

ABSTRACT BOOK

8th International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference for medical students and young scientists



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Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

May 14th-15th, 2015

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

Abstract book

of

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averaged 0,0213 % which exceeded the norm by more than 20 times. In cases where the concentration of ethanol exceeded 5,0 % which corresponded to the level of lethal concentrations, the level of ACO averaged 0,028 % which is almost 30 times higher than the physiological norm.

Conclusions. Thus, as a result of our work there have been received a direct correlation of the ratios of the concentrations of ethanol and acetaldehyde in the blood during acute alcohol intoxication, which indicates that the concentrations of acetaldehyde in the blood can be used as an additional diagnostic criterion for forensic examination of acute alcohol poisoning.

Chertenko T.

CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGOCAL CHARACTERISTIC OF TUMORS OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM. RESULTS OF ANALYSIS CASE HISTORIES AND BIOPSY MATERIAL OF KHARKIV REGIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PERIOD FROM 2010 TO 2014 YEARS

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Introduction. There are two types of tumors of the central nervous system (CNS): primary CNS tumors and secondary (metastatic) tumors. The primary brain and spinal cord tumors are also divided into two types: benign and malignant. The biology of primary CNS neoplasms is totally different from biology of other types of tumors. So nowadays it's very important to know and understand morphological characteristics of primary CNS tumors. The World Health Organization in its new classification of CNS tumors, published in 2007 also focuses on the histological types of these tumors, because the knowing of these types can increase treatment efficiency for patients with such a problem.

The goal of this work is to research the histological types of CNS tumors.

Materials and methods. The research is based on 343 case histories of patients with tumors of the central nervous system and their biopsies in the period from 2010 to 2014 years. The statistical data was processed with Microsoft Excel 2007.

Results. Among the 343 cases of CNS tumors the study found 304 (88,7%) primary neoplasms of the CNS, 36(10,5%) metastatic tumors and 3(0,8%) tumors could not be distinguish by the routine microscopy. Among primary tumors the tumors of neuroepithelial tissue were counted in 172 cases (56,5%), tumors of cranial and paraspinal nerves in 24 cases (7,8%) , tumors of meninges in 100 cases (32,8%) and angioreticulomas in 9 cases (2,9%). Among primary neoplasms the benign tumors were counted in 119(34,7%) cases and malignant tumors in 184 (65,3%) cases.

Conclusions. 1. Primary tumors of the central nervous system occur much more often than secondary tumors in this location. 2. In the structure of primary CNS tumors predominate tumors of neuroepithelial tissue (56,5%).

Dziuba V.S., Sokol E.N.

THE ANALYSIS OF THE MEDICAL STUDENTS' ANXIETY LEVEL WITH THE CONDITION OF HYPODYNAMY

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Introduction. Education at the University includes the period of social and psychological adaptation of youth in the condition of information and analytical and emotional stress complete with hypodynamy. The lack of physical activity is one of the

most common reasons for the decline of adaptive resources of the organism according to many authors. Another important problem of the medical students health is a chronic emotional anxiety state. Kinesiologist J. Carson Smith believes that „physical activity is a kind of effective buffer for emotional influence”. Therefore, the analysis of the influence of adequate physical exercises on student's psychophysiological state is urgent and important.

Aim. Objective: to study the character of the influence of the dosed physical activity on the level of situational and reactive anxiety of medical students.

Materials and methods. The study involved 47 students of the Medical University, this were young men at the 18-20 years. Depending on the dose of physical exertion, students were divided into two groups. Students of the first group were offered the total amount of exercise for 3 hours per week. Students of the second group exercise for 6-9 hours per week. For the dosed physical activity, 1-1,5-hour course of aerobic exercises (running) were selected. The investigation lasted for 3 months. According to the objectives of the experiment we evaluated: 1) the vegetative status of the student's organism according to the frequency indicators of cardiorespiratory system with gradual increasing of the physical exertions on the bicycle ergometer; 2) emotional state of anxiety using the test of the level of personal and situational anxiety by Spielberg- Haning at the beginning of the study and after 12 following weeks.

Results and discussion. The results showed that the adaptive capacity of the cardiorespiratory system in young men with low levels of motor activity and high levels of personal anxiety (group № 1) was significantly lower than in the students of group № 2. It was founded that 56,4% of students of group № 2 and 35,7% of students of group № 1 had the harmonious physical development. Students with low levels of motor activity had the level of personal anxiety $63,5 \pm 1,5$, that was significantly higher than between the students of the group № 2, who had $34,5 \pm 1,2$. Students of the group № 1 had the high level of introversion and neuroticism, which indicated a state of anxiety or reactive depression. According to the results of Spielberg- Haning test, 38,4% of the students showed a decrease of the level of anxiety in the first 2 weeks after the exercise, 25,8% in a month, 17,7% in 1,5 months, 11,3% in 2 months, 5,3% after 2,5 months, and only 1,5% showed no significant changes in the studied parameters during the experiments.

Conclusion. Daily regular exercises help to reduce the level of situational and reactive anxiety, which is a reliable method of preventing the development of chronic psycho-emotional state of anxiety and depression. Students who were running every day about for one hour noted the increase of the level of psychological and emotional stability, extraversion and motivation intensified, such character traits as self-discipline and self-control became apparent. It had a positive influence on learning and cognitive activity of students.

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MELANOMA

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Introduction. Today modern science knows incredibly many diseases that affects outer integument of human body. Really, our skin is that organ which most of all is