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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical
Medicine

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Methods: The diagnosis of T2D were based on American diabetes association criteria (2012). The 1st group included 26 patients with optimal control (glycosylated haemoglobin 7-7.5%) of T2D, the II group – 20 healthy persons (control group). All patients underwent medical examination, which included height, weight, calculation of body mass index (BMI). Patients were evaluated for lipid profile (triglyceride, low-density lipoprotein (LDL) cholesterol), serum UA, HOMA-index, serum creatinine. Hyperuricemia was defined as serum uric acid >420 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in men and >360 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ in women, respectively.

Results: The mean age of patients of the 1st group was 58.5 ± 1.24 years, duration of T2D (6 ± 1.08) years, BMI (29.0 ± 0.55) kg/m^2 . Patients with T2D had UA (305.4 ± 0.17) $\mu\text{mol/l}$ in comparing with control group (234.8 ± 0.25) $\mu\text{mol/l}$ ($p < 0.001$). The prevalence of hyperuricemia was 20% and increased with increasing BMI ($r = 0.25$; $p < 0.05$).

Higher serum uric acid levels in diabetic patients of the 1st group is accompanied by elevated triglyceride (3.1 ± 0.34) mmol/l , LDL-cholesterol (2.9 ± 0.25) mmol/l HOMA-index, higher serum creatinine ($p < 0.05$).

Serum uric acid level was positively correlated with serum triglyceride and serum creatinine

Conclusion: The prevalence of hyperuricemia in patients with T2D was increased. Higher serum uric acid levels lead to atherogenic dyslipidemia increasing the risk of early atherosclerosis in diabetic patients.

ETIOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE IN PATHOGENS CAUSING URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS

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There is an increase of the number of patients with urinary tract infections in Ukraine.

The objective is the definition of the range of sensitivity to the antibiotics of major groups of pathogens of the urinary system among the population of the Chernivtsi region.

In order to conduct an accurate bacteriological study 2828 urine samples of patients of medical institutions in the Chernivtsi region were analyzed during 2009 – 2013. Our aim was the verification of the diagnosis «urinary tract infections» (UTI).

The total amount of 801 strains of bacteria and fungi was extracted according to the etiologically significant quantities. The sensitivity of the extracted strains was found concerning 24 antibiotics. There are differences in the species composition of the urinary system infection agents between sexes, e.g. in female patients. *E.coli* is extracted more often, and in male patients the same concerns bacteria of the genus *Proteus*. The differences between sexes in the composition of the resident microflora of urine do exist as the strains of *E.coli* are extracted more often among female patients, which may be a prerequisite for the top spot of the pathogen in the etiology of infections of the urinary system among women and girls. The study suggests that the sensitivity to antibiotics of the main group of the pathogens of the urinary system infections (except genus *Proteus*) was depended on the age and sex of patients. Strains of bacteria which were belonged to the major groups of pathogens of the urinary system (*Enterobacteriaceae*, *Pseudomonas*) are highly sensitive to carbapenems and aminoglycosides. The sensitivity to cephalosporins of the 3rd-4th generations (to a greater extent in strains extracted from female patients) and fluoroquinolones remains relatively high.

Conclusion. Common signs of the urinary tract pathology among the population of Chernivtsi and the Chernivtsi region were revealed. The using of penicillins, cephalosporins of the first and second generations, tetracyclines, kanamycin and chloramphenicol without bacteriological urine analysis and determination of sensitivity to antibiotics is inappropriate.