Conclusions. Obtained findings are applicable for the further pharmacological analysis execution under the conditions of the Morris water maze. These reference values can be used to compare the influence of brain neurotransmitter antagonists *per se* with their joint application with the novel medicines. It can be useful to determine mechanism of action of the novel neurotropic agents.

IRRATIONAL NUTRION AS A FACTOR IN THE DEVELOPMENT
OF A PATALOGIES OF THE GASTROISTESTINAL TRACT IN STUDENT

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Introduction. Health this is one of the main values both for the person, and for the person as a whole. Today it is difficult to find those who, taking care of their condition, are trying to take only healthy food. This trend is especially relevant among students whose diets consist mainly of cheaper buying and cooking faster. It is in the student's life that human health is formed for life. In recent years, many scientists have noted the rapid development of diseases of the digestive tract from students.

Aim. Assessment of a student's nutritional assessment. Identify factors that influence the factors that are the basis for the development of pathologies of the gastrointestinal tract among students.

Materials and methods. Study of scientific data on malnutrition and pathology of the gastrointestinal tract, distributed among students. Conducting questionnaires among students.

Result and discussion. Analysis of nutrition shows that the diet characterizes the emergence of consumption of live animals and easily digestible carbohydrates, which differentiate against certain fibers, vitamins (groups B, E, etc.), macroelements (Ca, etc.), trace elements. With the passing of a student's year, the health of himself is getting worse.

The level of gastrointestinal diseases in students is rather high. More than half of the respondents do not eat at all, but bring something to the university. Absolutely in all students, lunch is not an ordinary meal. More than half of respondents rarely take hot dishes or only take dinner. Almost all students who have breakfast in the morning prefer foods that contain a lot of fast carbs. More than a third of respondents use coffee or tea instead of breakfast, sometimes with a sandwich or tea. More than half prefer to eat in the dining room or buffet, about a quarter – in cafes or catering establishments. The order of half of respondents daily consumes semi-finished products. Almost nobody cares about the use of healthy food. Almost all students eat fast food every month. Only a small number of people do not use such food at all.The qualitative description of dietary models indicates a deficiency of protein in a large proportion of students.Almost all students are worried about the lack of money for food. Concerned by the growing popularity of fast-food products for students that contain flavors, dyes, modified ingredients, including sandwiches, chips, carbonated, sweet and energy drinks.The state of health significantly affects not only the composition of food, but also the diet. It is established that most students eat after 19.00, others – mostly at night.The analysis of symptoms characteristic of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract – complaints of pain and other abdominal abnormalities were presented in some, these complaints were combined with complaints of heartburn, blisters or severity in the stomach, complaints of stomach upset, complaints of constipation, complaints of diarrhea We also noted that 20% of students who filed complaints of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract had a bad habit, namely smoking.

Conclusions. Currently, due to prevailing socio-economic conditions, only a few people can be considered nutritionally balanced.The reason that a person rationally eats depends on his physical and mental development, the level of disability and life expectancy, as well as from the resistance of the organism to various adverse environmental influences.

1. High level of morbidity is explained by peculiarities of nutrition, social and industrial life.

2. To diseases of the gastrointestinal tract the most prone to people whose activities are associated with neuropsychiatric tension, especially in conjunction with irregular nutrition.

3. Among the expressed risk factors should include the level of family and material well-being, living conditions, mode and quality of food, alcohol abuse, smoking, uncontrolled use of drugs, stress, heredity.

4. The majority of students in the formation of their diet do not adhere to the principles of good nutrition, although almost everyone knows about the negative effects of unbalanced nutrition. The impossibility of correcting the diet is explained by the objective (lack of time) or subjective (the unwillingness to cook at home and the passion for «fast» food) reasons.

5. In this case, one third of the respondents have a diagnosed pathology of the digestive system and / or overweight.

RESULTS OF INTELLIGENCE ANALYSIS OF LONG-TERM CONSEQUENCES OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH CANCER OF THE THYROID GLAND

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Introduction. Medical informatics is the source of a large amount of data that can be used to improve knowledge and provide evidence to improve clinical and preventive care.

Medical informatics allows to receive new knowledge due to the modern processing of archival paper histories of illness, which are transformed into electronic massifs of formalized medical information.

Retrospective case-control studies, analyses the digitized data of the course and post-treatment screening of thyroid cancer patients (TBC).

Aim. The purpose of the work was to conduct intelligence analysis over the entire data array to reveal statistically significant relationships between catamnestic data of the anamnesis of patients and the course of the disease and the fact of the onset of delayed oncological consequences of the treatment of the disease.

Materials and methods. For formation of electronic arrays of catamnestic data used own software product – the Database of Patients system.

During work with base of catamnestic data 215 paper clinical records were analysed and selected information on the course of a disease of 68 patients for entering into the electronic database. Appearance of any malignant disease in 3 and more years after the carried-out treatment, or emergence of the remote therapeutic complications was selection criterion or.

Cancer (OH) had 33 patients, including: metastases of 19 people (58%); second crayfish – 7 people (21%); relapses -7 people (21%). Among the patients, there were 5 men (15%) and 28 women (85%). The age of the patients ranged from 23 to 62 years with a median of 42 years and an intercourt scale of $40 \div 59$ years. The total duration of radionuclide treatment of patients with OH was (medial) 37.5 months, during which patients received 4605 mBk of activity for 5 courses.

In relation to active group (patients with IT), for control group considered patients who had only therapeutic consequences (TON) – 35 people, 164 various therapeutic consequences. Behind sex composition, in group With TON there were 2 men (5%) and 33 women (95%). The age of patients lay within 13 68 years with a median 44 years. the general duration of radioactive treatment of patients with TON made (medial values) during which 30.0 months patients received 4685 mBk activities during 4 courses.

Statistical processing was carried out by methods of nonparametric statistics by means of the Statistica Basic Academic 13 for Windows software package.

Results and discussion. On the formed data array, an exploratory statistical analysis was conducted to identify all available statistically significant dependencies.

In the analysis of «ON» and only «TN» using the Mann-Whitney (CMU) criterion, two statistically significant dependencies were identified. Firstly, the existence of a link between the body mass index (BMI) calculated for Kettle and the appearance of OH in patients with OHD had a 1.2-fold increase in BMI for a similar indicator in patients with TN. In patients with thyroid gland without Interintervalent span, it belonged to the range of pre-feeding with a median value of 27 kg / m2, and in