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supervision of convalescents. At the period of early convalescent on 12-14 day of the diseases the levels of PG in patients with WLII were approached to the level of patients with SLII, but the time difference is 5-7 days.

Conclusion: In the acute period of II the levels of PG were increase, that conform the active phase of the system inflammatory reaction of organism. Determination of concentrate of PG in blood of patients with II at the early stages and at the course of illness allows forecasting the variant of course. That will allow prescribing therapeutic tactics of patients more objectively. The high levels of PG in the convalescent period show to the unfinished inflammatory reaction in the organism. This fact we mast consider on the stages of further rehabilitation.

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THYROID STATE IN CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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Actuality. An epidemic situation on tuberculosis (TB) in Ukraine is characterized by the high level of relapses of the disease. Because TB is immunodeficient disease, and thyroid participates in forming of immunity, we made comparative study of thyroid state in new cases of TB and cases previously treated.

Aim. To study a thyroid state in patients with new cases of tuberculosis and previously treated cases.

Matherials and methods. in 60 patients (30 persons with new cases of tuberculosis and 30 persons previously treated) echostructure of thyroid is studied, and also the levels of free thyroxine, thyroid stimulating hormone are measured by immune-enzyme method in a blood stream.

Results. Pathology of echostructure of thyroid is diagnosed in 53, (33%) of new cases of tuberculosis and in 60 (66%) of cases previously treated. The level of free thyroxine was significantly lower and level of thyroid stimulating hormone was significantly higher in persons previously treated comparing with new cases. The percentage of autoimmune thyroiditis and the percentage subclinical hypothyroidism were higher in persons previously treated comparing with new cases.

Conclusions. The changes found is the ground for recommendation to screen thyroid

state in persons with tuberculosis relapsed and treatment failure.

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THE FEATURES OF LIPID METABOLISM IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITS C

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Actuality: Hepatitis C virus (HCV) is characterized by wide distribution and ability to cause health disorders of the working population, thus causing significant morbidity and mortality worldwide. Among the factors indicative of the progression of chronic hepatitis C, the leading position belongs to hepatic steatosis, which may be virus-induced, and metabolic. HCV-infection is one of the major risk factors for metabolic disorders.

Materials and methods. The content of lipid metabolism was determined in 36 patients with chronic hepatitis C. The study of lipid metabolism of blood (total cholesterol (TC), triglyceride, High-density lipoproteins (HDL), Low density lipoproteins (LDL)) was carried out by the enzymatically-colorimetric method with diagnostic kits from the company "SpaynLab" (Spain). The content of Very Low Density Lipoproteins (VLDL) in blood serum was determined by the formula: VLDL=TG/5. Atherogenic coefficient (AC) was calculated by the formula: AC=(TC-HDL)/HDL. Statistical analysis was performed using the software package «Statistica for Windows», 8.0.

Results. Study on the work carried out at the Department of Infectious Diseases of Kharkiv National Medical University, located at the Regional Clinical Hospital of Infectious Diseases of Kharkiv. TC in patients with chronic hepatitis C had no significant difference with that of the control group in patients. The patients studied, compared to the control, there was a significant increase of triglyceride, atherogenic coefficient, LDL, VLDL and reduction HDL ($p<0.001$). In carrying out the correlation analysis in patients with chronic hepatitis C, a strong direct relationship between the level of CD4+ cells and the degree of increase of triglyceride ($r = 0,64$, $p <0.001$) was established.

Conclusions. In patients with chronic hepatitis C significant increases in serum triglyceride, atherogenic coefficient, LDL, VLDL and HDL were observed. This indicates a violation of lipid metabolism in studied patients.