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Abstracts were published in the alphabetical order of authors' last names.

**Conclusions:** All things considered we propose to introduce regional differentiation of electricity prices for consumers, taking into consideration the eco-destructive impact of energy objects. The misconception is that it is better to pollute the environment in order to pay less for services. That is not the case. This recalculation is not aimed at stimulating or discouraging electricity producers, but it is aimed at establishing the principle of ecological and economic justice for consumers by region. Electricity producers are stimulated by the Wholesale Electricity Market to reduce emissions of harmful substances into the environment through a tariff on sales to WEM. As the main consumers of electricity are the enterprises and the population, in case of such conversion for the consumed electricity, managers will think about energy saving policy (environmentally oriented one) in order to reduce their electricity consumption (the cost of environmental tax).

**KEY WORDS:** social justice, power plants, deterioration of health, electricity

## COMPARISON CHARACTERISTIC OF ACNE VULGARIS IN MEDICAL STUDENTS WITH II-III AND V - VI PHOTOTYPES BY THE FITZPATRICK SCALE

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**Introduction:** Acne is one of the common chronic dermatoses, which can affect patients of all races and ethnicities. The peculiarity of this disease is the presence of acne lesions on open skin, and its impact on the social adaptation of patients. According to modern authors, 80 - 90% of adolescents had episodes of acne of varying severity, after 25 years the presence of acne elements decreases to 25 - 43%. Most patients with mild or moderate acne do not visit a dermatologist for medical prescription. An important point is the lack of awareness among patients about the possible effects of acne, such as the formation of postacne pigmentation and scars.

**The aim** is to study the prevalence of acne among the students with V and VI phototypes by the Fitzpatrick scale.

**Materials and methods:** Total of 378 students with II - III phototypes and V - VI phototypes by Fitzpatrick scale were included in the study. Medical students were divided by phototypes: 324 with II - III phototypes, 54 with V - VI phototypes by Fitzpatrick scale. The average age of the students with V - VI phototypes were - 22.4 years; (M - 21 years); female/male ratio - 17/ 37 (31.5 / 68.5 %). Students with II - III phototypes average age were -20,87 years; female/male ratio was 236/88 (72,8/ 27,2 %). The study was conducted with the use of an anonymous specialized questionnaire, that contained 12 questions about the presence and localization of lesions, family history, and information on visiting a doctor and treatment (Questionnaire content distributed to medical students, Shadi Zari, Asraa Turkistani, 2017).

**Results:** According to the questionnaire results the lack of acne elements was indicated in 22 (40,7 %) students with V - VI phototypes: 14 students evaluated their condition as mild acne, 6 - moderate, 2 - severe. In students with II - III phototypes 240 (71%) of the students had acne lesions: mild acne - 204, moderate - 36 students. Positive family history for acne vulgaris (parents/ siblings) was found in 31.3 % and in 36.6 % students with II - III phototypes, in students with V - VI phototypes - 18,5% and 46,2%, respectively. Post-inflammatory scars were noted in 28 (51,2%), pigmentation - 16 (29,6%) students with V - VI phototypes. In group with II - III phototypes post-inflammatory scarring admitted in 63 (19,4 %) students, pigmentation in - 54 (16,6 %).

**Conclusion:** The data obtained demonstrate that students with V and VI phototypes by Fitzpatrick scale are 30% less prone to acne formation compared to students with II and III phototypes, with predominantly mild degree of severity.

**KEY WORDS:** acne vulgaris, epidemiology, acne, Fitzpatrick phototypes scale

## MICROBIOTA OF THE COLON STATE IN CHILDREN OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE WITH ACUTE OBSTRUCTIVE BRONCHITIS

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**Introduction:** Respiratory diseases occupy one of the leading places among diseases in children due to the high prevalence in the general structure of bronchopulmonary pathologies, often accompanied by a severe course and complications. The large intestine microbiota is known to play an important role in maintaining immune status in children with bronchopulmonary status.

**The aim:** To investigate quantitative and qualitative status of intestinal microbiocenosis in children of the first year of life with acute obstructive bronchitis (AOB).

