

ΛΟΓΟ

Σ

DIE KUNST DES WISSENSCHAFTLICHE DENKEN

DER SAMMLUNG WISSENSCHAFTLICHER ARBEITEN

ZU DEN MATERIALIEN DER INTERNATIONALEN WISSENSCHAFTLICH-PRAKTISCHEN KONFERENZ

DIE WICHTIGSTEN VEKTOREN FÜR DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER WISSENSCHAFT IM JAHR 2020

24, JANUAR 2020 • LUXEMBOURG, LUX 

BAND 1



DOI 10.36074/24.01.2020.v1
ISBN 978-3-906359-72-4



EUROPEAN
SCIENTIFIC
PLATFORM

ΛΟΓΟΣ

DER SAMMLUNG WISSENSCHAFTLICHER ARBEITEN

ZU DEN MATERIALIEN DER INTERNATIONALEN
WISSENSCHAFTLICH-PRAKTISCHEN KONFERENZ

**«DIE WICHTIGSTEN VEKTOREN
FÜR DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER
WISSENSCHAFT IM JAHR 2020»**

24 JANUAR 2020

BAND 1

Luxembourg • Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

E
S
P



Vorsitzender des Organisationskomitees: Holdenblat M.

Verantwortlich für Layout: Kazmina N.

Verantwortlich für Design: Bondarenko I.

D 55 **Die wichtigsten Vektoren für die Entwicklung der Wissenschaft im Jahr 2020:** der Sammlung wissenschaftlicher Arbeiten «ΛΟΓΟΣ» zu den Materialien der internationalen wissenschaftlich-praktischen Konferenz (B. 1), 24 Januar, 2020. Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg: Europäische Wissenschaftsplattform.

ISBN 978-3-906359-72-4

DOI 10.36074/24.01.2020.v1

Es werden Thesen von Berichten und Artikeln von Teilnehmern der internationalen wissenschaftlich-praktischen Konferenz «Die wichtigsten Vektoren für die Entwicklung der Wissenschaft im Jahr 2020», am 24 Januar 2020 in Luxembourg vorgestellt.



Die Konferenz ist Teil des Katalogs internationaler wissenschaftlicher Konferenzen, wurde von ResearchBib genehmigt und ist von der Euro Science Certification Group (SCC-2000) zertifiziert.

Konferenz Tagungsband sind gemäß der Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0) öffentlich verfügbar.



Bibliografische Beschreibungen der Konferenz Tagungsband können von ORCID, Google Scholar, CrossRef, OpenAIRE ets eingesehen werden.

ABSCHNITT VII. MEDIZINISCHE WISSENSCHAFTEN

ASSOCIATION OF VITAMIN B12 DEFICIENCY AND METFORMIN USE IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES Golozubova O.V., Poliakova V.V.	86
CLINICAL-PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF ADAPTATION DISORDERS IN PEOPLE WITH COMPUTER DEPENDENCE Research group: Kozhyna H., Zelenska K., Starodubtseva Y.	88
CLINICAL AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF DEMENTIA PATIENTS Research group: Kozhyna H., Zelenska K., Kaploukh O.	89
CLINICAL-PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF POST-STRESS DISORDERS IN PERSONS WHO HAVE BEEN SURVIVED THE WAR Research group: Zelenska K., Kraskovska T., Zelenska H.	90
CLINICAL FEATURES OF DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS OF ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS Research group: Kozhyna H., Zelenska K., Isaenko S.	92
FEATURES OF CLINICAL PRESENTATION OF MENTAL DISORDERS ACQUIRED DURING THE OPERATION OF INCORPORATED FORCES Yuntsova K., Berezhnyi H.	93
FEATURES OF DIABETIC FOOT SYNDROME DIAGNOSTICS Golozubova O., Lesna A.	94
PECULIARITIES OF CLINICAL-LABORATORY DIAGNOSTICS OF INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS IN CHILDREN Lesna A.	96
PSYCHOLOGICAL MALADAPTATION STATE OF INTERNSHIP DOCTORS Kozhyna H., Vyun V.	97
THE USE OF ENDOVENOUS ELECTRIC WELDING IN ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH VARICOSE VEINS Prasol V., Miasoiedov K.	99

people) – an increased level (18-21 points), 27% (8 people) with a high level (22-25 points) and 10% (3 people) with a very high level (26-28 points).

As shown by the results of the survey on a scale for assessing the impact of a traumatic event, 20% of respondents (6 people) were dominated by symptoms of avoidance, 27% (8 people) invasion, and 53% (16 people) symptoms of arousal.

Conclusions: the combat experience of most patients who were in the zone of Operation of the incorporated forces are in the range from medium to high. Only 10% received a very high level influence of combat trauma. The length of time spent by respondents in the combat zone ranged from 60 to 340 days. Avoidance symptoms prevailed in 20% of respondents (6), intrusion symptoms prevailed in 27% (8), and arousal symptoms in 53% (16). Therefore, in the future, it is in this direction that the target of psychotherapeutic and psycho-educational programs in this category of patients will be considered.

