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has been reduced to 77.6±4.5% (100.9±9.3% in control). Suppressed activity of AT III can be explained by the experimental data *in vitro* that revealed ability of inflammatory cytokines and neutrophil activation products to decrease concentration of heparin-like molecules (M. Levi et al., 2003) which are natural cofactor of AT III. Thus, this decrease in antithrombin concentrationresults in delayed inhibition of coagulation enzymes that favours intravascular coagulation.

In conclusion, the results of our research have confirmed that elevated levels of pro-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-1 β , IL-6 and TNF- α as well as CRP in inflammation are associated with imbalance of haemostasis system:

- 1. Increased concentration on fibrinogen, shortening of APTT and PT, reduced INR are markers of amplification of coagulation cascade.
- 2. Decreased activity of AT III sustains the suppression of anticoagulant system, and probably results from downregulation or degradation of heparin-like cofactor molecules of AT III by cytokines.

These disorders of haemostasis system might be complicated by risk of thrombosis and disseminated intravascular coagulation in patients with paratonsillar abscess.

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Kucherenko I.O., Novikova D.S., Kotsur V.E., Hloba N.S.

PECULIARITIES OF METEOPATHY LEVELS IN YOUNG PEOPLE FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

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Background. Adaptation of human organism to changes of weather occurs permanently and is one of the components of general adaptation. The level of meteosensitivity is individual and depends on various factors, including age, gender, type of higher nervous activity (HNA), availability of chronic diseases, conditions of labor and rest etc. Climate change and influence of new meteorological factors may lead to disorders of physiological adaptive mechanisms that will show in form of meteopathic reactions development.

The aim of current research was to study the differences of meteosensitivity levels in young people that permanently live in Ukraine and that came from various countries.

Materials and methods. The research was carried out in 55 persons aged 17–21, among them 25 Ukrainian (1st group) and 30 foreign students (2nd group). Meteosensitivity level was determined using questionnaire "Meteo-Q", HNA type was studied with help of Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI).

Results and their discussion. According to the meteosensitivity level, changes of psychic state due to changes of weather conditions were determined in 72 % of Ukrainian students, among them 20 % have high level of changes, 52 % – medium and 28 % – low level of psychic changes. Changes of physical state in form of dizziness, headache, pain in muscle and joints were determined in 56 % of people of 1st group; from them 16% have high level of weather factors influence, 40 % – medium and 44 % – low level. In 2nd group 90 % of examined people have psychic changes during weather changes, 53,3 % have high level of changes, 36,7 % – medium and 10 % – low level. Physical state is influenced by weather conditions in 86,7 % of 2nd group people, among them 56,7 % with high level of changes, 30 % with medium and 13,3 % with low level. Such difference in meteopathic reactions intensity may be explained by increased stress levels because of necessity to adapt to totally new environmental and social conditions. EPI studies showed that in Ukrainian students 52 % have choleric and melancholic types of HNA characterized by relatively worse adaptation than phlegmatic and sanguine. Among 2nd group percentage of low adaptive HNA types rises to 73,4 %, that may further increase the manifestation of meteopathic reactions.

Conclusion. The difference in meteosensitivity levels in people from different countries was determined. Ukrainian students show better adaptation thus lower meteopathy manifestations than foreign students (18 % less of psychic reactions and 30,7 % less of physical state changes). Such difference can be related to greater straining of physiological adaptive mechanisms in foreign students because of climate changes, action of new meteorological factors, increased emotional stress due to change of country, and also can be caused by prevalence of HNA types with weaker adaptive capabilities (73,4 % comparing to 52 % in Ukrainian students). However, numerous factors that can cause meteopathic reactions manifestation and high meteosensitivity level in both examined groups prove the necessity of further profound research in that area.

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Lance-Onyeiwu Isaac Akunna, Beulah Nwokotubo EATING ATTITUDE DISORDERS IN YOUNG WOMEN

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Background. Anorexia nervosa (AN) is a severe disorder affecting every bodies system. It is characterized by a restriction in energy intake, body-imagedisturbance, under influence of body image on self-evaluation, and an intense fear of weight gain. Anorexia can involve a failure to recognize the seriousness of low body weight and a difficulty in acting to correct this. The condition involves extremely high