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Hvozdetska M.G.

LEVEL OF URIC ACID IN CEREBROSPINAL FLUID OF HIV-INFECTED PATIENTS WITH MENINGOENCEPHALITIS

Kharkiv National Medical University
Department of infectious diseases
Kharkiv, Ukraine
Scientific supervisor: professor Kozko V.M.

The nervous system is involved in the pathological process in 50-90% of patients with HIV / AIDS. The central nervous system affects HIV as a direct action of HIV on the brain, as well as due to opportunistic infections, among which the most common are toxoplasmosis, cryptococcosis and herpesvirus. An increase in the uric acid concentration occurs with increased metabolism of nucleic acids and brain atrophy. The amount of uric acid in cerebrospinal fluid increases as well with severe forms of bacterial meningitis, uremia, liver diseases, gout.

Aim of study: Evaluate the uric acid level in cerebrospinal fluid of HIV-infected patients with meningoencephalitis depending on severity of the disease.

Materials and methods: Under supervision were 15 patients diagnosed with HIV infection IV clinical stage, meningoencephalitis moderate to severe course. Uric acid level in cerebrospinal fluid was determinated by using the set of reagents Uric acid («СпЛ», Russia) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Blood samples were taken from the elbow vein in the morning on an empty stomach in the laboratory of the Central Research Laboratory at KNMU. The control group consisted of 15 persons with respiratory viral infection with meningismus. Statistical processing of the results was carried out using Student t-criterion for small choices.

Results: Among the examined patients, men were 9, and women 6. The average age was 39±2,85 years (min - 28, max - 47). In 5 patients in the cerebrospinal fluid EBV DNA was found, in 4 -cryptococci, in 5 – mixed of EBV and T. gondii DNA, and in 1 - HSV DNA. Uric acid level in cerebrospinal fluid of examined patients with moderate severity was 64,12±1,8mkmol/l that was higher than at control group (44,7±2,5 mkmol/l, $p<0,001$), but lower than in patients with severe course of disease (89,25±1,2 mkmol/l, $p<0,001$).

Conclusions: In HIV-infected patients with meningoencephalitis, an increase in cerebrospinal fluid of uric acid is observed, indicating severity of illness.

Iliukha S.

LOW MEAT CONSUMPTION AS A RISK FACTOR OF HIGH TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE

Kharkiv National Medical University
Department of Epidemiology
Kharkiv, Ukraine
Supervisor: Chumachenko T.

Background: Tuberculosis (TB) is as much a social disease as an infectious disease. In 2015, 10.4 million newTB cases were estimated worldwide. The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared TB to be a global emergency and has called for urgent and extraordinary action.

In addition to that TB is known as a disease of poverty. It is widely recognized that the poorer the community, the greater the risk of being infected with the TB germ. Globally, low and lower-middle income countries account for more than 90% of TB cases and deaths. 76% of the world’s population lives in these countries.

Our aim was to estimate the impact of average annual meat consumption per person (kg)on TB spreading around the world.

Materials and methods: we studied association of average annual meat consumption per person (kg) with TB incidence. MS Excel was used for statistical analysis of the data. The relationship between the signs were assessed with the Pearson correlation coefficient. Strength of the correlation was described using the guide that Evans (1996) suggests for the absolute value of r.

To study the relationship between TB incidence and average annual meat consumption per person (kg) 20 countries were chosen with the highest and the lowest meat consumption rate.

The BCG World Atlas 2nd Edition (Updated in 2017), map of meat consumption around the world by CARTO (2017), WHO, United Nations and PubMED resources were used.

Results of study: a strong negative correlation between TB incidence and average annual meat consumption per person (kg) was found (r_{xy}=-0.67; $p<0.01$). This increasing consumption of meat could lead to the decrease of the incidence of TB in countries with high TB burden and famine. So, the nutrition of population in these countriesshould be improved to overcome high TB burden there.

Conclusion: Obtained results showed that the average annual meat consumption per person (kg) has influence on TB spreading. The most important thing is that this factor is controllable. Therefore, implementation of social programs to decrease the poverty and famine are in high demand to achieve the goal “End the global TB epidemic”, defined as around 10 new cases per 100 000 population per year.

Tatuzyan E.G., Ovcharenko L.V.

HAIRYPART OF THE HEAD PLASMATHERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF ALOPECIA

Kharkiv National Medical University
Department of dermatology, venerology and medical cosmetology
Kharkiv, Ukraine

Purpose of research: The use of new therapy methods in the treatment of alopecia.

Task: The role of plasma therapy analysis in the treatment of alopecia.

Materials and methods: 22 women within the age of 25 to 37 were kept under our observation. Patients claimed to have dry, fragile, dull hair, which fell. Each patient was tested for hepatitis and HIV before procedure courses were prescribed.

Between 10 ml to 30 ml of blood was taken from each patient`s elbow vein. Test-tubes with blood were placed into special centrifugal machine. After, blood plasma was separated and injected into problem areas of head skin with mesotherapymethods (with papules, in a linear form). With the aim of solving individual problems in each case, the treatment included 8-10 procedures of hairy part of the head plasma therapy once every 14 days. Special biotech test – tubes with anticoagulant and distribution gel were used. All materials used during procedure were certified, sterile and disposable.

Results: 100% of women remained satisfied with the result of the procedure. Each one mentioned that herhair looked more dense and “healthier”, became easier to comb and silky by touch, while its growth improved considerably at the same time.

Conclusion: Plasma therapy is a unique injection method which helps to restore lost hair andmaintain its beauty. The method described is completely safe and hypoallergenic. Plasma therapy procedure can easily be combined with other cosmetology techniques. This method requires very little invasion and can be performed on an outpatient basis. The plasma therapy method can be recommended to thegeneral public.

Безвербний В.І., Донцова Є.В., Погорєлова О.О.

КЛІНІЧНИЙ ВИПАДОК РОЗВИТКУ РАКУ ГОРТАНІ НА ФОНІ ТУБЕРКУЛЬОЗУ ГОРТАНІ

Харківський національний медичний університет
Кафедра фтизіатрії та пульмонології
Харків, Україна
Науковий керівник: к.мед.н. Степаненко Г.Л.

Актуальність. Нерідко туберкульоз легенів ускладнюється розвитком туберкульозу гортані. Іноді такі випадки утруднюють диференційну діагностику з іншими причинами ураження гортані, зокрема онкологічними.