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Biomedical Sciences



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SOCIAL AND PHARMACOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS FOR ELIMINATION OF PSYCHOEMOTIONAL SYMPTOMS

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According to WHO about 5% of global population suffer from depression and the prevalence of anxiety disorder is about 4%. Kalchuk R.D. & Klimenko V.I. in 2021 showed the prevalence of anxiety-depressive syndrome among the adult population of Ukraine is $62,8 \pm 4,75\%$. Unfortunately, the sphere of treatment of psychic disorders in Ukraine has some problem due to unpreparedness of Ukrainian population to ask for such a help that leads to self-medication or vice versa ignoring the symptoms.

The aim of this work is to analyze the prevalence of psychoemotional disorders and self-medication according to this among Ukrainians, and to evaluate social and pharmacological aspects of using drugs with sedative effects.

209 respondents were questioned (people between 16-21 appeared to be the most active participants of research) about their self-evaluation of mental health, frequency of drug use according to psychological disorders, presence of doctor's supervision, efficiency and side effects of their therapy.

We analyzed the data and got the following results. The most popular form of manifestation of emotional disorders among our respondents were: emotional lability (26.3%) depressive-like symptoms (25.8%), symptoms of anxiety disorder (25.4%) and dysphoria (11.5%). 47.4% of people evaluated their symptoms as pronounced, 35.4% answered that the severity was medium and 58.8% mentioned that they noticed them regularly. Nevertheless, only 30.9% of them were consulted by doctor. The most well-used medicine among questioned people were drugs based on isovaleric acid mixed with plant ethers or mild doses of phenobarbital (sedaphiton, carvelis, corvaltab, persen and so on). According to the respondent's answers positive effects connected with cumulation of these drugs were noticed. But the most popular complaint after taking it was drowsiness and difficulties with mental work. Decreasing of blood pressure and heart rate, changes in appetite were also mentioned. Another popular category of drugs were nootropics and vitamin-like drugs but the respondents gave



variable evaluation of efficiency of decreasing their symptoms. For about 15.8% of respondents have tried to use day-time tranquilizers and 6.7% use them regularly. In spite of being not mentioned in the official instructions the forming of tolerance was very markable. The symptoms of depressing central nervous system were also present. So, mental disorders were proved to be one of the main health problems in society. Therapeutical strategy should be formed individually according to expressiveness of symptoms for each patient to minimize side effects.

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MACROPHAGES AND THEIR PHENOTYPIC VARIABILITY IN THE SKIN WITH UNDERLYING SOFT TISSUES IN PATIENTS WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Background and objective. Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a neurodegenerative, demyelinating nervous system disease. Macrophages role in MS pathogenesis is not fully understood. The objective was to reveal the macrophages activity, their phenotypic variability in the skin in patients with different types of MS.

Methods. The material was the skin with underlying soft tissues from 16 patients with relapsing-remitting MS in exacerbation period (group (G) 1); 11 patients with secondary progressive MS (G 2); 8 patients with primary progressive MS (G 3); 10 autopsy cases without nervous system pathology (G 4). An immunohistochemical reaction with monoclonal antibodies to CD68, CD86, CD163 was used.

Results. In G 1-4, CD68⁺-cells (general macrophages population), CD86⁺-cells (M 1-macrophages), CD163⁺-cells (M 2-macrophages) were detected in epidermis; dermis, hypodermis between connective tissue fibers, perivascular, around nerve fibers. The absolute number of CD68⁺-cells was higher in G 1-3 (G 1 – 11.4±0.38, G 2 – 15.6±0.43, G 3 – 19.2±0.53) compared to G 4 (3.6±0.22), increased in direction from G 1 to G 3. In G 4, the relative number (RN) of CD86⁺-cells ((48.4±1.72)%) and CD163⁺-cells ((51.6±1.72)%) did not differ; in G 1, the RN of CD163⁺-cells ((69.4±1.23)%) prevailed over CD86⁺-cells ((30.6±1.23)%), in G 2-3, the RN of



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