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Bondarenko Kateryna	69
STUDY OF CHANGES IN THE SKIN CONDITION OF STUDENTS AND ITS CARE DURING THE WAR.....	69
Chorna Daria, Butenko Vlada	70
FEATURES OF DRUG ALLERGY DIAGNOSTICS	70
Chunikhovska Elina	72
STATE OF PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA DURING WAR	72
Dolyk Anastasia, Yakhno Yana	74
PANIC ATTACKS AFTER EXPERIENCED COVID-19 AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS	74
Dvorechenets Danylo, Marchenko Iryna	76
SELENIUM AND THE FUNCTIONING OF THE THYROID GLAND	76
Fedorenko Olha	78
GOUT AND A MODERN VIEW OF TREATMEN	78
Habdrakhmanov Illia	79
IRISIN, AS A DIAGNOSTIC MARKER OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND COURSE OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES AND OBESITY	79
Katamadze Rusudan, Anyshchenko Anna	80
TRANSFORMATION OF HELICOBACTER-ASSOCIATED CHRONIC GASTRITIS INTO ULCER DISEASE AND STOMACH CANCER	80
Khudiakova Yulia, Horokhova Yelyzaveta	82
EFFECTIVENESS OF TRIPLE FIXED ANTIHYPERTENSIVE THERAPY	82
Kolomiets Sofiia, Bobro Lilia	84
DIABETES MELLITUS IN UKRAINE DURING 2022	84
Kolomiets Sofiia, Zalubovska Olena	86
ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION TREATMENT ALGORITHM	86
Koshkina Marharyta, Fedorenko Olha	87
TITIN AS A PREDICTOR OF THE COMORBID COURSE OF CORONARY ARTERY DISEASE AND TYPE 2 DIABETES MELITUS	87
Koshurba Illia, Hladkykh Fedir	88
PRECLINICAL STUDY OF GASTROPROTECTIVE ACTION OF CRYOPRESERVED PLACENTA EXTRACT	88
Koteliukh Mariia, Dvorechenets Danylo, Marchenko Iryna	90
IMMUNOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES AND OBESITY	90
Kovalenko Anastasia, Bazylieva Yuliia, Orlova Maria	91
EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMBINATION OF ACE INHIBITORS AND INDAPAMIDE IN THE TREATMENT OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION	91
Kukhar Iryna	93
VALUE OF C-PEPTIDE MEASUREMENT IN BLOOD IN THE THERAPY OF PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS	93
Kuye Adesegun Jacobs, Azuwike Uchechi Blessing	94
NEGATIVE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 LOCKDOWN.....	94
Minukhina Diana, Zeinab El Zein	96
DYNAMIC'S FEATURES OF PLASMINOGEN ACTIVATOR INHIBITOR TYPE 1 IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS.....	96
Ryasnyanski Timur	97
MODERN MOST COMMON MANIFESTATIONS OF POST-WATER SYNDROME	97
Satapathy Ayusha	98
CLINICAL CASE OF ATYPICAL COURSE OF ULCERATIVE COLITIS	98
Sypalo Anna, Tavby Khalyl	100
ASSESSMENT OF THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE AND DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 2	100
Ternopol Yuliia	101
POSSIBILITIES OF RHINOCYTOGRAMS USING TO ASSES THE FUNCTIONAL STATE OF THE NOSE IN PATIENTS WITH LONG-TERM NASAL BREATHING DISORDER	101
Tsymbal Iryna, Ivanchenko Svitlana	103
ANALYSIS OF THE EFFICIENCY OF HYPOLIPIDEMICAL THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES AND METABOLIC DISORDERS	103



(43.9%), lack of balanced nutrition (39.5%), improper care (29.9%), climate change (27.4%).

Regarding the use of professional or pharmacy care products (foams, oils for washing, serums, creams, etc.), 80.9% use them. At the same time, 61.8% of the care changed during the war, which in 22.3% is due to changes in the skin condition, 22.3%, unfortunately, do not have the opportunity to purchase the usual products, and 17.2%, on the contrary, have such an opportunity. In addition, only 37.6% consulted a cosmetologist or dermatologist with their problems, while others chose products on their own, using the Internet, or on the advice of friends and relatives.

