

PECULIARITIES OF THE CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT OF PREMATURE BABIES

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Introduction. In children who were born earlier than the prescribed period of pregnancy and are premature, the internal organs and systems have not undergone the proper maturation process and can still work incorrectly or completely do not perform their functions. Due to this, the health of these children can cause problems that affect the further development and require the help of doctors, special care conditions and careful follow-up. The heart is the first organ formed from embryogenesis. It starts beating and pumping blood for 21 or 22 days, just three weeks after fertilization. This emphasizes the crucial importance of the heart in the spread of blood through the blood vessels and the vital exchange of nutrients, oxygen and products of vital activity, including in the developing in the womb of the mother of the child.

Aim. Therefore, the purpose of our studies was to study the features of the development of the cardiovascular system in premature babies.

Materials and methods. In order to accomplish this task, we conducted an analysis of the data of the Department of Health of the Kharkov region for the 2015-2017 period on the total number of premature babies, the structure of mortality of premature babies and the main diagnoses.

Results and discussion. One of the most common heart problems in premature babies is the condition of the open ductus arteriosus (which is considered to be a heart defect at birth), which should close at birth, which disrupts the blood circulation between the lungs and the heart of the child. If the arterial duct is very thin or almost closed, then problems will not arise, but if the size of the hole is large, the children become very tired, they do not eat well and suffer weight gain, the heart is overloaded, it overstrains, difficulty breathing and lung function. A small hole is simply observed, assigning special anti-inflammatory drugs that stimulate the overgrowing of this duct. Sometimes an operation is necessary to correct a defect.

Conclusions. A premature baby needs special care from both the medical staff and his parents – he needs a lot of love and affection, care and patience. And of course future parents should know the physiological basis of prenatal and postnatal development of the child.

CAUSES OF DECREASED IMMUNITY

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Introduction. Immunity is our main "shield" against external stimuli, such as viruses. The biological role of immunity is to ensure the genetic integrity of the organism throughout its individual life. However, to date, immunity has been confronted with a number of factors that reduce its antiviral ability or even render it impotent. According to the information that WHO published annually, at least 30% of patients who turn to doctors suffer from a decrease in immunity.

Aim. To consider the risk factors for immunity we studied and disclosed a new threat to our body.

Materials and methods. To analyze the factors that contribute to a decrease in immunity, the literature data were analyzed.

Results. One of the reasons for the decrease in immunity is poor nutrition, and in fact, the transfer factor, which is a key element of the immune system, and contained only in high quality and natural products, is now available with food is not always.

Stresses are the most urgent problem. Under their influence in the body, the number of leukocytes decreases, which means that the body becomes more vulnerable. Also, a decrease in immunity observed when sleep disturbances occur.