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ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР

**МАТЕРІАЛИ XI ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ
СТУДЕНТІВ АСПІРАНТІВ ТА ВИКЛАДАЧІВ
ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО
ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ**

“TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER”

(Суми, 23 березня 2017 року)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT
LANGUAGE CENTRE

**MATERIALS OF THE ELEVENTH
ALL UKRAINIAN SCIENTIFIC PRACTICAL
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FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT**

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(Sumy, March 23, 2017)

Antimicrobial resistance in foodborne pathogens and commensals is of global concern due to its public health consequences. European Food Safety Authority (2008) reports about evidence of the link between extensive antimicrobial use in the food-producing animal sector and the appearance of resistant strains in human beings. There are many reports regarding prevalence of antimicrobial-resistant bacteria, that have been recovered from various foods, including vegetables, confectionary, milk and dairy products, but the majority of resistant strains have been isolated from traditional retail meats and poultry.

Constant inadequate usage of antimicrobials in the animal producing sector leads to occurrence of “superbugs” – multidrug resistant bacteria, including those resistant to clinically important, frontline antimicrobials. Infections with resistant pathogenic bacteria often result in reduced treatment efficacy, prolonged illness, increased morbidity and mortality. This fact emphasizes the public health value of continuing efforts to educate animal producers in due handling, consumers in proper food handling and preparation methods, as well as the importance of sustained surveillance of isolates from throughout the food production area to detect emerging antimicrobial resistance phenotypes.

PECULIARITIES OF LIPID PROFILE DISORDERS FOR PATIENTS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES MELLITUS AND ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION

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Dyslipidemia is one of the key risk factors of cardiovascular disease (CVD) for patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (DM). Endothelial and vascular dysfunction in large arteries and microcirculation are caused by chronic hyperglycemia,

hyperlipidemia, and hyperinsulinemia. Previous studies have indicated that treatment of dyslipidemia is very important for prevention cardiovascular complications.

The purpose of our study was the determination of particular qualities, connected with lipid profile, for patients with DM and coexistent arterial hypertension (AH) for improving of treatment and prevention cardiovascular complications.

Participants and methods. We examined 198 patients with type 2 DM and AH during our clinical trial. They were treated in Sumy City Clinical Hospital № 1 from October 1, 2015 to February 15, 2016. People from the first (I) group had coexistence of type 2 DM and AH. The second (II) group includes 49 practically healthy people. Such components of lipid profile as general cholesterol (GH), triglycerides (TG), high density lipoproteins (HDL), low density lipoproteins (LDL) were defined in blood by biochemical method. All data were analyzed with the help of statistical methods (Excel 2013). In addition, we evaluated the Student criteria (t), Pearson ratio (r) and the veracity of differences (p) for assessment results.

Results. The mean duration of type 2 DM was $(9,57 \pm 0,73)$ years and of AH - $(4,58 \pm 0,34)$ years. The mean levels of GH for persons of I and II group were $(28,56 \pm 2,1)$ mmol/l, $(4,6 \pm 0,3)$ mmol/l, $t=2,03$, $p<0,05$; TG - $(2,49 \pm 0,19)$ mmol/l, $(1,7 \pm 0,3)$ mmol/l, $t=2,49$, $p<0,05$; HDL - $(1,15 \pm 0,03)$ mmol/l, $(1,47 \pm 0,1)$ mmol/l, $t=3,07$, $p<0,01$; LDL - $(2,82 \pm 0,02)$ mmol/l, $(2,61 \pm 0,1)$ mmol/l, $t=2,06$, $p<0,05$. All data were clinically significant.

Conclusion. In addition, there are the disorders of lipid profile for people with type 2 DM and coexistent AH. In our clinical trial we determined the significant increase of atherogenic lipoproteins, which leads to cardiovascular complications for patients with type 2 DM.