

Міністерство освіти та науки України
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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical
Medicine

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dermatological life quality index - DLQI (Dermatology Life Quality Index-DLQI) can be used in clinical practice an example of a simple questionnaire for practical everyday. Each survey question involves one of the four possible answers: "no", "little", "moderate", "very much", were scored 0, 1, 2, 3, respectively. The answer "irrelevant" is valued at 0 points. DQLI is the sum of all points. The maximum score (30) corresponds to the heaviest defeat of the quality of life. DQLI can be expressed as a percentage of the maximum possible number of points.

Results and discussion. The study involved 62 children, including 30 girls, 32 boys. The distribution of children by age showed a significant prevalence of children's age from 6 to 10 years, the length of illness was at least 2 years old at the time of the study, patients were in remission. The analysis of the results of questioning was found that the summary measure of quality of life was 13.5 points in children with atopic dermatitis in remission. The following results were obtained by the subjective evaluation of the degree of atopic dermatitis affecting on the quality of children's life : the disease is "very strong" impact on quality of life - $9,1 \pm 2,5\%$, «significant" effect - $68,7 \pm 4,2\%$, «negligible "impact - $11,0 \pm 5,2\%$, «does not affect» - $11,3 \pm 6,4\%$.

Conclusion. Due to the high significance of psychosocial factors it is a necessary assessment of psycho-emotional and social development conditions, not only of small patients but also in their parents in the complex of diagnostic and treatment and rehabilitation measures.

THE EFFECT OF HYPOXIA ON LEAD TISSUE CONCENTRATION IN NEWBORN RATS

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Hypoxic-ischemic lesions is one of important problems of neonatology, which is determined by the place in the structure of morbidity, perinatal mortality and a value in the disorders formation. Microelements provide course of important biological reactions and are catalysts of many of them. Micronutrient disbalance is one of the mechanisms of damage of membranes. The role of microelements in metabolic adaptation of newborns on the back ground of hypoxia is staying unknown. Providing vital organs, such as cerebrum, heart, liver and kidneys, with microelements in the case of hypoxia is uninvestigated too. Here with, the role of toxic microelements, namely lead, is not determined. The present objective was to research toxic lead dynamics in vital organs tissues (brain, heart, liver, kidneys) of newborn rats in the case of experimental hypoxia of various severity degrees. All rats were randomly divided in two groups. The first group (12 rats) was control. Hipobaric model of hypoxia was used in second experimental group (48 rats). The content of toxic lead is the largest in brain and al most twice increases in liver, heart and kidneys. The level of lead is stable during the first week of life in liver and heart, but its content in kidneys increases in three times as much as decrease in brain tissues of rats. Effect of moderate hypoxia leads to increase of accumulation of lead in heart and kidneys – in 8 times, in liver– in 3 times and in brain(28,2%, $p < 0,05$). In case of severe hypoxia we can see a decrease of lead content in liver, but in other organs its content is much higher than results of control group and animals, affected by moderate hypoxia. Accumulation of lead is accompanied by formation of correlations of medium strength in kidneys and liver($r = 0,43$) under conditions of moderate hypoxia and the strong connection- in case of severe hypoxic injury($r = 0,76$). A significant power relationships is formed about the element content in heart and kidneys both in the case of light($r = 0,92$), and severe ($r = 0,81$) hypoxia.