – 21 (70%). Average age of women in labor didn’t

differ for a fact, A high frequency of somatic pathology has been found out: in the main group – in 22, in the control – in 12 of women. There were gynecological diseases in the anamnesis in 23 women in the main group and 11 – in the control. Decrease of lactational function – in 22 women of the main group and 4 in the control one, subinvolution of uterus – in 4 women of the main group and 1 woman of the control group. Incompetent pregnancy in the anamnesis as a factor causing hypogalactia was registered in 53,3% women from the main group. In the majority of women in labor from the main group having hypogalactia there was a thread of abortion – 14, gestosis – in 10, anemia – in 27; placental insufficiency in 12 (40%), in the control group – in 16,6; 3,3; 53,3 and 6,6% cases correspondingly. The formation of lactation during first 5 days after labor is influenced by the woman’s somatic health condition, her obstetrical-gynecologist status, obstetrical complications which were registered more frequently in women from the main group that’s why we have suggest-

ed recovery of lactational function in this group of patients by means of “Shirafza” phytomedication, that is a natural method of high quality based on vegetable raw material which due to complex effect on the woman’s organism stimulates all stages of lactation, prevents problems of overweight in feedings mothers and rise of glucose level in blood. Shirafza effect is conditioned by herbs in its composition. The preparation was-taken from the 4-th day of postnatal period by 1 capsule three times a day. 25 women-in labor were marked down to increase the volume of milk on the 5-6th day of the intakes as well as to improve milk quality which manifested itself in the absence of dry “swaddling clothes” syndrome, the baby was actively sucking mother’s breast, the woman in childbirth felt the rush of milk, the infant didn’t cry of began to gain weight actively. As one of the reasons for secondary hypogalactia was nipple cracks found in 11 women in the main group and 4 control group who mainly complained of the pain in the nipples – so this group of

women was recommended to use “Kalendit-E” cream, a natural preparation from pot-marigold (*Calendula*) and echinacea medical extractions. “Kalendit-E” stimulates tissue granulations, prevents from staphylococcus and streptococcus infections, hinders the development of inflammatory processes and finally-accelarates healing of cracks. In this way, already on the following day there were evidences of pain relief and adhesions of cracks in 10 women from the main group and 3 from the control one.

Conclusions.

1. Women in childbirth show a high frequency of complications in postnatal period, that is significantly higher than the analogous index in the control group.

2. Usage of “Shirafza” preparation contributes to the improvement of lactational function in women in childbirth already on the 5-th day of postnatal period.

3. “Kalendit-E” preparation in woman in labor releases painful syndrome and makes for the adhesion of cracks in the nipples.

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OMEGA – 3 POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS AS A PREVENTIVE AND THERAPEUTIC AGENTS FOR CORONARY HEART DISEASE

Current literature data on the effect of omega-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) on lipid metabolism, hemodynamic parameters and coronary blood flow in patients with coronary heart disease were analyzed. There was improvement in cardiac output due to the positive effects of omega-3 on systolic and diastolic left ventricular function. Omega-3 PUFAs may modulate the autonomous control of heart rate, because omega-3s in a large quantity contained in nervous and cardiac tissues. The main effect eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) were dose-dependent reduction plasma triglyceride levels. Omega-3 PUFAs supplements are used to increase the myocardium stability to the ischemia-reperfusion inju-

ry effects and to prevent the ventricular arrhythmias occurrence. Reduced omega-3 PUFA consumption or high fructose consumption leads to the development metabolic syndrome, hepatic steatosis, resistance to insulin, increasing cognitive dysfunction vulnerability, and increased ischemia risk. During the study blood samples of people who consume EPA and DHA, was found reduced expression of genes that taking part in inflammatory and atherogenic pathways: eicosanoids synthesis, adipogenesis, hypoxia and nuclear transcription. EPA and DHA have anti-inflammatory effects and play an important role in preventing the oxidative stress occurrence by improving cellular function due to gene expression changes.

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HUGE GASTRIC AND DUODENAL INTESTINAL PROBLEMS AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

Gastric ulcer is one of the most common ailments of the digestive system today that in almost 90% of cases affects people of working age. Ulcerative lesions of the stomach mucous membrane, the size of which ranges from 3 cm and more, are now separated into a special clinical group – «a giant ulcer» (GU), which is found in 17.1% of patients.

Having considered that giant gastric ulcers occur are complicated by the choice of surgery method is rather a problem. When choosing the surgery treatment one should consider the terms of conservative treatment, the patient's age, comorbidities, acidity level, ulcer localization etc., and when there is any possibility of malignancy ulcer the surgery should be conducted according to guidelines of a cancer.

