



ABSTRACT BOOK



KHARKIV, UKRAINE
MAY 24th-26th, 2017

There was taken following indicators: death from alcohol intoxication, and alcohol substitutes, including methyl alcohol, colognes, lotions, tinctures of hawthorn berries, etc.

Results of research. In cases of poisoning by alcohol, mortality of the male population is about 4-5 times higher than women's. Mortality from alcohol poisoning is most common in the range of 40 to 60 years, because of its use in large doses, as well as the fact that the population of this age prefers expensive alcoholic drinks cheaper so-called surrogates of alcohol, such as tincture of hawthorn, motherwort, various colognes. Older persons die from diseases of the cardiovascular system on a background of alcoholic intoxication. In case of poisoning with alcohol substitutes, mortality of the male population is almost 3 times higher than women's. In 2016 there have been cases of poisoning methyl alcohol. In the fall of 2016 there have been 85 cases of poisoning with adulterated alcohol in Ukraine, of which 42 cases ended in death. According to the forensic medical examination, 23 deaths in the city of Kharkiv was discovered methyl alcohol. According to the investigation, produced in Kharkov surrogate alcohol was also distributed in five regions of Ukraine.

Conclusions. Mortality from alcohol among the residents of Kharkiv in 2016 was a record for recent years, mainly due to his surrogates. The average age of death ranged from 50 to 60 years regardless of the gender. The mortality of the male population was 4-5 times greater than women's.

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INDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY OF THYROID GLAND FOLLICLES DEPENDING ON GENDER AND AGE

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Introduction. Core values of democratic society are the high level of life activities and the human health. Over the years, issues of anatomical, morphological and physiological interrelations between the structure and the function of the endocrine system remain open and are solved as the technological development progresses further.

Materials and methods. In this study, the research was carried out on the autopsy material, which had been taken from 13 people of different age groups and gender. The material was received from patients who died from causes not related to endocrine disorders. In this work conventional morphological studies were used: sectional material was exposed to fixation by 10% formalin solution, with the further histological follow-through of glandular material with the subsequent hematoxylin-eosin staining. Van Gieson staining was also used to determine connective tissue structures.

Results of research. Follicles are specialized structures and they are the basis of thyroid gland structure. They are structural objects of round to ellipsoid shape and they are tightly adjacent to each other. Gel-like substance or colloid containing hormones is located inside them. Studies have shown that follicles are in connection with each other and are combined into groups. The aggregations of follicles constitute special

communities which consist of blood vessels, network of nerve fibres and follicular epithelium. This community is an executive unit. Hormones production, their storage and excretion take place inside of it. The studies have shown that thyroid follicles generally require a large amount of nutrients, oxygen, that are taken from blood via blood flow that delivers the iodine highly required by this organ. The study found out that there is an age-relating variability in follicular diameter both in women and men. With age the diameter of the follicle is decreased and epithelial cells become more flatten in the follicles, which indicates the increasing hypofunction of the organ with age. There is a congestion of colloidal content in the enlarged follicles.

Conclusions. With age, connective tissue layers increase in amount and number of interfollicular cells grows up. This may be related to follicle's destruction. Sclerosis lesions are observed in some preparations.

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ORTHOTICS IN THE COMPLEX REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN'S PATHOLOGY OF THE MUSCULOSKELETAL SYSTEM

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Introduction. To introduce the possibilities of using modern orthotics in the complex rehabilitation of children`s pathology of the musculoskeletal system.

Materials and methods. Orthotics of the different parts of the musculoskeletal system was introduced in more than 130 children. Multiple mechanisms of orthotics were used: fixed, unloading (weight bearing), corrective, combined.

Results of research. We used two areas in the orthotics. 1) Customized orthotics. 2) Orthoses using the developed sizes, which allows selection of the required orthotics in almost any clinical situation in the shortest possible time and with minimum costs. Benefits of orthotics: individual and fast production; the possibility of repeated remodeling orthoses in the treatment process; functionality and comfort of the product, light weight; improvement of hygienic care and the possibility of physical functional treatment; cost efficiency; durability; aesthetics; ease and convenience for patients to use. Also widely use polymeric bandages such as Scotch Cast and Soft Cast - they are well adapted for any anatomical segment of the body, are light weight, high strength and durability, radiolucent.

Conclusion. Orthotics in children with diseases and injuries of the musculoskeletal system provides: the stability of the damaged segment; proper conditions for recovery processes; the balance of the segment; is the prevention of deformations and displacements, and if necessary can conduct a gradual, phased elimination of deformation while maintaining satisfactory joint function. This method significantly improves the results of treatment of this challenging group of patients, and gives reason to recommend them for wide clinical use.