

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ІНОЗЕМНОЇ ФІЛОЛОГІЇ  
ТА СОЦІАЛЬНИХ КОМУНІКАЦІЙ**



**СОЦІАЛЬНО-ГУМАНІТАРНІ  
АСПЕКТИ РОЗВИТКУ СУЧАСНОГО  
СУСПІЛЬСТВА**

**МАТЕРІАЛИ V ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ,  
АСПРАНТІВ, ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ТА СПІВРОБІТНИКІВ**

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healing in average of  $30 \pm 2$  days, compared to comparison group -  $45 \pm 3$  days ( $p < 0,05$ ).

The average length of hospital stay for the main group was 14.6 days, while for the patients from comparison group - 22.3 days ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusion:** This treatment provides faster healing of common trophic ulcers of the lower extremities that improves the efficiency of complex treatment due to reduce of its cost.

## **MELANOMA IN SUMY REGION: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL FEATURES**

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**Relevance of the article.** Since 2009, when the melanoma days were launched by the Ukraine Institute of dermatology and cosmetology the relatively intensive information and medical campaign continues to inform public and doctors about melanoma problem.

**Objective:** to investigate the epidemiological features of melanoma incidence before anti-melanoma campaign had been started.

**Research results.** All reported cases of pigment or nevus formations were used as an epidemiological background. In 2006 there were 359 such cases including 62 cases of melanoma, accounting for 17.27% and 1.29% of all patients who were exposed biopsy on any occasion. The total melanoma incidence in Sumy region was about 5.16 per 100 thousands of population in one year and it is rather less than paradox-region New Zealand, where the melanoma incidence rate is about 10–20 per 100 thousands. Mortality of melanoma in New Zealand is known to be one of the lowest in the world and is below 20% (compared 95% in Ukraine). According to the literature, 5-year cumulative survival of patients diagnosed with melanoma is only 48.5% in Ukraine. The prominent feature of this melanoma incidence study is absence of clinical recovery cases in patients, who had been performed biopsies of post-operative scars or lymphatic nodes.

**Conclusion.** The high melanoma incidence rate in Sumy region needs more active preventive work among the population and also improving skills of dermatologists to early diagnosing melanoma is required.