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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical Medicine

Збірник тез доповідей
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HbA1c,%; vascular sonography with color Doppler apparatus using Toshiba HDI 1500 linear transducer with frequency range 2.5-5 MHz.

Results. Sonographic study in extracranial vessels was conducted by the standard method of measurement and description of CMMs on the back wall at a distance of 1 cm proximal to the bifurcation of the left artery total.Clear division into layers for increased echogenicity and thickness dimensions (0.9±0.2 mm) were found in 7 patients of group 1(23%) and 5(16%) - group 2. Baseline defragmentation with or without intima media thickening was found in 19(64%) patients of group 1 and 21(68%) - group 2.

The primary evidence of vascular remodeling of DM and dyslipidemia is thickening IMC and local violation of the integrity of the intima. Over time defragmentation IMC becomes widespread nature, disturbed differentiation into layers. The final step is the formation of atherosclerotic plaques and local hemodynamics abuse.

Conclusions. Using of 20 mg atorvastatin has shown the ability to control the progression of atherosclerosis in its early stages. Structural IMC rating can be used as a marker for early diagnosis of vascular remodeling in diabetic patients and as a criterium for treatment.

PHASE-SPACED ECG MARKERS OF PSYCHO-AUTONOMIC MISBALANCE IN HEART FAILURE PATIENTS

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The combination of psychological and autonomic disturbances is typical in patients suffering on chronic heart failure. The method of phase-spaced ECG gives opportunities to evaluate specific markers that possibly are linked with psycho-autonomic misbalance.

Aim of the study: to detect the specific ECG-markers those are related to the psychosomatic misbalance by using method of phase-ECG analysis.

Methods: all patients were enrolled to the study after the informed consent was signed and all criteria for eligibility obtained. Psychosomatic disorders were diagnosed by using PHQ-SADS Scale. The status of autonomic regulation was detected by method of heart rate variability.

Results: 155 patients were enrolled to the study. After the initial investigations patients were divided into four groups according to presence and/or absence of psychosomatic and autonomic misbalance. The signs of sympathetic overdrive were present in way of reduced heart rate variability in combination with higher rates of T-loop symmetry and T-loop alternations. The presence of depression and/or anxiety has no relations to the heart rate variability parameters in line- and spectral domains, but the changes of T-loop symmetry and T-loop alternations were the same as in the group of patients with sympathetic overdrive. In the case of combined psychosomatic and autonomic misbalances combination more pronounced changes were observed in mental and orthostatic stress-tests.

Conclusions: the presents of depression and/or anxiety resulted in the same changes of T-loop parameters as the presence of sympathetic overdrive. The excessive increase in T-loop symmetry and T-loop alternation in stress-tests is a marker and additional risk factor for heart failure progression.

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In Nigeria own study have addressed the problems of knowledge and attitude of epilepsy in African students. However there are persisting gaps in the understanding of these facts especially in relation to how to utilize the existing knowledge for educational interventions.