



ISIC-2022 International Scientific Interdisciplinary Conference





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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.

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ATOPIC DERMATITIS OF ADULTS AS AN ACTUAL PROBLEM OF MODERN LIFE

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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.



The results. Atopic dermatitis is a chronic skin disease which is caused by allergic nature and accompanied by itching, mild erythema, wetting in the acute stage and lichenification in the chronic stage. Due to numerous studies, modern scientists had come to conclusion that atopic dermatitis of adults is a risk factor for allergic sensitization and has a tendency to persist. It indicates a long duration of eczema and the presence of bad prognostic factors. Treatment of this disease involves individual skin care, avoidance of triggers and moisturizing. Corticosteroids, local antibiotics and systemic immunosuppressants are also an important part of treatment in severe cases. By the way of questioning we conducted our own research among students of KhNMU regarding the presence of atopic dermatitis in the anamnesis. 21 students of 4-6 years were involved, 76.2% of them were women. After analyzing the answers, we have the following summary: 61.9% of students suffer from allergies, 5 of them have an atopic dermatitis in their anamnesis. As for clinical manifestations: 60% have large and point rashes on the skin and peeling, 80% have dryness, itching, redness, 20% have swelling and erosions. 40% of students are treated by a doctor, 40% - independently, 20% do not undergo treatment.

Conclusions. Today atopic dermatitis remains one of the urgent problems of modern allergology. The primary task is to alleviate the course of the disease and to prolong the period of remission, which can be achieved only by applying a set of measures which includes adequate diet therapy, moisturizing the skin and reducing itching. According to the results of our own research, we can say that 5 students out of 21 interviewed had atopic dermatitis, which may indicate the rapid spread of the disease. This topic requires further careful consideration regarding the timely diagnosis and treatment of atopic dermatitis of adults.