INFLUENCE OF MELDONIUM AND ETHYLMETHYLHYDROXYPYRIDINUM SUCCINATE ON SOME INDICATORS OF LIPIDE METABOLISM IN PATIENTS WITH CORONARY HEART DISEASE

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Purpose: to research an influence of introduction of an Ethylmethylhydroxypyridinum succinate and a Meldonium on indicators of lipid metabolism at inpatients with coronary heart disease.

Materials and methods: clinical observation was carried out for 68 patients with a stable angina of exertion who were on hospitalization in Kharkiv city clinical hospital № 11. The patients who were at the 1st clinical group received the complex treatment including vasoprotective, antiischemic and antiplatelet therapy, to the patients who were at the 2nd clinical group, in addition was prescribed Meldonium (10%-10ml), to patients of the 3rd clinical group – an Ethylmethylhydroxypyridinum succinate (5%-4ml) in 200 ml of isotonic solution of NaCl. The content of the general cholesterol (GC), triglycerides (TG), β-lipoproteins in blood serum, a cholesterol of high density lipoprotein(HDL) were estimated, the level of a cholesterol of low density lipoprotein(LDL), dynamics of the atherogenous index (AI) were counted before discharge.

Results: at inpatients with coronary heart disease the decrease of cholesterol of HDL was observed for 35% (from 1,07±0,11 to 0,692±0,157mmol/L, р<0,05) and increasing of AI twice; the content of GC, TG and the level of a cholesterol of LDL didn't change. Against the background of using a Meldonium, despite the lack of dynamics of contain of GC, cholesterol of LDL, β-LP and TG at the inpatients increasing of a cholesterol of HDL by 50% (р<0,05) was observed and decreasing of AI for 33% (р<0,05) in comparison with initial indicators. The similar dynamics of indicators was noted at patients of the 3rd clinical group, which received an Ethylmethylhydroxypyridinum succinate: increasing of a cholesterol of HDL by 62% (р<0,05) and decreasing of AI for 49% (р<;0,05).

Conclusions: the course of using of the Meldonium and of Ethylmethylhydroxypyridinum succinate affects the beneficial effect on dynamics of content of lipids of anti-atherogenous fraction in a blood at patients with coronary heart disease at a stage of treatment in hospital.