

Міністерство освіти та науки України  
Сумський державний університет  
Медичний інституту



# АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical  
Medicine

**Збірник тез доповідей**  
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The major aim of this study was to determine the knowledge and attitude of secondary school students to epilepsy and its treatment that could pose as barriers in the treatment and care of epilepsy patients within the community so that they could constitute targets for educational interventions.

The responses of 107 were analyzed. Majority (90.3 %) had heard of epilepsy as a disorder and most of the students heard about it from the electronic media (television, films and radio) (32.9 %) or from parents and family members (25.8 %). Epilepsy was considered a psychiatric disorder by 50 %, an infectious disease by 41.6 % and due to some natural causes (neurological) by 41 %. On the question "who (where) is best to treat people living with epilepsy?", 64.1 % considered that doctors (orthodox medicine) and herbalists (traditional healing) were to treat epilepsy. A small percentage (6.9 %) believed the herbal (traditional medicine) to be the best remedy. No one accepted that prayers alone could cure epilepsy. On attitude, 62.5 % said they would not keep a friend with epilepsy, 65.5 % would not play with someone with epilepsy, 81.7 % would not marry someone with epilepsy. Only 36.5 % of the students disagreed that people with epilepsy should marry or have children.

Most secondary school students exhibit a poor knowledge and attitude among secondary school students in Enugu South East Nigeria. Efforts should be made to include the teaching of common neurological disorders in schools.

## FEATURES OF DYSLIPIDEMIA IN PATIENTS WITH HYPOTHYROIDISM COMBINED WITH NONALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE

*Melekhovets O. K., Lukyanenko D. O.*

*Sumy State University*

*General Medicine Department*

**Background.** The problem of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is very important nowadays. On the one hand, the characteristic of it is wide spread and on the other hand – there are a lot of factual material about the pathogenic mechanisms of development. Decompensated hypothyroidism leads to dyslipidemia in any age.

The aim of this study is the definition of the peculiarities of dyslipidemia for patients with the combination of hypothyroidism and NAFLD.

**Participants and methods.** The study included 64 patients which were divided in two groups. There are 30 patients with NAFLD in the first group and 34 patients with hypothyroidism and NAFLD in the second group. For determination the degree of fibrosis we conducted the test "FibroMax". It was calculated with the help of formula:  $f = 4.467 \times \log[\alpha 2\text{-macroglobulin(g/l)}] \log[\text{haptoglobin(g/l)}] + 1.017 \times \log[\text{GGT(U/L)}] + 0.0281 \times [\text{years}] + 1.737 \times \log[\text{bilirubin(mmol/l)}] - 1.184 \times [\text{apolipo-protein A1(g/l)}] + 0.301 \times \text{sex}(\text{female}=0, \text{male}=1) - 5.540$ . The ultrasound of the abdomen and thyroid gland were prescribed for all patients.

**Results.** We define the increasing of the levels of total cholesterol (TC), triglycerides (TG), low density lipoprotein (LDL) in both study groups. Moreover the patients from the second group had more obliqueness (in the 2 group the level of TC was  $(7,3 \pm 1,2)$  mmol/l, TG level –  $(3,2 \pm 0,8)$  mmol/l, LDL lever –  $(4,07 \pm 1,02)$  mmol/l, in the 1 group the levels of TC were  $(6,2 \pm 1,4)$  mmol/l, of TG –  $(3,1 \pm 0,6)$  mmol/l, of LDL –  $(3,99 \pm 0,6)$  mmol/l. After ultrasound research we found that patients from both groups had steatohepatosis. After conducting the test "FibroMax" we found, that patients in the 2 group had the next stage of fibrosis: F0-F1 - 21 patients (61,7%), F1-F2 - 9 patients (26,4%), F3 - 4 patients (11, 9%); patients in the 1group: F0-F1 - 15 patients (50%), F1 - 8 patients (27%), F1-F2 - 5 patients (23%).

**Conclusions.** Finally, patients with hypothyroidism had complex metabolic disorders, which caused the development of NAFLD. It is confirmed by the results of "FibroMax" test and definition of laboratory parameters. Therefore, timely diagnosis and correction of the hypothyroidism can prevent the development of NAFLD, which is an early predictor of complications of cardio - vascular diseases.