

ΛΟΓΟ

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SZTUKA MYŚLI NAUKOWEJ

KOLEKCJA PRAC NAUKOWYCH

Z MATERIAŁAMI MIĘDZYNARODOWEJ NAUKOWO-PRAKTYCZNEJ KONFERENCJI

WIELOKIERUNKOWOSC JAKO GWARANCJA POSTĘPU NAUKOWEGO

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TOM 2



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SEKCJA IX. MEDYCYNĄ

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FREQUENCY OF MANIFESTATION OF AUTOIMMUNE PATHOLOGY OF THYROID IN PATIENTS AFFECTED BY *H. PYLORI*

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Helicobacter pylori infection, which is one of the most common chronic infections worldwide, plays an important role in the emergence of autoimmune thyroiditis. The most cytotoxic gene is the bacterium CagA (cytotoxin associated gene). CagA has virulent factors that trigger the production of IL-8, as well as a neutrophil activating protein [1, 2]. NAP induces the production of IL-1, IL-2 and supports the development of T-type immune responses. That is why the CagA-positive strain of *H. pylori* can act as a trigger or aggravating factor in autoimmune thyroiditis [3].

Aim of the study is to identify the relationship between manifestation of autoimmune pathology of the thyroid gland and the presence of *H. pylori* infection.

Materials and methods. The study included 74 women living in Kharkiv and Kharkiv region. The main group was represented by 41 patients with autoimmune thyroiditis. The average age of the subjects was 39 ± 6 years. As a control group, 33 women were selected, identical to the main age group and place of residence. All the patients were examined by ELISA for *H. pylori* infection and CagA status.

Results of the survey. According to the survey results, 32 (78%) patients in the main group had a seropositive result for *H. pylori* infection as compared to 16 (48.4%) in the control ($\chi^2 = 7.01$, $p < 0.01$). The presence of anti-CagA antibodies was revealed in 23 (72%) infected patients in the main group and 4 (25%) infected controls ($\chi^2 = 9.5$, $p < 0.003$). The overall prevalence of CagA-positive *H. pylori* infection was significantly higher in patients with autoimmune thyroiditis (23/41, or 56%) than in the control group (4/33 or 12%) ($\chi^2 = 14.5$, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions. The study showed that *H. pylori* infection is associated with the development of autoimmune thyroiditis. These data should be taken in account for the etiological search of pathology and the choice of tactics of treatment of patients with autoimmune thyroiditis.

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SOCIAL STRESS FACTORS AS A TRIGGER FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS

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UKRAINE

Relevance. The continuing difficult social situation in modern Ukrainian society is one of the triggers for the emergence of nonpsychotic forms of mental pathology among all age groups of the population, which is confirmed by official medical statistics. These disorders are especially pronounced among people forcibly displaced from the war zone, for whom the psychological stress and difficulties associated with adapting to new living conditions (place of residence, work, social relations) remain one of the main internal barriers to adaptation to peaceful life.

In this situation, the existing stress disorders (associated with the war, loss of property, etc.) are combined with new ones related to the lack of financial and social security, constant receiving negative information from telecommunications and social networks, and the uncertainty of the future. These individuals are faced with everyday and professional problems, changes in life guidelines and stereotypes, difficulties in communication, problems with education, communication in the family and a changed social environment.

The above-mentioned determines the relevance of this study, the purpose of which was to study the structure and patterns of the formation of anxiety-depressive disorders in forcibly displaced persons from the zone of military actions.

Materials and methods. The object of the study was 106 persons of both genders, migrants from the war zone and living in a peaceful territory for at least 4