It is important that despite the too high level of stress, which causes the nervous system to constantly adapt, 64.3% of respondents also have a deterioration of their psychological state due to unhealthy skin condition, which is manifested by unwillingness to look in the mirror and communicate with others. Almost a third (30.6%) tries to hide and disguise problems with cosmetics or clothes, because it makes them feel ashamed and uncomfortable.

Conclusions. As a result of the study, it was found that a significant number of students have deteriorated skin condition since the beginning of hostilities, and their skin care has changed. Unfortunately, the problem remains that the majority is engaged in self-treatment and does not seek help from specialists, which leads not only to exacerbation of skin problems, but also to depression of the psychological state.

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FEATURES OF DRUG ALLERGY DIAGNOSTICS

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Relevance. Drug allergy is a reaction of the human immune system to certain drugs or individual substances in these drugs. It should be noted that drug allergy can appear only when they are re-introduced into the body, therefore, it belongs to the category of secondary reactions. According to statistics, allergies to one or more medicines are



found in about 5 % of adults in the world. In 40-50 % of cases, the cause of medicinal allergic reactions is antibiotics. The topic of drug allergy is relevant all over the world and will be relevant due to the discovery of new drugs.

Purpose. The purpose of our work is the analysis of modern scientific literature on drug allergy.

The results. There are a number of factors that cause drug allergies: constant contact with drugs, long-term or frequent use of drugs, heredity, allergic diseases (asthma, pollinosis) and the body's predisposition to food allergies.

The peculiarities of the skin symptoms of drug allergy include polymorphism, when the rash can be in the form of spots, pimples, blisters or nodules.

First of all, in order to identify and establish a diagnosis of drug allergy, the doctor conducts a thorough medical history. Often this diagnosis is enough to accurately determine the disease. Allergological anamnesis is the main issue in taking an anamnesis. And in addition to the patient himself, the doctor interviews as many of his relatives as possible about the presence of various types of allergies in the family.

Laboratory methods of drug allergy diagnosis include: radioallergosorbent method, immunoenzymatic method, Shelley's basophilic test and its variants, chemiluminescence method, fluorescent method.

Methods of provocative tests are rarely used. This method is used exclusively when it is not possible to establish the allergen by taking an anamnesis or laboratory tests. Provocation tests can be performed by an allergist in a special laboratory equipped with resuscitation devices.

In today's allergology, the most common diagnostic method for drug allergy is a sublingual test. The dosage of drugs used for testing is minimal (antibiotics – 10-100 units/ml, tablets – 1/4). A positive test is considered the presence of local (redness, swelling) and general (pulse rate more than 10 beats per minute, drop in blood pressure more than 15-20 mm Hg) reactions after 15-45 minutes.

After the sublingual test, the next stage is also possible - skin tests (more often scarification). In the case of negative tests, medical therapy for these patients is carried out under the guise of antihistamines (tavegil, suprastin, fencarol) and with dynamic



observation of changes in pulse, blood pressure, peripheral blood eosinophils in relative and absolute quantities (every 3-5 days).

Conclusions. Drug allergy is a reaction of the immune system to drugs or substances in these drugs. For diagnosis, a thorough history is collected and laboratory methods are used, the most common of which is a sublingual test.

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STATE OF PATIENTS WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA DURING WAR

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Introduction. According to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, 212883 Ukrainians in 2017 had asthma. It is crucial to monitor changes in disease dynamics among sick people in wartime.

Aim of the research. To study the influence of war on the state of sufferers, as well as analyze discovered patterns.

Materials and methods. A survey method was used to achieve the goal. It was conducted on the Google forms platform. A questionnaire of 60 people with asthma was carried out. The form included seven general questions and five additional ones from ACT (Asthma Control Test). The obtained information was analyzed using Microsoft Excel and a counting table for the ACT.

Results and discussion. Results of the research show that 38,8% of respondents noticed aggravation of their condition after February 24. 58,3 survey participants noted, that the state of health had not changed, and only 3,3% observed improvement.

Answers about the asthma control rate during the previous four weeks were analyzed, which made it possible to find out that most respondents control their disease. That is 31,7% of those, whose state is completely controlled and 30% with good control. 16,7% of participants noted, that their asthma is somewhat controlled; only 10% consider their disease poorly controlled and 11,7% cannot control it at all.