• B12 responsible for nucleic acids synthesis. There is not so much information about toxicity of B12.

• B9 (folic acid) responsible for myelin synthesis and erythrocytes formation. High doses cause insomnia and convulsive seizure.

• Citicoline has neuroprotective and psychostimulating effects. It is having low toxicity for men.

• Taurine involved in excitability of neurons and body detoxification.

• Caffeine is known for its psychostimulating effect. Acute caffeine intoxication (> 300 mg / day) is manifested by anxiety, psychomotor agitation, and arrhythmia.

• Tyrosine has very low toxicity.

• Phenylalanine intoxication: high blood pressure, agitation, insomnia, headaches.

• Malic acid hasn't toxicity.

• Glucuronolactone hasn't toxicity.

Conclusion. Except possible causes of acute hepatitis and study of composition of energy drink that used patient doctors has decide that nicotinic acid can have hepatotoxic effect. Although daily doses just 300 mg, toxic grow because of interaction with other ingredients and longtime of using. Energy drinks is unconventional for our organism effects of it not study well yet. Using of it may cause bad side effects.

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FEATURES OF THE COURSE OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION IN THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF TYPE 2 DIABETES

Introdaction. At present, one of the actual problems at the intersection of cardiology and endocrinology is the issue of the course of acute myocardial infarction (AMI) against type 2diabetes mellitus because it has a serious medical and social importance. Cardiovascular diseases are a major cause of death for patients with type 2 diabetes.

Aim. To analyze the features of the course of acute myocardial infarction depending on the presence or absence of type 2 diabetes.

Materials and methods. 56 patients with acute myocardial infarction in the acute phase of the disease were examined. The average age of patients was 65 years. The patients were divided into 2 groups: 1 group – 26 people, patients with AMI in combination with type 2 diabetes; group 2 – 30 people, patients with AMI without concomitant type 2 diabetes. Examination of patients was carried out in the infarct department of Communal non-commercial enterprise "City Clinical Hospital №27" of Kharkiv City Council and on the basis of Treatment and preventive care establishment "Kharkov Clinical Hospital on Rail Transport No. 1". Anthropometric, physical, laboratory and instrumental methods of research were used. All patients underwent echocardiographic examination.

Results. 1. The study found that in patients of group I, class 1, acute heart failure according to Killip class I was detected in 38.5% of persons, class II - in 19.2% of persons, class III - in 26.9% of persons, and class IV - in 11.5% of persons. In patients of group 2 class I was detected in 66.7% of persons, class II - in 20% of persons, class III - in 6.6% of persons, class IV - in 6.6% of persons.

2. Indicators of blood pressure during hospitalization of patients averaged 178/100 mm Hg. Moreover, on admission to the hospital 38.5% of patients who were part of the 1st group and 16.7% of patients who were part of the 2st group had blood pressure higher than 140/90 mm Hg.

3. Analysis of left ventricular systolic function by ejection fraction (EV) parameter determined the presence of EF subgroups greater and less than 40%.

In 76.9% of patients of the 1st group EF was above 40%, its average indicator was equal to 49.8%; in 23.1% of persons EF was below 40%, its average indicator was equal to 32.7%. In 83.3% of patients of the 2nd group EF was above 40%, its average indicator was equal to 52.5%; in 16.7% of persons with EF was below 40%, its average indicator was equal to 30.4%.

4. When evaluating body mass index (BMI), it is determined that 15.3% of people in group 1had BMI within the normal range, the average indicator was equal to 22 kg/m2; 34.6% of persons had overweight, the average indicator of BMI was equal to 27.6 kg/m2; 50% of persons had obesity, the average indicator of BMI was equal to 34.5 kg/m2. 26.6% of persons in group 2 had BMI within normal range, the average