МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



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Thus, the high level of serum aminotransferases is not a risk factor for acute pancreatitis development in the examined population from the position of the gene *IL-4* (rs 2243250) polymorphism.

Karliychuk M.A.

TOMOGRAPHY PECULIARITIES OF RETINAL STRUCTURAL CHANGES IN PATIENTS WITH TYPE II DIABETIC MELLITUS DEPENDING ON THE SCLERAL LAMINA CRIBROSA THICKNESS

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Diabetes mellitus (DM) is a global medical and social issue caused not only by its widespread prevalence but also by the development of severe multisystem complications. Optic nerve damage with diabetes (diabetic optic neuropathy), according to various authors, is found in 7-30.7 % of patients with DM. It is one of the causes of disability and in the majority of patients is detected lately – at the stage of irreversible death of a large number of neurons. Current theories of pathogenesis cover only certain aspects of the development of the disease. Therefore, the study of the new links of the pathogenesis of diabetic optic neuropathy (DON), the development of effective ways of its early diagnosis and therapy becomes an urgent issue of modern ophthalmology.

The assumption of the existence of a relationship between biomechanical peculiarities of the scleral lamina cribrosa (LC) and retinal morphology changes in patients with type II DM seems to be logical.

The objective of the study was to identify the peculiarities of the retinal structural changes in patients with type II DM depending on the scleral LC thickness. 575 patients (1150 eyes) with type II DM and 50 healthy persons (100 eyes) were examined. LC thickness was measured by SD optical coherent tomography using LC Thickness programm.m and main low noise filters programm.m. based on the adaptive compensation algorithm for eliminating a high-level noise in the deep layers of the optic nerve and improving the visualization of the posterior border of the LC, as well as for processing B-scan with a set of 3 digital filters: Butterworth Low-pass Filter inverion image, Wavelet Low-pass Filter Analysis Daubechies original and inversion image. An average retinal thickness in the fovea, para- and perimacular zones with diameter of examination in 1 mm, 3 mm, 5 mm, respectively were analyzed. The retinal thickness in the superior and inferior halves, in the temporal, nasal and inferior quadrant of the para- and perimacular zone was determined. In the 1st group (78.9% of eyes of diabetic patients) a mild thickening of LC (<700 µm) was observed; in 17.6% of eyes (the 2nd group) a moderate thickening (700-900 µm), and in 3.8% of eyes (the 3rd group) – a significant thickening (<900 µm) was observed. The retinal thickness in the foveolar zone in patients with a moderate LC thickening is 17.1% higher, in patients with a significant LC thickening is 15.6% lower, an average thickness of the paramacular zone in patients with a moderate LC thickening is 7.4% higher, and in patients with a significant LC thickening is 4.4% lower. An average thickness of the perimacular zone in patients with a moderate LC thickening is 6,6% higher, and in patients with a significant LC thickening is 6.4% lower than that in controls.

Thus, as conclusion, we can suggest that tomography peculiarities of retinal structural changes in patients with type II DM depend on the LC thickness.

Kozariichuk N.Ya. CERTAIN THERAPEUTIC APPROACHES TO META-HERPETIC KERATITIS TREATMENT: CASE REPORT

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Meta-herpetic keratitis is described as a structural damage by the immune and inflammatory mechanisms as a consequence of HSV-1 corneal infection (Liesegang, T.J. 1999). Meta-herpetic