It is proved that the best results are

obtained when performing gastrectomy (GE) with Billroth-1, with Billroth-2, the best results were obtained under the performance of Balfour modification, and by Roux [6]. It is noticed that the application of the latest techniques motor-evacuation function of the stomach is recovered more slowly, which is manifested with frequent vomiting, and severity of epigastric pain, weight loss, water and electrolyte metabolism failure. In mediogastric ulcers economical resection is also possible, stomach resection by the Maki-SHALIMOV with obligatory pylorus preservation.

Recently, gastric ulcers located more proximal to Latarzhe nerve they apply segmental resection with removal of intermedial zone and the stomach little curvature with preservation of nerve Latarzhe innervation and antrum innervation.

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MODERN PROBLEMS OF TUBERCULOSIS AT THE HIV-INFECTED PATIENTS IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION (THE LITERATURE REVIEW)

HIV infection distribution considerably changes epidemiology on tuberculosis. The main problem of patients with tuberculosis, combined with HIV infection, is the atypical course of tubercular process at late stages of HIV infection, not specificity of clinical symptoms, a minimality of radiological manifesta-

tions, fast progressing of tuberculosis. The main reason for death at patients with HIV infection, was generalized tuberculosis (from 34,5% to 65,7%) that testifies to need of increase in beds of antitubercular clinics for rendering the specialized help to this group of patients.

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CLINICAL FEATURES OF TUBERCULOSIS AT CHILDREN OF EARLY AGE (THE LITERATURE REVIEW)

In modern conditions, despite the general unsuccessful epidemic situation, literary data on structure of clinical forms of tuberculosis, a share of the complicated course of tubercular process at children of early age are inconsistent. Identification of active process at early stages of development of a tubercular infection is a powerful tool of prevention of the complicated and progressing forms of a disease. Therefore studying of features of a

course of tuberculosis at children at the present stage for improvement of timely diagnostics of a disease is an actual problem.

Further studying of clinical, epidemiological aspects of immunological features of a course of tuberculosis at children of early age is represented extremely actual as will allow to improve diagnostics and to increase efficiency of treatment-and-prophylactic actions at this category of patients.

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VARIANT ANATOMY AND TOPOGRAPHIC ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF PAROTID GLAND, PAROTID DUCT HUMAN AND SUCKING PAD IN FETUSES

Objective. The scientific sources report different data concerning the features of parotid gland morphogenesis and formation of topography components of the parotid-masticatory area in human embryogenesis. Furthermore, the data concerning normal and variant anatomy of the organs and structures of the parotid-masticatory area as well as formation of their correlations during human perinatal growth remains insufficiently studied. The data about the parotid gland syntopy and the histogenesis of the parotid-masticatory area components are disputable and controversial. Actually, it is the complexity of topographical and anatomical relations as well as that of histogenesis of the parotid-masticatory area components in human perinatal period which stipulates the need in their further anatomical and histological study.

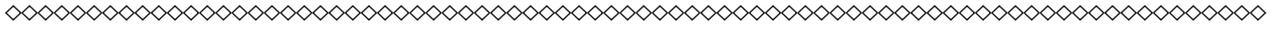
Material and methods of research. The study of variant anatomy and topographical and anatomical features of the human parotid gland, and of the buccal adipose body was carried out on 28 fetuses with 130,0-375,0 mm of crown to rump length by means of fine preparation under the control of a binocular magnifier: macro- and microscopy, morphometry and 3D reconstruction.

Results. The structure of the parotid gland in human fetuses is characterized by considerable anatomical variation, which shows itself in a variety of shapes (oval, leaf-like, horseshoe-shaped, triangular, irregular quadrangle), of location and syntopy. The parotid gland duct is formed by merging two outside organ lobular branches which (in turn) are formed by merging several superior and inferior lobular ducts emerging from the glandular tissue itself and piercing through its capsule. A number of anatomical variations were found in human fetuses both in the ratio of the buccal adipose body and the parotid duct and in its shape variety. The parotid duct may pierce the buccal adipose body or avoid it. The structure of the buccal adipose body of fetuses aged 7-10 months is characterized by a significant anatomical variation which can be seen in a variety of shapes (oval, triangular, two lobular, three lobular or as serried pyramids bases) as well as in its location. Human fetuses aged 5-10 months acquire a clear topographical location and direction of outside gland course of the parotid duct within the buccal area. Practically all the time the parotid duct is adjacent to the external surface of the masticatory muscle proper, bending its anterior edge and, in most cases, lies on

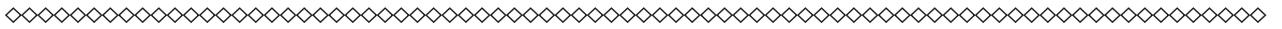
the upper medial surface of the buccal adipose body (Bishat's fat pad).

