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СТУДЕНТІВ ТА МОЛОДИХ ВЧЕНИХ**
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**ТЕРНОПІЛЬ
УКРМЕДКНИГА**

Methods and devices of research: This was used to examine 104 patients with ankylosing spondylitis (AS) using standard diagnostic methods such as the activity of the disease, lipidogram, ultrasound of intimal media of the carotid artery and evaluated endothelium vasodilation in response to reactive hyperemia. Clinical activity of the illness was determined using the disease activity index BASDAI, BASFI functional index, an index BASMI metrology, quality of life ASQoL. To assess the 10-year risk of cardiovascular disease, the scale QRISK was used.

Results: According to results conducted endothelial dysfunction (ED) was found in 47 % of cases . It was discovered that in patient with ED<10 %, the incidence of LPL> 1.7 mg / dL, HDL-C <1.0 mmol / L, TIM thickening> 0.9 mm was higher than in patient with ED>10 %. There was significant prolongation of the disease in this group of patients and a substantial difference in their progress in terms of VAS, CRP, ESR, index activity and functional disorders.

Conclusion: We must assume that the problem of CVD in patient with AS is as a result of systemic inflammatory disease which is associated with the development of endothelial dysfunction and increased levels of atherogenic lipids.

Popovych Lilija, Doskaljuk Bohdana

PECULIARITIES OF CLINICS AND TREATMENT OF DORSALGIA OF OLDER-AGED PATIENTS.

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Actuality: Pain in the lower back – is one of the the most frequent causes of the accessing of patients to the doctor. Up to 80 % of people at least once in their life had a problem with lower back pain.

Objective: to analyze the features, the clinics and the nature of dorsalgia, methods and effectiveness of treatment of the older patients.

Materials and Methods: The study examination included 12 patients with dorsalgia, aged 62 -76 years (men – 5, women - 7). The nature of dorsalgia of the examined patients was: acute - 0 subacute - 2, chronic – 10. Clinical examination of patients included: collection of complaints, medical history, physical examination, laboratory studies, CT, densitometry, ultrasound studies, consultations of vertebrologist, neurologist, neurosurgeon.

Results: Were analyzed and received the following results of dorsalgia drug therapy, NSAIDs - used in 12 patients (the best effect of Etoricoxib), muscle relaxants (5 patients) - well tolerated; analgetics antineuropathic action (6 patients); local anesthetics block (4 patients) - good, but short effect; Neurorubine, Millgamma - (4 patients). For the treatment of osteoporosis and spondylosis - Bivalos and Alendros (5 patients), Chondroprotectors - 4. Results of treatment of the patients within 10-12 days:

significant improvement - 1; slight improvement - 6; no effect - 5; deterioration – was'nt mentioned.

Conclusions: Dorsalgia in older age has steadfast character, among the most common means of treatment are used: NSAIDs, muscle relaxants, antidepressants, corticosteroids injections and blockades, the use of local anesthetics. Therapy of dorsalgia requires an individual selection of the most rational scheme of non-medical and the pharmaceutical treatment of each particular patient.

Rabin Basnet

FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF ORTHOSTATIC REACTIONS OF BLOOD PRESSURE IN HEALTHY VOLUNTEERS

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Objective: To study the frequency of occurrence of different types of orthostatic reactions (OR) of blood pressure (BP) during the active standing test (AST) in healthy volunteers. Almost every person at least once in a life experienced weakness or dizziness with a sharp rise from the bed. This is the body's response to the redistribution of blood under the influence of gravity. For an objective assessment of the changes occurring in this case, an active orthostatic test is performed.

Materials and Methods: Were examined 103 healthy volunteers (57 men and 46 women), aged (23, 8 ± 3, 6) years. Based on the measurement of BP in the AST in the supine position and at the 3rd minute after the transition from the prone position to the standing position, healthy volunteers were referred to one of three types of OR BP: Type 1 - hypertonic (increase BP by more than 5 %); Type 2 - isotonic (BP changes within ± 5 %); Type 3 - hypotonic (BP decrease by 5 % or more). For statistical evaluation used parametric criteria (mean - M and the standard deviation – sd).

Results: Tab. Distribution of healthy volunteers into groups OR BP considering factors age and gender (% , M±sd):

Indicators	Types of orthostatic reactions			
	Hypertonic	Isotonic	Hypotonic	
Total	19%	32%	49%	
Age	23,6 ± 2,4	23,4 ± 8,6	23,8 ± 9,6	
Gender	Men	21%	43%	36%
	Women	11%	27%	62%

Conclusions: The high frequency of hypotonic OR BP, especially in women (62 %), indicates the importance of targeted analysis of such violations of autonomous regulation in transient processes and requires special research.

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