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Харківська медична академія післядипломної освіти
Харківське медичне товариство

МЕДИЦИНА XXI СТОЛІТТЯ

Матеріали науково-практичної конференції молодих вчених з міжнародною участю

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МЕДИЦИНА ХХІ СТОЛІТТЯ

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of lower arm circumference in the upper third part among the girls with VVD has been established, regardless of the residential area, compared to the healthy girls of the same age ($p<0,05$-$0,001$).

2. A comparative analysis of waist circumference that was performed in the groups of health rural and urban girls has established verifiable increase of this measurement among the rural girls compared to the urban ones. A comparative analysis of wrist circumference between the corresponding groups of healthy rural and urban girls has revealed a verifiable increase of this measurement among the rural girls with VVD compared to the healthy girls of the same age ($p<0,05$).

3. A statistically significant increase of dermal-fat roll thickness on the anterior shoulder surfaces among the urban and rural girls with VVD ($p<0,01$-$0,05$) has been established compared to the healthy girls of the same age. Only statistically significant decrease of dermal-fat roll thickness on the ankle has been established among the urban girls with VVD ($p<0,05$) compared to the healthy girls of the same age.

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

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Research is executed within the comprehensive program of receiving, collecting and analysis of information of results with use of known classical and innovative techniques. Material of research was results of direct anthropometry about 1300 people divided on the basis of the ontogenetic period. Anthropometric research is executed proceeding from V.V. Bunak's scheme and meant definition of the general (growth, weight, body surface area), the partial sizes of a human body (longitudinal, volumetric, cross, sagittal) and thickness of a skin and fatty fold. The saved-up results made the reference database which results of development became a basis of the statistical analysis which fragment is given in this article, and also - a number of innovative development.

In anthropometry, using the caliper on the back of the shoulder (d_1, mm.) measurements was performed at lowered hand in the upper third of the arm triceps, close to its inner edge (the result is recorded on the vertical axis), under shoulder-blade (d_2, mm., measurements are performed under the lower angle of the scapula, in an oblique direction: from top to bottom, inside out) and the side (d_3, mm. fold, that measured above the iliac crest (the result is recorded on the vertical axis), on the front surface of the shoulder (d_4, mm. it measured in the upper third of the inner surface of the upper arm biceps , in vertical direction). Mean thickness of fatty folds index was calculated using the formula: $F_1=1,14-0,06\times\log_2(d_1+d_2+d_3+d_4)$, and general thickness: $F_2=d_1+d_2+d_3$ and determine the absolute amount of fat component ($M_{ЖА}$) with formula $M_{ЖА}=100\times(G_0/F_1-G_1)$.

Further, the evaluation performed by ЖКМТ endomorphic index ($M_{ЖТ}$), which is defined by the formula $M_{ЖТ} = G_2+G_3\times F_2 - G_4\times F_2^2 +G_5\times F_2^3$, considering age and sexual coefficients (G_0-G_5) and variability (SD) of an endomorphic indicator $M_{ЖТ}\pm SD_{ЖТ}$ and absolut amount of fatty tissue $M_{ЖА}\pm SD_{ЖА}$ (Pat. №78524 U, Ukraine).

Results and their discussion. Using the accumulated database, programmed in Excel for each of the patients, the basis of the data of direct anthropometry calculated: index of absolute fat mass and endomorphic index, which allowed to determine ontogenetic harmonious relation of fat mass components body, defined relative and absolute frequencies of this phenomenon. Analysis of these data revealed that the frequency of ontogenetic disharmony of fat component of body mass analyzed by ontogenetic periods ranged from 11,0±1,6% to 30,0±3,0%, averaging over all persons at 15,4±1,0%. Among males the lowest frequency of disharmony body weight on his fat component found in the second period of childhood - is 8,4 ± 1,8%, and the highest - 33,3 ± 4,4% in the first period of adulthood. Among females the highest frequency disharmony of body weight on his fat component found in the first period of adult age - 26,7 ± 4,1%, whereas in previous ontogenetic periods , this figure has been relatively stable and not significantly different, depending on age.

Conclusions. On the basis of direct anthropometry identified patterns forming of fatty components of body weight on postnatal stages of ontogenesis, which show different frequency disharmony of body weight due to fat component, especially in terms of comparative ontogenesis of sex groups. When a result, the development of anthropometric data collected and the direction of the classical methodology of anthropometry, in particular innovation based techniques, provided the definition ontohentic-disharmonious figure at the expense of fatty component by body weight. Estimation of ontogenetic disharmony of fat component of body weight related to anatomy, topographic anatomy and other clinical disciplines and can be used to stocktaking for the peculiarities figure when evaluating a component part of its mass. Obtained results can be explain age differences in the frequency of formation of functional disorders prenosological defined pathological states as manifestations of the general process of growth and development in the postnatal ontogenesis.

INTRAOPERATIVE INTENSIVE THERAPY SYSTEM: ENZYMATIC AND METABOLIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PATIENT WITH BREAST CANCER

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The aim of the study was to examine the characteristics of redox metabolism, including enzymatic chain and level of cells membranes lipid accumulation in patients with breast cancer with different versions of intraoperative intensive therapy (IIT).