Conclusions. Active application of perinatal prevention of congenital defects requires up-to-date approaches and methods of embryonic growth study.

Embryotopographic research, which takes into account specific and critical for some organs periods of their growth and some peculiarities of their interrelations with adjacent organs and structures, becomes especially important.



PREVENTIVE MEDICINE



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BIOETHICS AND PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICES

Medicine does not belong to the category of the exact sciences and quite acceptable different ways to achieve the same goal. In medicine, the authority, the ability to mobilize the latent powers of the body, lift the spirit, inspire confidence in a favorable outcome of the disease state is extremely important.

In the health-care and diagnostic process recommended a wide variety of methods and tools, sometimes as it may seem paradoxical, directly opposite each other. In clinical practice, along with the latest tools can be used and old, at first glance seem inefficient, but in the individual practice of a professional productive. Each specialist has the right to prioritize

the resolution of questions about the health of his patient.

There is no doctor who wouldn't be mistaken, though this conclusion can be very relative, in strict dependence on the one who and as estimates action of the doctor. Ethics and collegiality in this context allow the medical community to unite and speak with one voice for the benefit of the patient, to the best solution, consider the situation from different perspectives. In other words is important in medicine «teamwork».

In recent years, unfortunately, the commercialization of medicine leads to the gradual disappearance of the notion of «collegiality». The struggle is not for the patient, for the client.

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STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN HEALTH SERVICE SYSTEM OF UKRAINE

This article shows the strategy of reforms in Health Service system of Ukraine. It is demonstrated that the system is to be reformed as complex according to the levels of medical aid. Priority

is given to introduction of primary medical-and-sanitary aid on the background of family medicine. The second level of medical aid is also to be reformed that includes creation of hospital circuits with

hospitals of new type: intensive therapy hospitals, planned therapy hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals and hospices. The concentration of intensive care will improve the level of rational use of resources and improve its quality by increasing the skill level health workers through an increase in interventions. All types of health facilities need to be upgraded in accordance with predefined functions. Presented designed order of receipt of patients to secondary health care institutions. Also presented a strategy for reforming the system of emergency medical care.

Conditions for structural reform of the public health sector are: differentiation of primary and secondary levels of care, combining financial resources for

the provision of primary health care at district / city level, and secondary – at the regional level; freedom to choose GP practice, family doctor, who determines medical pathways, transfer of operational control of all the resources of health care at the primary level district / urban, secondary – at regional level. Specified that the implementation of planned reforms necessary to create a clear system of management changes and its functions are. An important task is to attract professional medical associations, coordinating councils in the health care management, supervisory boards at hospitals to make decisions about changes at the appropriate levels and training of managers and health care in the management in accordance with modern requirements.

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MATRIX OF PATIENTS RIGHTS IN HEALTH SERVICE INSTITUTIONS

The issue of patients' rights are respected concerned about the world's international organizations such as the United Nations, the Council of Europe, the World Medical Association, World Psychiatric Association and others. European countries over the last few decades have made a number of important measures aimed at the development of patients' rights and developed European standards, which

became a reference point for the reform of health care systems in the European continent.

Shows the matrix of human patients, which was developed based on the norms of the «European Charter of Patients' Rights». The matrix consists of patients' rights 14 human, 175 indicators and 125 sub-indicators that reveal every detail right patient in a health facility. It is the following rights: getting preventive care,

access to care, obtaining consent in health care, respect for privacy and confidentiality, respect the patient's time, preventing unnecessary suffering and pain as well as the standards of quality of care information, free choice of school health and doctor, stay safe in health care, innovations in the diagnosis and treatment of individual approach in obtaining medical care, filing complaints against medical staff, compensation for suffered material

and moral damages in health care ' I'm getting medical care.

It is shown that the current legislation of Ukraine provides virtually all the rights of patients who are found by the European Charter. But it refers to some inconsistencies in the treatment of some patients' rights in the current Ukrainian and European legislation. Further improvement of Ukrainian legislation on the rights of patients and to bring it into line with European law.

PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES

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JUSTIFICATION OF THE ACTIVE PHARMACEUTICAL INGREDIENTS IN TABLETS OF VALERIAN, LEMON BALM AND GLYCINE ON THE RESULTS OF THE STUDING STRESSPROTECTIVE ACTION

Proved composition of active pharmaceutical ingredients and studied stressprotective action of tablets with extracts of valerian, lemon balm and glycine. Proven positive stressprotective action of tablets with extracts of valerian, lemon balm and glycine and potentiation of effects of active pharmaceutical ingredients.

