

the timing of its recovery. Therefore, the modern state of clinical diagnosis, especially of infectious diseases requires changes and improvements..

Aim. Given the long-term complications such as miscarriage, premature birth, reproductive system problems, improve diagnostics of gardnerellosis is very important.

Materials and methods. During the execution of the studies used microbiological (microscopy and bacteriology) and statistical methods. The object of the study was strains of microorganisms isolated from the vaginal branch of the women obtained from patients gardnerellosis. Identification of the causative agent on the basis of the morphology of the colonies, type of gram staining and negative reactions to catalase and oxidase.

Results and discussion. Modern gardnerellosis 25% of cases combined contamination with bacteria, fungi, chlamydia infection alters the clinical course of the disease and complicates treatment. The combination of gardnerellosis with different kinds of infections greatly aggravates not only the clinical status of the patients, but also a very difficult therapeutic strategy that dictates the need for multi-faceted use of the stage of treatment with a gradual morphological control of efficiency of complex therapy. Therefore, taking into account the above and features of *Gardnerella vaginalis* (absence of growth in simple nutrient media, requirements for cultivation conditions, $pH > 4.5$, increased concentration of carbon dioxide, possibility of loss of vitality outside the human body within 24 hours of sowing), a comparison was made between the usual 5% blood agar and the nutrient medium that contained: anaerobic blood agar with the addition of gentamicin sulfate, nalidixic acid and amphotericin B in adequate proportions and $pH = 7.2-7.4$. Meanwhile, cups of cows were compared after 24, 48 and 72 h. Evaluated the presence of growth, morphology of colonies, the nature of hemolysis. When comparing two nutrient media, it was found that on 5% blood agar, the growth of microorganisms was observed after 48-72 hours in the form of very small, non-colored colonies with characteristic beta-hemolysis. At the same time, in the other nutrient medium during the first day of cultivation, abundant growth was observed in the form of very small transparent colonies without or with weakly expressed hemolysis.

At microscopy, gram-negative or grammaribular short sticks were detected.

Preliminary identification was carried out in accordance with the following criteria:

1) assessment of the morphology of colonies - colonies small, gray and convex with or without a field of hemolysis;

2) Gram stain - On the smears from the environment, gram-negative and grammaribel polymorphic sticks with a rounded end that were arranged singly or in small groups were obtained.

Conclusions. On the basis of the study, it can be concluded that, for the selection of gardnerelles, an anaerobic blood agar with an addition of gentamicin sulfate, nalidixic acid and amphotericin B in an adequate proportions and $pH = 7.2-7.4$ is a more favorable nutrient medium. The use of an experimental nutrient medium is most appropriate for scattering in order to provide a clean culture, the accumulation of biomass of the microorganism for further identification..

HELMINTHIC DISEASES AND THEIR PREVENTION

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Introduction. Helminthiasis is an urgent problem of the present and it needs immediate solution.

Helminths have a general toxic effect on the body, cause mechanical damage to tissues and organs that can lead to death. They can parasitize in all tissues and organs of a person. But most often they are localized in the intestine.

Aim. The aim of the work: to reveal the most common helminthiasis among the population of Pervomaiskiy and Pervomaiskiy district; to carry out explanatory preventive work among the people on the problem of infection with common types of helminths and their prevention.

Materials and methods. The methods used: monitoring of helminthic invasions, general scientific methods, special methods, interdisciplinary methods.

Results and discussion. Scientific novelty, theoretical and practical value of the work. Because of the wide spreading of helminthiasis in Ukraine, including Pervomaiskiy, the material has theoretical and practical value.

The research is based on the fact that the data of Pervomayskiy City Hospital regarding the damage to the population of Pervomayskiy by helminthiasis for the period 2013-2017 was generalized for the first time.

Conclusions. Because of the wide spreading of helminthiasis in Ukraine, including Pervomaiskiy, the material has theoretical and practical value.

Research materials are available for use on Biology lessons, educational classes and meetings devoted to infectious diseases, as well as for promoting the prevention of helminthiasis among the population of Pervomayskiy.

BOTULINUM TOXIN FOR THE TREATMENT OF GUMMY SMILE

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Introduction. Aesthetic botulinum therapy of the lower third of the face with a focus on the perioral region (a gummy smile) is gaining increasing popularity. The task of aesthetic correction is the smoothing of the skin's relief due to the relaxation of the underlying muscles, and it's not just wrinkles, but also folds of the skin, tuberosity in the chin area. Also with the help of injections of botulinum toxin it is possible to eliminate asymmetry, to correct the form of a smile. Methodical approaches to the correction of the lower third of the face are discussed in detail in the publications of leading world experts and clinical consensus. As for purely medical aspects, experts agree that botulinum therapy of the lower third of the face is associated with an increased risk of developing undesirable phenomena associated with the administration of botulinum toxin type A (BTA) to non-target muscles, uncontrolled spread of the solution or diffusion of toxin into non-target muscles, and with an overdose. Since all the muscles of the lower third of the face are involved in performing important physiological functions, the unpredictable relaxation of non-target muscles (zygomatic muscles, laughter muscles, lower lip lower muscles, muscles lifting the upper lip) or excessive relaxation of target muscles (for example, the circular muscles of the mouth) can lead to the violation of the realization of physiological functions, the expression of emotions and determine the static or dynamic asymmetry of the face.

Aim. Assessment of the impact of injections of botulinum toxin (Botox) as a conservative treatment for a sticky smile.

Materials and methods. Analysis of the scientific literature and the results of advanced research in the field of medicine and pharmacology.

Results and discussion. Experimental studies in vivo were conducted in clinics of dermatology and aesthetic medicine. The study included 53 female patients who ranged from 20 to 50 years and were treated with Botox injections due to excessive maxillary gingival display. The patients with short clinical crowns or long maxilla, those who were pregnant or breastfeeding, and patients with neuromuscular disorders were excluded. Patients received Botox type I. Evaluation of the effectiveness of the treatment was carried out using photographs and measurements of the distance from the lower edge of the upper lip to the edge of the gum before and after treatment. The amount of improvement was calculated as $(\text{pre-Botox treatment} - \text{post-Botox treatment}) / \text{pre-Botox treatment} \times 100$. The mean percentage of the total improvement was analyzed. A total of 53 female patients received treatment to improve their sticky smile. The improvement was clear 2 weeks after the injection of Botox in 99.6% of patients.

Despite the convincing results of correction of aesthetic problems of the lower third of the face with the help of botulinum, this zone is not a priority for this method due to the high risk of development of undesirable phenomena. In the lower half of the face, botulinum therapy is in many cases regarded as an auxiliary method.