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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

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підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу Вищого державного навчального закладу України «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ» 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 року

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Матеріали 100 — ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорськовикладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) — Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2019. — 544 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 100 -ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м.Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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The manifest triglycerideamia has been set in 75,5% patients with the III stage of AH, but only in 46,5% patients with the II stage AH (p<0,01) accordingly. The use of ANOVA had not shown a reliable association between TG's level and LV hypertrophy (p>0,05), but the dependency of TG level and the type of diastolic dysfunction (p<0,01) was set up, especially, the highest level of TG was associated with the III type of dysfunction.

So, it was considered that TG level measuring would be used as the marker of secondary prophylaxis in AH with the need to set the special threshold depending on damage of the target organ.

Shorikova D.V.

FREQUENCY OF ANXIETY AND DEPRESSIVE DISORDERS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEART FAILURE WITH PRESERVED EJECTION FRACTION

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Modern life conditions increase emotional stress as well as frequency of psycho-emotional disorders. A number of clinical researches indicate that affective disorders can significantly worsen clinical and functional condition, decrease physical exercise tolerance and have negative influence on treatment compliance in heart failure patients.

In general, the frequency of anxiety-depressive disorders in chronic heart failure (CHF) several times above its frequency in general population. So, these patients should be considered as a separate group with specific treatment and medical care.

The objective of the research was to obtain the anxiety level and depressive disorders in patients with chronic heart failure and their influence on life quality (LQ).

152 patients were examined during our research (85 male and 67 female, the average age was 65,912,8) with NYHA II-III CHF.

To detect and obtain the level of anxiety and depression disorders, Depression (HADS) and Spielberger's scales were used, for LQ Minnesota Living with Heart Failure Questionnaire (MLHFQ) was used.

According to the total index of HADS and Spielberger's questionnaires anxiety and depressive disorders were revealed in 121 (79,6%) patients, 28 (18,2 %) of them had isolated anxiety, 32 (21,1%) had isolated depression, and 61 (40,1%) had both anxiety and depression. The frequency of anxiety and depressive disorders among females was higher than in males (92,5 vs 82,3%, p<0,05).

According to Spielberger's scale of anxiety disorders were found in 50.7% patients, 68 (44,7%) of them had levels of both reactive and personal anxiety of moderate degree, 4 (2,6%) had moderate personal and high reactivity, 1 (0,6%) had low personal and moderate reactivity, and 5 (3,3%) had high both personal and reactive anxiety. The MLHFQ score at patients with anxiety and depression disorders was 39.411.8 vs 63.811.2 at patients with anxiety disorders (p<0,01).

Thus, the anxiety and depression disorders in patients with CHF have a high frequency and are more often found in female, the disorders associated with a significant decrease in LQ, the most significant of its deterioration is observed in the combination of anxiety and depression.

Shuper V.O.

THE ERYTHROCYTES' FUNCTIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASES, COMBINED WITH ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASE

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The number of patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) is steadily increasing throughout the world. One of the reasons for unsatisfactory results of treatment is co- and