

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ І НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ КАФЕДРА ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНИЙ ЦЕНТР

МАТЕРІАЛИ

ХІV ВСЕУКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ ТА ВИКЛАДАЧІВ ЛІНГВІСТИЧНОГО НАВЧАЛЬНО-МЕТОДИЧНОГО ЦЕНТРУ КАФЕДРИ ІНОЗЕМНИХ МОВ

«TO MAKE THE WORLD SMARTER AND SAFER»

26 березня 2020 року



Сумський державний університет (вул. Римського-Корсакова, 2, м. Суми, Сумська обл., 40007)



any obesity treatment is relevant. A swallowable intragastric balloon can be introduced as an example. This technique is the most frequently used in practice and the most studied treatment.

As already mentioned, very few obese patients can undergo surgery due to high risks of excessive bleeding, infection, blood clots. The intragastric balloon technique is suitable for patients with body mass index between 30 and 40, those who cannot be a candidate for a bypass surgery or prefer less invasive approaches.

This non-invasive technique achieves a great weight reduction in obese people. Previous studies showed significant results: the mean weight loss owing to 3 months and 6 months with the intragastric balloon therapy ranged between 10.5-13.7 kg and 12-26.3 kg accordingly.

The intragastric balloon treatment offers a minimally invasive and effective method for curing obesity and complications. Nevertheless, it is possible not to lose great weight or to regain it after any weight-loss surgery. That's why it is important to follow the recommended lifestyle changes.

DANGEROUS OF HEAVY METALS SPREADING IN THE ENVIRONMENT AND THEIR EFFECT ON UTERUS K.Sikora -Sumy State University, group ASPmi-9.1 S.H.Zolotova –E L Adviser

One of the problems of our century is the unfavorable environmental status. Among the large spectrum of pollutants, special attention is paid to the effect of heavy metal salts pollution. These chemical elements in background concentrations can be found in all layers of the ecosystem. Moreover, most of these microelements are essential for the functioning of the organisms. However, when heavy metals enter the body in high concentrations, they may obtain their toxic properties. This may lead to different disorders on the tissue and cellular levels, in particular: imbalance of enzymatic metabolism, antioxidant system, inflammatory response, genetic apparatus, etc. Besides, the results of their interaction with the body can't be fully predicted due to the variety of chemical elements that pollute a particular territory. It should be mentioned that some correlations between the metals may occur -intensify or weaken the effect of each other. That is why the influence of each separate chemical element on the body will have the other pathogenetic links than their complex effect.

The list of heavy metals that present in Ukraine (in high concentrations) is long, but the most common elements are zinc, copper, manganese, iron, lead, and chromium. At the same time, physiological concentrations of zinc, copper, manganese and iron help to maintain homeostasis, while lead and chromium are dangerous even in the very low concentrations. Based on the abovementioned, while entering the body, the abnormal concentrations of these chemical elements may develop pathological changes in the organs, without a complete understanding of pathogenesis and treatment tactic.

At the same time, in the medical area, particular attention is paid to the improvement of diagnostics and assessment of the pathological processes in the organs of the reproductive system, in particular in the uterus. This organ has specific functional properties and complex structure. That is why any imbalance in its physiology may negatively affect on the impregnation.

When heavy metals enter the body (with food, air or water), they enter the uterus through the blood and are accumulated in it. Such influence can lead to the functioning disorders of the normal uterus, as well as complicate the course of other pathologies. This significantly complicates the understanding of the pathogenetic mechanisms of this problem and stimulates to search for effective protective therapeutic medications.