

Conclusion. Thus, we have studied and analyzed the current standards of medical care for patients who have infective endocarditis and came to the conclusion that pharmacotherapy is aimed at eliminating the exciter of the disease.

PHARMACOTHERAPY OF VASCULAR DEMENTIA

Misan B.S.

Scientific supervisor: prof. Kireyev I.V.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
misanbogdan@gmail.com

Introduction. Vascular dementia is the second most common form of dementia after Alzheimer Disease (AD). The condition is not a single disease; it is a group of syndromes relating to different vascular mechanisms.

Aim. Study of protocols and standards of medical care of vascular dementia.

Materials and methods. We have reviewed and compared Medscape medical recommendations, Msdmanuals.

Results and discussion. Risk factors for vascular dementia include hypertension, smoking, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus, and cardiovascular and cerebrovascular disease. Vascular dementia is the second most common cause of dementia in the United States and Europe, but it is the most common form in some parts of Asia. The prevalence rate of vascular dementia is 1.5% in Western countries and approximately 2.2% in Japan. In Japan, vascular dementia accounts for 50% of all dementias that occur in individuals older than 65 years. In Europe, vascular dementia and mixed dementia account for approximately 20% and 40% of cases, respectively.

The mainstay of management of vascular dementia is the prevention of new strokes. This includes administering antiplatelet drugs and controlling major vascular risk factors. Aspirin has also been found to slow the progression of vascular dementia. Medical therapy options include antiplatelet and hemorheologic agents. Studies have shown antiplatelet agents are useful for preventing recurrent stroke. In vascular dementia, a pilot study showed that aspirin has positive effects on cognitive deficits. Other antiplatelet agents are ticlopidine and clopidogrel.

Improve flow properties of blood by lowering viscosity, improving erythrocyte flexibility, inhibiting platelet aggregation and thrombus formation, and suppressing leukocyte adhesion.

Neuroprotective drugs such as nimodipine, propentofylline, and posatirelin are currently under study and may be useful for vascular dementia.

Conclusions. Pharmacotherapy of drug-induced vascular dementia is pathogenetic and symptomatic therapy.

MODERN PHARMACOTHERAPY OF CHLAMYDIA INFECTION

Oleksiuk Ye.S.

Scientific supervisor: assoc. prof. Riabova O.O.
National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine
oleksiukelizaveta@gmail.com

Introduction. Chlamydia infection is a common infectious disease with a predominant lesion of the genitourinary system, related to sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), the caused by Chlamydia trachomatis. Also the microorganism can be detected in the conjunctiva and nasopharynx. Infection of newborns is transmitted by contact with infected maternal genitals. According to statistics, 100 million