**Materials and methods:** The clinical study was conducted with the participation of 27 children of the first year of life with AOB. The control group consisted of 16 healthy children. To determine the state of gut microbiocenosis, microbiological studies of the faeces were performed to determine the species composition and population level of the microflora.

**Results:** At the time of hospitalization, almost all children with AOB had clinical manifestations of bowel dysbiosis in the form of dyspeptic syndrome.

The level of bifidobacteria in patients under 1 year with AOB in the acute disease period was significantly lower than in control children and comprised  $(3.95 \pm 0.32 \text{ lgCFU/g})$ . The *Lactobacillus* content was also significantly decreased  $(4.38 \pm 0.18 \text{ lgCFU/g})$ . At the same time in all patients of this group there was a decrease in the total number of *E. Coli*.

Meanwhile, in patients with AOB, the titers of opportunistic microorganisms increased and amounted ( $3.95 \pm 0.18$  lgCFU/g). In addition, the level of pathogenic staphylococci and fungi of the genus *Candida* was significantly increased compared to the control group.

**Conclusions:** In most children of the first year of life with AOB, clinical manifestations of bowel microbiocenosis disorders were noted as dyspeptic syndrome. In the acute period, the number of *bifidobacteria* and *lactobacilli*, *Escherichia* with normal enzymatic activity and an increase in the number of yeast, staphylococci and other representatives of the pathogenic flora were found. Microecological disorders of the large intestine in patients with acute obstructive bronchitis may be the basis for inclusion in the complex of therapeutic measures of the drug based on bifidobacteria and lactobacilli.

**KEY WORDS:** acute obstructive bronchitis (AOB), intestinal microbiocenosis, microflora, children

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## TOPICAL IDEAS OF V. V. FAVRE IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC HEALTH (ON THE 100<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF PROFESSOR'S DEATH)

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**Introduction:** V. V. Favre (1874–1920) is a legendary significant person in practical public health care, well-respected during the period of the Russian Empire, the Soviet era and till the present day. In 1905, 115 years ago, he headed the Kharkiv City Sanitary Department. At that time, the introduction of progressive ideas began, some of which have not lost their actuality to this day, and implementation of others could significantly improve the sanitary conditions of modern cities.

**The aim** of the study is to identify the ideas and achievements of the outstanding sanitary physician that have not lost their social significance, as well as to show to modern municipal authorities the prospects of other progressive practices implementing in the time of V. V. Favre.

**Materials and methods:** The research is based on specific methodological approaches used for systematic analysis of the historical process and the medical personnel as an integral part of historical and medical knowledge. A biographical approach helps to find and characterize the innovative healthcare ideas through biography. The main materials are a wide range of sources on intellectual history authored by V. V. Favre, as well as research, among which I. Robak's work on the organization of health care in Kharkov and personalia articles dedicated to V. V. Favre.

**Results:** The number of municipal sanitary doctors increased, a sanitation bureau started functioning and sanitary measures became systematic under the direct supervision of V. V. Favre. At his initiative, the organization of sanitary curatorships was developed. V. V. Favre focused mainly on prevention of infectious diseases in the city, establishing close contact between the city sanitary service and hospitals, local outpatient clinics and the institute of school physicians. Effective measures were taken to expand and regulate overnight shelters, to organize canteens and public bathing facilities, to fight against drinking and prostitution. None of this has lost its relevance over a hundred years.

According to the authors, city municipal authorities should pay attention to Favre's practice of formation of special funds by the local authorities, whose assets were spent exclusively on particular health purposes (such as the anti-epidemic fund of the Kharkiv City Council) and to ensure the impossibility of their unauthorized use; the creation of a special sanitary police subordinate to municipalities in order to suppress violations of sanitary legislation; the formation of public bodies by the local authorities, such as sanitary curatorships for studying sanitary problems, to implement the sanitary-educational work among the population, and to attract the sponsorship funds for the sanitary improvement of the city.

**Conclusions:** Thus, the achievement of V. V. Favre is the practical approval of the system of city sanitation and supervision in Kharkiv, which is still valid. The revival of sanitation, sanitary police, and special trust funds is future-oriented.

**KEY WORDS:** sanitation, hygiene, Kharkov, history, proposals.