References:

1. Wray, N. R. & James, M. R. & Mah, S. P. & Nelson, M. & Andrews, G. & Sullivan, P. F. & Montgomery, G. W. & Birley, A. J. & Braun, A. & Martin, N. G. (2007). Anxiety and comorbid measures associated with PLXNA2. *Arch. Gen. Psychiatry*, (64, 3), 318 - 326.
2. Martsenkovskiy, D. I. (2018). Vikovyi polimorfizm posttravmatychnykh stresovykh rozladiv ta depresii u ditei vnutrishno peremishchenykh osib z okupovanykh terytorii [Age-related polymorphism of post-traumatic stress disorders and depression in children of internally displaced persons from the occupied territories]. *Arkhiv psykhiatrii*, (24, 1 / 92), 15-20.

DOI 10.36074/24.01.2020.v1.34

FEATURES OF DIABETIC FOOT SYNDROME DIAGNOSTICS

Olena Golozubova

Assistant of the Department of General Practice – Family Medicine
Kharkiv National Medical University

Alina Lesna

Applicant for Higher Education II Medical Faculty
Kharkiv National Medical University

SCIENTIFIC ADVISER:

Bobro L.

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the
Department of General Practice – Family Medicine
Kharkiv National Medical University

UKRAINE

Diabetes mellitus is a non-communicable epidemic and reached a mark of 200 million in 2018, with the percentage of various complications (diabetic coma, diabetic retinopathy, diabetic foot syndrome, polynepathy, polynepathy) tend to

decline. Diabetic foot syndrome (DFS) combines pathological changes in the peripheral nervous system, the microcirculatory bed, the osteoarticular apparatus, which is the most common cause of non-traumatic lower limb amputation and patient disability.

Aim: to analyze the modern algorithm for the diagnosis of DFS.

Materials and methods. 100 case histories of patients undergoing inpatient treatment at the endocrinological unit of the Educational and Scientific Medical Complex "University Clinic" of Kharkiv National Medical University for the period 2018-2019 were analyzed. The study sample of men was 37 (37%), women - 63 (63%). Patients' ages ranged from 39 to 73 years, with an average age of (61.5 ± 5.5) years. At hospitalization, patients complained of pain of varying intensity (burning, tingling in the lower extremities) - 82 (82%) patients; decreased sensitivity of the lower extremity skin (numbness) - 97 (97%); presence of trophic ulcer - 75 (75%); impaired gait in the form of "intermittent lameness" - 81 (81%); feelings of thirst - 98 (98%); frequent urination - 69 (69%), general weakness - 100 (100%).

Results. Objective study revealed: pale dry cold skin - 93 (93%) patients, onychomycosis - 86 (86%), unilateral bone deformity in the tarsus and metatarsal joints - 54 (54%), soft paste tissue of the foot - 72 (72%), trophic ulcer - 75 (75%), decrease in pulsation of the dorsal artery of the foot - 67 (67%), reduction of the Achilles reflex - 47 (47%). Disorders of carbohydrate metabolism occurred in the form of: hyperglycemia $6 - 9 \text{ mmol/L}$ - 85 (85%) patients; more than 9 mmol/L - 15 (15%); the level of glycolized hemoglobin was less than 7.5% - 27 (27%); the level of glycolized hemoglobin exceeded 7.5% - 73 (73%). Using a 10 g monofilament (5.07 Semmens-Weinstein), a decrease in sense of touch was detected in 83 (83%) patients, with a decrease in vibration sensitivity diagnosed by a biothesiometer in 96 (96%) patients. According to Doppler ultrasound, the occlusion of the popliteal artery was verified: 67 (67%) patients; humerus index > 1.3 - 59 (59%). The effects of ischemia of the soft tissues of the feet were confirmed by transcutaneous oximetry ($\text{TcPO}_2 < 40 \text{ mmHg}$) in 68 (68%) patients. According to densitometry, a decrease in bone density was observed in 98 (98%). The radiography of the bones of the foot determined the presence of osteophytes - 66 (66%) patients, areas of osteomalacia - 79 (79%), osteomyelitis - 52 (52%), subluxation of the toe - 49 (49%).

Conclusion. Diagnosis of DFS requires a comprehensive approach with the involvement of related specialists (neurologist, angiosurgeon, traumatologist), ultrasound dopplerography of the arteries of the legs and feet, multispiral computed tomography for the early detection of delisiosa are used to verify the clinical form.

References:

1. Girsh, Ya.V. & Davidenko, O.P. (2013). Sindrom diabeticheskoy stopy; Ego rol' i mesto v sovremennoj diabetologii [Syndrome of diabetic foot; His role and the place in modern diabetology]. *Nauchno-prakticheskij zhurnal «Vestnik SurGU; Medicina» [Messenger of SURGU; Medicine]*, 15 (1): 10-31.
2. Galstyan, G.R. & Tokmakova, A.Yu. (2015). Klinicheskie rekomendacii po diagnostike i lecheniju sindroma diabeticheskoy stopy [Clinical recommendations about diagnostics and treatment of a syndrome of diabetic foot]. *Wound and wound infections*, 3. 60-81.