



ISIC-2022 International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference





Lysak Oleksandra	33
MALONDIALDEHYDE AND SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE AS PREDICTIVE BIOMARKERS OF PERIODONTITIS IN ORAL FLUID	33
Matvieieva Karina	35
DIGITAL SMILE DESIGN (DSD).....	35
Prodan Yuliia	36
THE MOST EFFECTIVE ANALGESICS AT HOME FOR CURING TOOTH PAIN	36
Sengupta Isha Meri Arundhati, Golik Natalia, Fomenko Yulia	37
PECULIARITIES OF MANAGEMENT AND PROBLEMS OF DENTAL TREATMENT IN THE CONDITIONS OF MARTIAL LAW ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE (KHARKIV 2022)	37
Yara Zakut	39
CHANGES OF THE ORAL CAVITY CAUSED BY TOBACCO SMOKING	39
Zaverukha Yaroslava	41
THE INFLUENCE OF THE TYPE OF RESTORATIVE MATERIAL ON THE BEHAVIOR OF WEDGE-SHAPED DEFECTS OF DIFFERENT DEPTHS	41
INFECTIOUS DISEASES	43
Aamiar Hicham	44
LEPTOSPIROSIS	44
Berezhna Antonina	45
RISK FACTORS FOR GENITAL HUMAN PAPILLOMAVIRUS INFECTION IN WOMEN	45
Dashchuk Andrii	46
CLINIC, DIAGNOSIS AND COMPLEX TREATMENT OF SCLERODERMA.....	46
Dashchuk Andrii, Bogdan Sofia	48
FEATURES OF NAIL PSORIASIS	48
Khokhlova Alona, Stiekhina Kateryna	49
POST-COVID COMPLICATIONS IN DIFFERENT ORGAN SYSTEMS IN YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 18 TO 30 YEARS.....	49
Kopytsia Mykhailo	50
COVID-19 VACCINES	50
Linivenko Elina, Nazarova Daria, Pogorelova Olga	51
AGGRAVATING FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE POPULATION OF KHARKIV REGION COMPARED WITH UKRAINE.....	51
Malakhova Dariya	53
INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AFTER 24.02.2022	53
Topoliuk Kateryna, Konoplia Lina	54
MONKEYPOX VACCINE: WHICH IS THE MOST EFFECTIVE GENERATION?	54
Zhukova Alisa, Semikhat Iryna	56
PREVALENCE OF OLFATORY DYSFUNCTION IN CORONAVIRUS DISEASE AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS	56
INTERNAL MEDICINE	58
Alyieva Susana	59
GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LIPID PROFILE IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2	59
Anyshchenko Anna, Maryna Abramova	60
STICKLER SYNDROME	60
Avdieienko Oleksandra, Molotyahin Dmytro	62
ANALYSIS OF THE PREVALENCE OF BEHAVIORAL AND PERSONAL FACTORS RISK OF VEGETATIVE DYSFUNCTION SYNDROME IN MEDICAL STUDENTS.....	62
Avdieienko Oleksandra, Molotyahin Dmytro	63
DISCOVERY OF RISK FACTORS OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE IN STUDENTS	63
Bakir Mohd Basel, Borovyk Kateryna, Ryndina Nataliya	65
VIOLATION OF PSYCHOEMOTIONAL STATUS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEART FAILURE OF ISCHEMIC ORIGIN WITH CONCOMITANT METABOLIC PATHOLOGY.....	65
Barysheva Darina, Pikalov Dmytro, Smolin Ivan	66
ATOPIC DERMATITIS OF ADULTS AS AN ACTUAL PROBLEM OF MODERN LIFE	66
Bassam Abou Hossein	68
CLINICAL CASE OF SECONDARY OSTEOPOROSIS IN PATIENT WITH CROHN'S DISEASE	68



Bakir Mohd Basel, Borovyk Kateryna, Ryndina Nataliya

VIOLATION OF PSYCHOEMOTIONAL STATUS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEART FAILURE OF ISCHEMIC ORIGIN WITH CONCOMITANT METABOLIC PATHOLOGY

Kharkiv National Medical University

*Department of Internal Medicine No. 2, Clinical Immunology and Allergology
named after academician L.T. Malaya*

Kharkiv, Ukraine

Scientific advisor: professor Kravchun Pavlo

Chronic heart failure (CHF), as a result of coronary heart disease (CHD), and depressive disorder are two main diseases, the study of which is becoming more and more relevant, since it allows to evaluate the somatic, psychological and social functioning of the patient, to determine the effectiveness of drug and non-drug therapy, invasive interventions, perform pharmacoeconomic analysis and predict the course of the disease. There is reliable evidence that they have a high probability of being concomitant and having an adverse effect on each other.

Some pathological studies have found that depression can activate inflammatory pathways by increasing pro-inflammatory factors. In addition, depression is also associated with changes in platelet function and endothelial dysfunction, which makes it possible to talk about common pathophysiological pathways with metabolic diseases and it can be assumed that there may be a synergistic effect between depressive symptoms and obesity and/or type 2 diabetes mellitus (T2DM) and progression CHF. Having the conflicting results of research, this issue requires a more detailed consideration.

Aim. To assess the presence and prevalence of depressive disorders in patients with chronic heart failure with coronary heart disease, depending on the presence of concomitant metabolic disorders in the form of type 2 diabetes, obesity and their combined course.

Materials and methods. 154 patients with CHF of ischemic genesis were divided into groups as follows: group 1 – the patients with CHF with CHD and T2DM and obesity (n=42), group 2 – the patients with CHF on the background of CHD with concomitant T2DM (n=46), the 3rd group - the patients with CHF with CHD and obesity(n=36) and the 4th group was formed from patients who had signs of CHF of ischemic origin



without metabolic disorders (n=30). The Beck Depression Inventory was used to assess the presence and nature of depressive disorders.

The results. In patients with isolated CHF of ischemic origin depression was found in 60% of cases, according to Beck's scale. In the 2nd group (patients with CHF with CHD and T2DM), depression appeared in 80.6% of cases, and in the 3rd group (patients with CHF with CHD and obesity) – in 91.3% of cases. 95.2% of patients of the 1st group (patients with CHF with CHD and a combination of T2DM and obesity) had depressive disorders.

Conclusions. The obtained results indicate a significantly higher prevalence of depressive disorders in patients with CHF in the presence of metabolic disorders in the form of type 2 diabetes, obesity or their combination.

Barysheva Darina, Pikalov Dmytro, Smolin Ivan

ATOPIC DERMATITIS OF ADULTS AS AN ACTUAL PROBLEM OF MODERN LIFE

Kharkiv National Medical University

Department of Internal Medicine No. 2, Clinical Immunology and Allergology

named after academician L.T. Malaya

Kharkiv, Ukraine

Scientific advisor: associate professor Mariia Koteliukh

Introduction. Nowadays atopic dermatitis considers one of the most widespread skin diseases, which has a wide field of pathologies with various symptoms. About 230 million people have this disease in anamnesis. About 80% of them are children. One of the main tasks for modern medicine is the recognition atopic dermatitis of adults as a separate form of the disease because the clinical signs of a non-classical picture with atypical morphology may appear for the first time at a more mature age.

The purpose is conducted our own questioning among students of the Kharkiv National Medical University and allergic disease among students was determined.

Materials and methods. The materials that were used are medical literature by Ukrainian and foreign authors, the results of experimental researches by scientists and articles which were published by scientific online publications. In order to obtain additional materials, there was conducted questioning of 21 people.