

**Міністерство охорони здоров'я України
Харківська медична академія післядипломної освіти
Харківське медичне товариство**

МЕДИЦИНА ХХІ СТОЛІТТЯ

**Матеріали науково-практичної конференції
молодих вчених з міжнародною участю**



Харків - 2014

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касается предупреждения возможных осложнений при приложении чрезмерных усилий для достижения полного сгибания в коленном суставе. В этой связи удлинение сухожилия прямой мышцы бедра на 1,5-2 см позволит добиться желаемого результата без риска возникновения осложнений (отрыв сухожилия надколенника, разрыв надколенника, переломы мышечков и др.).

OSSEOUS COMPONENT OF THE HUMAN BODY WEIGHT: ANTHROPOMETRIC ESTIMATE AT THE STAGES OF POSTNATAL ONTOGENESIS

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The purpose of the work was to increase the accuracy of body weight osseous component estimate while considering absolute amount of osseous tissues and ectomorphic component with the entry of regional age-sex indices.

The materials of the research were the results of the direct anthropometry, performed by means of specific program among more than 1300 individuals, stratified on the feature of ontogenetic period.

Our worked up methodology is based on the problem, which is solved by the following: the common way of estimation of component analysis of human body weight includes anthropometry according to linear and volumetric indices with further calculation of relative content of body weight osseous component. According to the methodology, the body length (H , sm) and its weight (BW , kg) is measured and the height-weight index (I_{HW}) is calculated, as well as the width of distal epiphysis of shoulder (s_1 , sm), forearm (s_2 , sm), thigh (s_3 , sm), shin (s_4 , sm). Having calculated its mean value according to the $\bar{\delta} = (s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4) / 4$ formula, the absolute mass of osseous tissues is designated (M_{AO} , kg) according to the $M_{AO} = \bar{\delta}^2 \times H \times 1,2 / 1000$ formula. Then the estimation of osseous component is made according to ectomorphic index (M_{OT}), which is calculated on the $M_{OT} = I_{BW} \times X_1 - X_2$ formula, considering the appropriate regional age-sex coefficients ($X_1 - X_2$) and variability (SD) of ectomorphic index $M_{OT} \pm SD_{OT}$ and absolute amount of osseous tissues $M_{AO} \pm SD_{AO}$ (Pat. № 78523 UA).

On each of the examined individuals, based on the data of their direct anthropometry, the absolute mass of osseous tissues (M_{AO}) and ectomorphic index (M_{OT}) have been calculated similar to the example, mentioned above, and by means of accumulated database in the EXEL software environment. It assisted in identification as for ontogenetic harmonicity of body weigh osseous component; relative and absolute indices of frequency of this phenomenon have been designated. The analysis of the data shows that sex differences are characterized by the reliable ($p < 0,01$) higher prevalence of ontogenetic disharmony of body weigh osseous component among individuals of male sex in the VI and VII ontogenetic period, whereas in the preadult age, the frequency of disharmonic variants among individuals of male and female sex is not reliably different.

High frequency of disharmony of body weigh osseous component among individuals of female sex is evident in the first period of the mature age ($25,0\pm 4,0\%$ among women and $10,5\pm 2,9\%$ among men, respectively, $p < 0,001$). Generally, among 1372 individuals the frequency of disharmony of body weigh osseous component varied from $8,0\pm 2,1\%$ (individuals of female sex in the period of the second childhood) to $25,0\pm 4,0\%$ (women of mature age). Among individuals of male sex the frequency of disharmonic types varied from $10,5\pm 2,9\%$ to $17,3\pm 2,5\%$.

Conclusion. On he basis of the direct anthropometry the regularities of body weigh osseous component formation were detected at the stages of postnatal ontogenesis, which became apparent by different frequency of disharmony of body weigh osseous component due to osseous component, first and foremost, among individuals of female sex.

Judging by the example and the results of generic implementation of accumulated anthropometric data, the development of traditional methodology of anthropometry, and the substantiated innovative methodology, in particular, it is possible to ensure determination of ontogenetically disharmonic body build due to body weigh osseous component, taking into account the ontogenetic features.

Estimation of ontogenetic disharmony of body weigh osseous component is related to anatomy, topographic anatomy, multiple clinical disciplines and may be used while considering the ontogenetic features of the body build in estimation of component analysis of its weight. The findings explain the age-sex differences in the frequency of dysfunctions formation, prenosological and nosologically explained pathological state as manifestations of general process of growth and development in postnatal ontogenesis.

BIOMARKERS IN CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE LUNG DISEASE: CORRELATION WITH DYSPNEA TYPE AND QUALITY OF LIFE

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The purpose of the research was to study the values of systemic inflammation biomarkers (IL-8 and FNO- α) in patients with Chronic Obstructive Lung Disease (COLD) in correlation with dyspnea evidence and indices of disease effect onto the patients' quality of life.

Materials and methods of research. All patients were stratified according to the degree of air-flow rate limitation, type of dyspnea evidence and COLD effect onto the indices of patients' quality of life in compliance with International classification technique (gold, 2011-2013) as for the formation of patients groups for treatment; 120 patients with COLD were involved into the research.

Results of the research and their discussion. The analysis of IL-8 values depending on the dyspnea evidence in patients with COLD didn't show a significant

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