

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ
ТА СОЦІАЛЬНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ**



СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО СУСПІЛЬСТВА

**МАТЕРІАЛИ V ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ,
АСПРАНТІВ, ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ТА СПІВРОБІТНИКІВ**

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chemicals due to increase hepatic glucose. Alloxan consider as β -cytotoxic that produced diabetes mellitus through targeting these cells of the pancreas by accumulates as glucose analogues, so causes low insulin release. Alloxan operates on the cells of the pancreas causes significant changes in the structure and functioning of the pancreas. In the age aspect histological changes in pancreas induce by using alloxan has not been studied enough. This determines the relevance of the topic.

The **aim** of this work was to study morphological pancreas changes in young rats after alloxan- induce diabetes.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted in 13 rats, which were in stationary conditions of the vivarium. Was modeled hyperglycemia in animals by introduction alloxan solution at the rate of 150 mg/kg. The group A considered of 6 intact rats in yang age. The group B considered of 7 rats in yang age, which was introduced alloxan. Morphological changes were studied using standard histological techniques.

Results. Compared with group A, the number and area of pancreatic islets in the pancreas glands of animals of group B have decreased. There has also been a decrease in the number and polymorphism of the secretory pellets of the material. Mostly these were pellets of small sizes. Observation was accompanied by microscopically destructive changes in pancreatic islets. In the group B in pancreatic islets there are regions of edema, the vessels are plethoric.

Conclusion. Morphological changes in the structure of pancreatic islets in conditions alloxan-induced hyperglycemia is characterized by reduction of area and number of islets due to the loss of β -cells, edema and destructive changes in pancreatic islets.

LARYNGEAL CANCER: MODERN APPROACHES

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Relevance: Laryngeal malignant neoplasms is getting in last decade into leading position among oncological diseases of upper respiratory

tracts in the last decade. To main etiological triggers belong: smoking, hazardous environmental impacts, papilloma-virus infection. A progressive tendency increasing towards laryngeal cancer incidence is observed that motivates to look for new methods of therapy and post-surgery rehabilitation, especially considering the large number of post-surgery complications.

Scope: To investigate the modern aspects and approaches in therapy and post-surgery rehabilitation in patients with laryngeal cancer.

Materials and Methods: A number of publications were analyzed, which concluded that I and II cancer stages respond to conservative treatment (radiation therapy and chemotherapy), being efficient in most cases, but III and IV stages require surgical treatment. Namely laryngectomy, i.e. larynx complete dissection, remains the golden standard of surgical treatment. In post-surgery period there observed a large number of various complications, among them glottic incompetence, respiratory distortion, deglutitive problems, osphresis and gustus disorders. In our opinion, the most serious problems remain respiratory distortion and glottic incompetence rehabilitation, often leading to difficult social adaptation of such patients.

Conclusions: Considering the increase of laryngeal cancer and laryngeal malignant neoplasms incidence increase, large number of post-surgery complications, difficulty of social adaptation, this problem remains the extremely challenging and requires steady monitoring and implementing of new methods in surgical treatment and development of new programs for post-surgery rehabilitation. Special attention deserves normalizing glottic incompetence and act of normal respiration, which will enable the patient to come back to full life.

IMPROVING QUALITY CARE FOR PATIENTS WITH COMMUNITY ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA

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Nowadays pneumonia remains an important medical and social problem. Due to its significant prevalence, high rates of morbidity and mortality; significant economic costs is a result of the disease.