One of the most common these days is stress affects species. It is a condition of excessively severe and prolonged psychological stress that occurs in the human nervous system when it receives an emotional overload. Valeriana officinalis and Melissa officinalis is widely used and long consisting sedation drugs. Traditionally, their range in the market a mono-drugs or herbal drugs, while imported drugs are combined. One way

to improve the efficiency of phytomedications is to create composite products containing substances that can potentiate the action. According to the methodological recommendations of the State Pharmacological Center MH Ukraine study stressprotective actions carried out on the model of the neuromuscular tension by Selye. Recent developments of sedative drugs with extracts of valerian and lemon balm contain significant number of them. Therefore, we investigated the study stressprotective action of valerian extract at doses of 100 to 250 mg, extract of lemon balm – 25-75 mg and glycine – 75-125 mg. Thus, according to the results of the research shows that the optimal composition of API is a combination of valerian extract 200 mg, lemon balm extract 25 mg, 75 mg glycine. We found

that the combination of valerian extract 200 mg, lemon balm extract at a dose of 25 mg Glycine 75 mg in rats aged 23 months can reduce the hypertrophy of the adrenal glands to 17.47 % and involution

of the thymus at 51.86 %. This enables us to talk about the effects of potentiation API, as well as the positive stressprotective action combination with extracts of valerian, lemon balm and glycine.

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THE STUDY OF CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF NEW PSYCHOACTIVE SUBSTANCES WITH A VIEW TO POSSIBLE INCLUSION OF THEIR COUNTERPARTS IN NARCOTICS IN RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Worldwide, and particularly in the Russian Federation has been a tendency to replace the classical drugs to their counterparts who are new synthetic psychoactive substances, distributed, often as supposedly legal replacement drugs. Lately especially acute problem of large numbers of new strong intoxicants, which are widely implemented in the territory of Russia under the guise of smoking blends, bath salts, etc.

In accordance with the Federal law № 3-FZ counterparts – is prohibited for circulation in the Russian Federation substances of synthetic or natural origin, not included in the list, the chemical structure and properties are similar to the chemical structure and properties of drugs, psychoactive effects that they

produce. However, to date, no defined mechanism of this article of the law.

Analysis of recent publications on the topic of research suggests that the study of various new psychoactive substances is carried out in different laboratories in Russia and other countries, however, such studies are separate and there is no single approach to addressing interdiction of new psychoactive substances.

Furthermore specifics of Russian law does not allow effective use of the experience and solutions to this problem, used in other countries.

Studied regulatory and methodological framework traffic in narcotics and psychotropic substances, concluded its failure to respect the legal assessment of new psychoactive substances and the

absence of specific methodological approaches to the assignment procedure of new psychoactive substances to peers drugs. The techniques of identifying predictors of sage (*Salvia divinorum*) macro methods, microscopy and phytochemical analysis of plant facilities and smoking blends. Identified diagnostic features plants (soft warty hairs with broad basal and narrow the final cell is uniformly distributed on the surface of the sheet), the basic group BAS (tannins, saponins, flavonoids). GC-MS identified characteristics (mass-specters) of the main active ingredients plant – salvinorin A, B and C.

Developed guidelines for the procedure for inclusion of new psychoactive substances to analogs of narcotics and psychotropic substances. Based on the developed methodological approach conducted a comprehensive chemical and pharmacological investigation of new psychoactive substances that formed the basis of judicial decisions in criminal matters.

The necessity of establishing a center for the study of new psychoactive substances, designed by the Center for privacy, to define its structure, main functions and activities.



HISTORY OF MEDICINE



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FORMATION HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PHTHISIOLOGY AND PULMONOLOGY BUKOVYNSKYI STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

This article is devoted to the 70th anniversary of the founding of BSMU and highlights the formative stages of tuberculosis and pulmonology department and development prospects.

In the first stage, when in 1944 began operating Chernivtsi Medical Institute, the rate of tuberculosis was organized at the Faculty of therapy. As an independent unit of the medical institute, the rate in 1969 was reorganized into the Department, headed by Professor L.S. Klochkova and is considered the founder of the school of TB in Bukovina. Since September 2010, the department is called tuberculosis and pulmonology, Head of Department Professor L.D. Todoriko.

The article highlights all sections of the department: teaching, research, clinical, methodological, educational. The scientific direction of the department

aims to study the effectiveness of treatment, particularly with multi-resistant tuberculosis. Much attention is paid to work in clinical patients with MDR TB and TB co-infection/AIDS, the immune tolerance of children and adolescents.

The results of scientific work successfully implemented the work practice of medicine, not only in Chernivtsi, but also in other regions of Ukraine.

The department is constantly working to ensure that the educational process, including remote technology. A properly organized work of student scientific circle, held annually Stage Olympiad of tuberculosis.

The article clearly outlines the problem of tuberculosis at the present stage, the prospects, the urgency of further research on the effectiveness of modern treatment programs for patients with tuberculosis.

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