

Міністерство освіти і науки України
Міністерство охорони здоров'я України
Харківський національний медичний університет
Національний фармацевтичний університет
Харківський національний педагогічний університет ім. Г.С. Сковороди

**ФІЗІОЛОГІЯ – МЕДИЦИНИ, ФАРМАЦІЇ ТА ПЕДАГОГІЦІ:
АКТУАЛЬНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ ТА СУЧАСНІ ДОСЯГНЕННЯ**

Матеріали IV Всеукраїнської наукової конференції студентів
та молодих вчених з фізіології з міжнародною участю

16 травня 2017 року

Харків
ХНМУ
2017

УДК 612
Ф11

«Фізіологія – медицині, фармації та педагогіці: актуальні проблеми та сучасні досягнення»: матеріали IV Всеукраїнської наук. конф. студ. та молодих вчених з фізіології з міжнародною участю (16 травня 2017 р.). – Харків : ХНМУ, 2017. – 144 с.

«Физиология – медицине, фармации и педагогике: актуальные проблемы и современные достижения»: материалы IV Всеукраинской научн. конф. студ. и молодых ученых по физиологии с международным участием (16 мая 2017 г.). – Харьков : ХНМУ, 2017. – 144 с.

Physiology to Medicine, Pharmacy and Pedagogics: “Actual problems and Modern Advancements”: materials of IV Ukrainian Students and Young Scientists Scientific Conference with international participation (May, 16 2017). – Kharkiv : KhNMU, 2017. – 144 p.

Конференцію включено до Переліку МОН України.

Редакційна колегія: *Д.І. Маракушин*
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has been reduced to 77.6±4.5% (100.9±9.3% in control). Suppressed activity of AT III can be explained by the experimental data *in vitro* that revealed ability of inflammatory cytokines and neutrophil activation products to decrease concentration of heparin-like molecules (M. Levi et al., 2003) which are natural cofactor of AT III. Thus, this decrease in antithrombin concentration results in delayed inhibition of coagulation enzymes that favours intravascular coagulation.

In conclusion, the results of our research have confirmed that elevated levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α as well as CRP in inflammation are associated with imbalance of haemostasis system:

1. Increased concentration on fibrinogen, shortening of APTT and PT, reduced INR are markers of amplification of coagulation cascade.

2. Decreased activity of AT III sustains the suppression of anticoagulant system, and probably results from downregulation or degradation of heparin-like cofactor molecules of AT III by cytokines.

These disorders of haemostasis system might be complicated by risk of thrombosis and disseminated intravascular coagulation in patients with paratonsillar abscess.

UDC 612.821:613.1-053.67

Kucherenko I.O., Novikova D.S., Kotsur V.E., Hloba N.S.

PECULIARITIES OF METEOPATHY LEVELS IN YOUNG PEOPLE FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

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Background. Adaptation of human organism to changes of weather occurs permanently and is one of the components of general adaptation. The level of meteosensitivity is individual and depends on various factors, including age, gender, type of higher nervous activity (HNA), availability of chronic diseases, conditions of labor and rest etc. Climate change and influence of new meteorological factors may lead to disorders of physiological adaptive mechanisms that will show in form of meteopathic reactions development.

The aim of current research was to study the differences of meteosensitivity levels in young people that permanently live in Ukraine and that came from various countries.

Materials and methods. The research was carried out in 55 persons aged 17–21, among them 25 Ukrainian (1st group) and 30 foreign students (2nd group). Meteosensitivity level was determined using questionnaire “Meteo-Q”, HNA type was studied with help of Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI).

Results and their discussion. According to the meteosensitivity level, changes of psychic state due to changes of weather conditions were determined in 72 % of Ukrainian students, among them 20 % have high level of changes, 52 % – medium and 28 % – low level of psychic changes. Changes of physical state in form of dizziness, headache, pain in muscle and joints were determined in 56 % of people of 1st group; from them 16% have high level of weather factors influence, 40 % – medium and 44 % – low level. In 2nd group 90 % of examined people have psychic changes during weather changes, 53,3 % have high level of changes, 36,7 % – medium and 10 % – low level. Physical state is influenced by weather conditions in 86,7 % of 2nd group people, among them 56,7 % with high level of changes, 30 % with medium and 13,3 % with low level. Such difference in meteopathic reactions intensity may be explained by increased stress levels because of necessity to adapt to totally new environmental and social conditions. EPI studies showed that in Ukrainian students 52 % have choleric and melancholic types of HNA characterized by relatively worse adaptation than phlegmatic and sanguine. Among 2nd group percentage of low adaptive HNA types rises to 73,4 %, that may further increase the manifestation of meteopathic reactions.

