



... showed high efficiency in the treatment of patients with CDH and diabetes mellitus type 2. The research has shown that adding trimetazidine MR (dosage 70 mg/day) to the basic therapy is advisable for tolerance increase to the physical activity and improvement of the quality of life in patients with CDH and diabetes mellitus type 2.

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COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF RAMIPRIL AND
VITAMIN E IN ETHEROSCLEROSIS

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Aim. In a double-blind study to examine the effects of long-term therapy with an ACE inhibitor (ramipril) and vitamin on the progression of atherosclerosis in patients at high risk.

Materials and methods. The study involved 42 patients Accepted aged \times 55 years who had cardiovascular disease or type 2 diabetes in conjunction with another by at least one risk factor, but no heart failure or low left ventricular ejection fraction. Different groups of patients administered ramipril 2.5 - 10 mg / day or vitamin (RRR- -tocopherol acetate), or corresponding placebo. Follow-up was 6 months. Progression of atherosclerosis was assessed by ultrasound carotid artery.

Results: The average rate of increase of the maximum intima-media thickness of carotid artery was 0.0217 mm for half a year in the placebo group, 0.0180 mm for half a year in the ramipril 2.5 mg / day and 0.0137 mm for half a year in the group ramipril 10 mg / day ($p = 0.033$). The rate of progression of atherosclerosis in the application of vitamin did not differ from that of placebo.

Conclusions: Long-term therapy with ramipril has a favorable effect on the progression of atherosclerosis, whereas vitamin has no effect on him.

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COMPARISON EFFICIENCY OF DIAGNOSTICS FOR LEFT
VENTRICULAR HYPERTROPHY BY ELECTROCARDIOGRAFIC AND
ECHOCARDIOGRAFIC METHODS IN PATIENTS WITH
CARDIOLOGICAL PATHOLOGY

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Objective: investigation of sensitivity and specificity of electrocardiographic and echocardiographic methods in determining of left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH) in patients with cardiovascular pathology.

Material and methods. 30 females (from 40 to 70 years old) with cardiovascular diseases (ischemic heart disease, arterial hypertension, dilated cardiomyopathy) were involved in the study. Anthropometric examination included measurement of height, weight and calculation of body surface area (BSA). According to the standard electrocardiogram the criteria for LVH were evaluated (in this study three criteria were used: Sokolow-Lyon voltage index, Cornell voltage index, Cornell product