Міністерство освіти та науки України
Сумський державний університет
Медичний інституту

АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical Medicine

Збірник тез доповідей
IV Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції
Студентів та молодих вчених
(Суми, 21-22 квітня 2016 року)

ТОМ 2

FEATURES OF ACUTE RESPIRATORY VIRAL INFECTIONS IN PATIENTS WITH CONGENITAL SYNDROME OF IMMUNE-ENDOCRINE FAILURE

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Congenital syndrome of immune-endocrine insufficiency (CSIEI) is the type of constitution that is morphologically characterized by primary hyperplasia of the thymus, generalized hyperplasia of lymphoid tissue, adrenal hypoplasia in combination with various anomalies of cardiovascular, and less frequently of urogenital systems. Features of CSIEI in a functional sense are the failure of infectious and immune violations of adaptation under stress.

Endocrine failure, which occurs in patients with CSIEI, usually go unnoticed in the outpatient setting and in the ICU appears addisonian crisis with hypovolemia and shock, which are resistant to treatment.

Objective: to develop criteria for lifetime diagnosis and prevention CSIEI.

The observation came to the intensive care unit of the Regional Clinical Infectious Hospital in Kharkov on the fourth day of illness in very serious condition with a diagnosis of influenza. The patient died in 2 hours after admission despite emergency aid. We studied clinical and anamnesis, results of additional methods of examination and autopsy of thymus, lymph nodes, adrenal glands, spleen, liver and so on. It was conducted by microscopic examination of histological material (hematoxylin and eosin staining).

Conclusions. Acute respiratory viral infection on the background CSIEI is a malignant course of the development of serious complications, resistant to the therapy and a higher risk of fatal outcome.

Considering the consequences CSIEI there is a need for active clinical examination of such persons and assigning them to a particular risk for them immunodeficiency states adrenal insufficiency.

THE MAIN ASPECTS OF METABOLISM FOR PATIENTS WITH OSTEOCHONDROSIS, ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION AND TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS

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Importance. Abdominal obesity (AO) is the component of metabolic syndrome. The accumulation of fat cells stimulates the excessive load of lumbar vertebrae. The high level of uric acid (UA) in blood is the significant predictor of complications for patients with cardiovascular diseases. Furthermore, the coexistence with arterial hypertension (AH) has a significant impact of the poor prognosis for patients with diabetes mellitus (DM).

Objective**.** The objective of our research is the determination of metabolic aspects for patients with osteochondrosis (OH).

Participants and methods**.** We obtained 82 patients with type 2 DM and AH during our clinical trial. They were treated in Sumy City Clinical Hospital № 1 during 2015 year. Participants were divided in two groups according to the development of OH. People from the first (I) group had it. It´s symptoms was absent in the second (II) group. In addition, 10 persons are obtained in control (III) group. We use this biochemical method for determination the level of UA, profile of lipids. All data were analyzed with the help of statistical methods (Excel 2007). In addition, we evaluated the Student criteria (t) and the veracity of differences (p) for assessment results.

Results. The atherogenic index (AI) was higher for patients with OH. The mean levels of AI were $(5,5\pm0,07)$, $(4,9\pm0,22)$, $(2,5\pm0,32)$ for participants from the I,II, III groups respectively. The mean levels of UA were $(430\pm0,22)$ mmol/l, $(404\pm0,33)$ mmol/l, $(250\pm0,22)$ mmol/l respectively. Among persons from the I group twelve patient had overweight, four patients had the second stage of obesity and four men had the third stage of obesity. The first stage of obesity was diagnosed for