

anabolic effect, they are considerably accelerate growth of muscle tissue, in addition, they increase strength, endurance, performance, increase the number of red blood cells, enhance bone. Beyond that hormones lower the tone of voice, stimulate the secretion of the sebaceous glands, they also have masculinizing effects and may cause prostatic hyperplasia.

Due to a wide action of testosterone its medications have many side effects. The worst complication is the suppression of the synthesis of testosterone in the testicles. To prevent this effect gonadotropin should be included in the course of drug therapy because its synthesis is reduced while taking hormonal agents. Testosterone itself is metabolized in the liver, which causes liver injury and the need of hepatoprotectors. Also, these drugs cause gynecomastia due to conversion of testosterone into estrogen, this pathology can be eliminated by taking antiestrogens. Increase of LDL cholesterol in blood. The appearance of acne, owing to activation of the sebaceous glands. The occurrence of cardiovascular diseases associated with increased levels of LDL, formation of kidney stones. Mental disorders are also observed. During the course of steroids excitation is marked, increases aggressiveness, and upon termination there is a withdrawal syndrome, which manifests itself in the psychic needs of passing the new and the new courses of drugs. However, any of these complications can be neutralized with the help of competent approach to drawing up a course of anabolic steroids.

Conclusion. Despite this, anabolic steroids are dangerous drugs, and the risk of complications remains very high. If during the course of hormonal therapy you succeeded to prevent undesirable effects, in the future you have virtually no chance to avoid violations of hormonal levels and reproductive function. Doctors all over the world talk about the problem of steroid use, but the pharmaceutical industry has evolved so that it is not the ordinary warnings to stop it.

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FEATURES OF FORENSIC EXAMINATION OF SEX CRIMES

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Introduction. Scientific and practical interest regarding the problems of forensic sexual crimes states and is growing from both the practical forensics, so physicians and allied health professions and law enforcement.

Aim. The purpose of this study is to examine the features of forensic medical examination of sex crimes.

Materials and methods. We have analyzed data archival materials of the Kharkiv regional bureau of forensic medicine.

Results. Of all types of offenses against the person offenses against sexual freedom and integrity are the most dangerous, given the significant increase in their number. According to prosecutors, sex offenders accounted for 20% of the total, and recorded only one case of eight perfect. Almost a third of sexual offenses committed repeatedly, reflecting the lack of effectiveness of measures aimed at preventing such crimes. The weight of these examinations in Kharkiv regional bureau of forensic medical examination is about 0.85%. In the investigation of sexual offenses relating to the intimate aspects of human life, there are a number of issues for which needed skilled forensics involving dermatologist, obstetrician-gynecologists, urologists, pediatricians, internists, and others. This type of forensics is the most difficult, therefore, in its task of conducting a forensic expert and

consultant physician - dermatologist is a careful examination of victims in order to identify not only the anatomical damage to the body, but also signs of sexually transmitted diseases (syphilis, gonorrhea) and if necessary, detection of diseases that are transmitted mainly through sexual contact (chlamydia, trichomoniasis, etc) that the abuser can infect the victim. For investigating authorities it can serve as a proof of sexual contact. The complexity of processing the forensic medical expert is that victims come for forensics in the direction of the investigating authorities are always on the same or next day after the commission on violence against them, and the incubation period of venereal diseases lasts from 3 to 45 days. In some cases there is a need for re-examination after a certain period of time. It should be noted that, for various reasons, the number of surveys on the presence of sexually transmitted diseases and sexually transmitted diseases among victims insignificant. This indicates a lack in the work of the investigating authorities and experts in gathering evidence of sexual contact. Therefore, in such cases it is necessary to more thoroughly and more fully carry out a survey of victims.

The survey survivors about sexual states can be held in a variety of conditions, but only in the official institutions: clinics, departments of specialized forensic medical examination, outpatient offices in residential treatment facilities; and very rarely in prison.

Conclusions. Forensic examination with respect to persons who have been raped or in relation to which committed sexual forcible sexual assault, is careful examination of victims in order to identify and description of injuries, as well as signs of venereal and other diseases that are transmitted mainly through sexual contact that can serve as a proof of committed sexual contact.

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TARGETED THERAPY FOR LUNG CANCER

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Introduction. Lung cancer remains the second leading cause of death in the world, despite the significant advances in cancer therapy made over the past several decades. Late diagnosis, often after the cancer has already spread to distant locations, is certainly a major reason why many patients are incurable. Naturally, the currently studied various methods for increasing the efficiency of treatments for this disease. This includes things like developing new chemotherapy agents. In an effort to improve the therapeutic arsenal, a newer weapon has emerged in the fight against cancer: targeted therapy - a general term that refers to a medication or drug that targets a specific pathway in the growth and development of a tumor. By attacking or blocking these important targets, the therapy helps to fight the tumor itself.

Aim. The purpose of the investigation was to study and identify medicines for treatment, achieve a new increased survival rate and improvement of life quality of oncologic patients.

Materials and methods. Some drugs, such as erlotinib (Tarceva) are used to treat lung cancer. On the basis of literature data the patients, who were on advanced stages of lung cancer and who previously did not receive any chemotherapy, took part in one of the investigations. They were distributed into 2 groups: the patients of the first group were