Conclusion. The difference in meteosensitivity levels in people from different countries was determined. Ukrainian students show better adaptation thus lower meteopathy manifestations than foreign students (18 % less of psychic reactions and 30,7 % less of physical state changes). Such difference can be related to greater straining of physiological adaptive mechanisms in foreign students because of climate changes, action of new meteorological factors, increased emotional stress due to change of country, and also can be caused by prevalence of HNA types with weaker adaptive capabilities (73,4 % comparing to 52 % in Ukrainian students). However, numerous factors that can cause meteopathic reactions manifestation and high meteosensitivity level in both examined groups prove the necessity of further profound research in that area.

UDC 616.31 -008.12 – 055.25

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EATING ATTITUDE DISORDERS IN YOUNG WOMEN

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Background. Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a severe disorder affecting every bodies system. It is characterized by a restriction in energy intake, body-imagedisturbance, under influence of body image on self-evaluation, and an intense fear of weight gain. Anorexia can involve a failure to recognize the seriousness of low body weight and a difficulty in acting to correct this. The condition involves extremely high

rates of mortality. Even in adolescent onset, brain function and cognitive processing are affected. Incidence rates peak between the ages of 15 and 19 years in females, highlighting the need for effective, age-appropriate treatments for this age-group.

The focus of the current research is to analyze features of eating attitudes and to define the tendency of anorexia and bulimia among English-medium students of Kharkiv National Medical University.

Methods. The research involved 60 young women of the 2nd year of KhNMU aged 17–25. The Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26) which has been proposed by David Garner (professor of psychiatry of Michigan State University). The index of body weight has been calculated by using the standard formula.

Results and discussion. The analysis of the obtained results showed that among total number of examined people 28 % were underweight, 65 % with normal BMI value, and 7 % were overweight. Also, among the total number of examined people 22 % with a clear tendency of anorexia, who in this case requires specialist advice, but the BMI of the people of this category was in the normal values.

In examined people with normal BMI value the analysis of the results showed that the mean value was 11.4 units; the average value of claims, which characterize the presence of bulimia and self-control of food intake is 2.3 units.

The analysis of the results of the questionnaire in individuals with body mass deficiency helped to reveal that the average value of the index that measures the dieting was 6.9 units, which is 40 % less than in individuals with normal body weight. The average value of the indicators characterizing presence of bulimia and self-control of food intake in individuals in this group was 4.1 and 4.5 respectively, which is almost 2 times higher than values in individuals with normal BMI value.

Analysis of the obtained results in individuals with overweight showed that the average value of the index that measures the dieting was 11.5 units, which is almost identical with the value in persons with normal body weight, but almost 2 times more than in people with deficiency of body weight. Also, the average value characterizing tendency to bulimia was 3.5 units, which is 1.5 times more than in individuals with normal body weight and 15 % less than in individuals with body mass deficiency. The average value of the indicators showing the self-control of food intake in individuals of this group was 4.3 units, which is almost identical with the index in individuals with body mass deficiency, but is almost 2 times higher than in individuals with normal body weight.

Conclusion. The results of the study showed that 28 % of the examined young women aged 17–25 years have been underweight, 65 % have normal BMI value, and 7 % have been overweight. Also, among the total number of examined people the 22 % with a clear tendency to anorexia have been revealed, which in this case requires specialist advice, but the BMI of this category did not go beyond normal values. In individuals with a deficiency of the mass the lability of eating behavior in combination with the most frequent use of artificial methods of weight loss has been defined revealed. In overweight persons the combined dynamics in relation to control group and those with underweight where the research revealed the high rate of dieting, combined with high levels of self-control of food intake by artificial methods. A tendency to anorexia does not depend on the index of body weight, while patients with a tendency to eating disorders have normal values of BMI.

UDC 616 – 082.3:[371.212:61] (477)

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ATTITUDE OF PATIENT'S TOWARDS MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE UKRAINIAN POPULATION

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Introduction. Cooperation of medical students and patients is essential to the training of qualified health workers. However, a large number of students every day, and lack of experience may cause negative attitude in patients.

The aim of the study. Examine the attitudes of patients to medical students at the Lviv Regional Hospital.

Methods and materials. To study in a randomized way included 194 patients aged 18 to 82 years (60.30 % of women aged 43,94±1,56 and 39.70 % of men aged 47,58±1,66 years). It was created questionnaire contained 27 questions concerning the attitude of patients to medical students and conducted an anonymous survey of Lviv regional hospital patients who were hospitalized between January and March 2017.

Results. We found that 95.87 % of the patients know that Lviv Regional Hospital is a training base of Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University and 87.62 % understand that the presence of medical students during the doctors examination is very important for practical skills for future physicians, 71,64 % – feel comfortable during the examination in the presence of medical students. It was also found that 72,38 % expressed the wish that should be previously reported on the visit of students, 55.67 % – feel better if the students of the same sex as a patients, 61.85 % of respondents prefer to communicate a group of students with less than 3 people.

Conclusions. Most patients understand the need to cooperate with medical students and a positive attitude to the fact that students will be involved in the treatment process, it indicates a high level of social consciousness.