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THE ROSACEA AND THE DEMODECOS - THE ETIOLOGY AND THE VARIETY OF CLINICAL FORMS

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Introduction: The rosacea and the demodecos are the heaviest diseases in cosmetic aspect. They are located on the face and changed the appearance of the person, thus had an influence on the psychoemotional condition and quality of life, predetermine emotional maladies. The demodecos is characterized by chronically progressing current and refractoriness to therapy. As the rosacea and the demodecosis are the leading diseases on prevalence among the chronic dermatoses (about 5% among all dermatological diagnoses), it is necessary to inform the practical doctors about of the key positions of this problem, such as etiology, pathogenesis and the variety of clinical forms.

Aim: our aim was to study the etiology and the variety of clinical forms of the rosacea and of the demodecos and to inform about the key positions of these diseases in clinical and cosmetic aspect.

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MALARIA

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Introduction. Malaria is a potentially fatal blood disease caused by a parasite that is transmitted to human and animal hosts by the Anopheles mosquito. The human parasite, Plasmodium falciparum, is dangerous not only because it digests the red blood cell's hemoglobin, but also because it changes the adhesive properties of the cell it inhabits. This change in turn causes the cell to stick to the walls of blood vessels. It becomes especially dangerous when the infected blood cells stick to the capillaries in the brain, obstructing blood flow, a condition called cerebral malaria. Scientists using the x-ray microscope are hoping to learn more about the how the parasite infects and disrupts the blood cells and the blood vessels of an infected host.

Conclusion. Malaria is a mosquito-borne disease that causes over 2.7 million deaths per year according to estimates by the World Health Organization.

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ESSENTIAL FATTY ACIDS IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE HEPATITIS B AND ITS IMPLICATIONS

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Introduction. Linoleic and linolenic polyunsaturated fatty acids are called essential (irreplaceable), because the body cannot synthesize them. Their basic source is fish of fat sorts and vegetable butters. All the patients with hepatitis follow diet number 5 on the whole period of hospitalization and convalescence, approximately for 3-6 months.



The aim of our study was to examine the content of essential fatty acids in the serum of patients with acute hepatitis B in relapsed disease and chronic process.

Materials and methods. Were examined: 51 patients with acute hepatitis B, 24 - with recurrent disease and 4 - with chronic process. The etiology was confirmed by enzyme immunoassay and polymerase chain reaction. The determination of the fatty acid has been used by gas-liquid chromatography.

Results: At the peak of the disease, it was found significant decrease ($p < 0,05$) in linoleic acid ($20,92 \pm 1,81$ mg/ml), which compared to healthy people ($40,75 \pm 3,80$ mg/ml) for relapsed disease. This index had a tendency to further decline and remained significantly lower relative to that of the control group ($14,70 \pm 3,50$ mg/ml). In the process of chronic tendency to a lower level of this index remained ($12,30 \pm 3,80$ mg/ml) - the level of linoleic acid in these patients was significantly lower than during the crisis period and a control group of persons.

The test's results shows significant reduction in the level of linoleic acid in the blood serum of patients with relapsed disease ($0,26 \pm 0,02$ mg/ml), which compared with data at the peak of the disease ($2,37 \pm 0,82$ mg/ml). With chronicity of the process parameters of linoleic acid were also significantly lower ($0,47 \pm 0,19$ mg/ml) than in the peak of hepatitis B.

Conclusions: The significant difference in reducing the level of linolenic acid during its recurrence and chronicity of the process compared with those in the midst of acute hepatitis B, a significant decrease of linoleic acid in the midst of illness (as compared with the control group), which is stored in the relapse of the disease is unfavorable rate in terms of chronicity of the process.

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SOME BASIC FEATURES OF THE AIR POLLUTION PROBLEM IN IRAQ

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Introduction. Suffering of Iraqi cities by a number of environmental problems caused by the neglect of the environment preservation in Iraq shows the most obvious of these problems in Baghdad as the urban center for several millions of people with the necessary requirements for the provision of drinking water, food, electricity, transportation and disposal of solid waste and sewage, etc. Perhaps one of the most important of these problems is the deterioration of air quality due to the proliferation of burning fuel sources and many other activities.

Results. Data of the air quality researches in Iraqi cities were analyzed. Deterioration of air quality during last decades was revealed since 1991 after the Gulf War II as a result of burning refineries and oil reservoirs and storage of chemicals added to the conflagrations, explosions and the use of the mass fuel transportation. Continued negative effects during the period of the nineties increased the dimensions of this problem through the scarcity of materials and equipment reducing pollution from factories and also the cessation of afforestation and the destruction of green belts. According to the carried out analysis of the accessible information, the basic