

patients with OH-pre-obesity and obesity Class I with a median of 29.5 kg / m². Thus, excessive weight gain is a risk factor for prolongation of the process or the appearance of other cancers.

The second stage of the reconnaissance analysis was the study of statistically significant differences in the context of «neonocological effects», «prolongation of the process» (relapses or distant metastases) and «second relapse» (another nosological form).

Under such conditions, the relationship between the type of remote consequences and the stage of the process was statistically significant.

The analysis of the combination shows that in the majority of patients (21 individuals, 61.5%) who had prolongation of the process in the future, the 3rd stage of the process was diagnosed. In two other groups, the second one: in the group without cancer, 21 persons (58.85%), in the group with other tumors – 5 patients (71.43%).

The high statistical significance is the dependence of long-term consequences on the blood group of patients (CHP, $p = 0.017$). Most patients without OH had 2nd blood group, in patients with prolongation of the process the most numerous were 1st and 2nd blood groups, in patients with other cancers – the first group. Thus, patients with the first group of blood had worse results in terms of long-term consequences. The results obtained require a refinement on a larger sample.

Conclusions. Looking at the results of catamnestic data of 68 patients, we have patients with thyroid cancer: 33 people in remote terms had oncology, and 35 – only therapeutic effects. Dependences were found showing that higher BMI for Kettle had patients who, in remote terms after treatment, had ON, and the continued illness in remote terms was more characteristic of patients with stage 3 of the process, and the absence of OH and the appearance of other cancers – for patients with the second stage of the process and worse results in remote terms after special treatment had patients with the first group of blood.

Looking at the fact that there was a small sample size, the results obtained are inaccurate and require a re-examination, but with a larger sample.

STUDYING THE FEATURES OF THE MECHANISM OF DEVELOPMENT OF VARICOSE DISEASE AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ITS PHARMACOLOGICAL CORRECTION

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Introduction. Varicose disease is one of the diseases that have long been known to mankind. In the words of J. van der Stricht, varicose disease was «the price paid by mankind for the possibility of upright walking.» According to domestic and foreign statistics, 26–40% of women and 10–20% of men between the ages of 20 and 40 suffer from varicose disease. The medical and social significance of varicose disease is associated with its widespread prevalence, chronicity and disability of patients.

Aim. To study the peculiarities of the mechanism of the development of varicose disease and the principles of its pharmacological correction.

Materials and methods. Studied methods of research for varicose veins: phlebometry, phlebography, lymphography, rheovasography, capillaroscopy, ultrasound doppler.

Results and discussion. Varicose veins of the lower extremities is a polyetiological disease, in the genesis of which heredity, obesity, hormonal status disorders, pregnancy, lifestyle features, etc. matter. Current ideas about the mechanisms of damage to the vein walls in varicose disease are based on the phenomenon of leukocyte aggression and immune disorders. The main risk factors for venous thrombosis are increased hypercoagulation and stasis: the concentration of tissue plasminogen activator decreases, leading to a weakening of local fibrinolytic activity and an increase in the risk of spontaneous thrombosis with the development of acute thrombophlebitis. Complication of chronic venous insufficiency of the lower extremities – trophic ulcers. Conservative therapy is the leading treatment for acute and chronic venous pathology. Its effectiveness is determined entirely by a rational combination of pharmacological (anticoagulants, thrombolytics, disaggregants), compression and physiotherapeutic

agents. The goal of conservative therapy is to correct valvular insufficiency of the deep, saphenous and peripheral veins; improvement of microcirculation and tissue perfusion; stimulation of lymphatic drainage; inhibition of leukocyte activation and synthesis of inflammatory mediators.

Conclusions. Thus, high prevalence, rapid rejuvenation, as well as a significant number of relapses require modern diagnostics and adequate treatment of varicose veins, which is an important medical and social problem.

THE UBIQUITIN–PROTEASOME PROTEOLYTIC PATHWAY IN NORMAL AND DISEASE STATES

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Introduction. Proteolysis is essential for numerous developmental and physiological processes. However, dysregulation of protease activity underlies many diseases and pathological conditions, including cancer, inflammation and infection. In all tissues, the majority of intracellular proteins are degraded by the ubiquitin (Ub)–proteasome pathway (UPP).

Aim. Carry out an analytical review of the role of protein degradation by the ubiquitin–proteasome pathway in normal and disease states.

Materials and methods. Data analysis of literature and Internet sources.

Results and discussion. Cells contain multiple proteolytic systems to carry out the degradation process and complex regulatory mechanisms to ensure that the continual proteolytic processes are highly selective. The pathological states associated with the ubiquitin system can be classified into two groups: (a) those that result from loss of function-mutation in the ubiquitin system enzyme or in the recognition motif in the target substrate that lead to stabilization of certain proteins, and (b) those that result from gain of function-abnormal or accelerated degradation of the protein target. Studies that employ targeted inactivation of genes coding for specific ubiquitin system enzymes and substrates in animals can provide a more systematic view into the broad spectrum of pathologies that may result from aberrations in ubiquitin-mediated proteolysis. Therefore, excessive breakdown of cell constituents is prevented. Because the UPP is responsible for the turnover of so many different cellular proteins, there are critical mechanisms that regulate its function precisely. The importance of UPP lies in the circulation of transport proteins, in the presentation of antigens to the immune system, and in how uremia activates UPP, causing muscle depletion, because these functions are of particular interest to nephrology. However, the UPP also plays important roles in the regulation of other cellular functions, ranging from the control of the cell cycle to activities that promote cancer. Indeed, inhibitors of proteasome activity, the final component of the pathway, have emerged as novel chemotherapeutic agents.

Conclusions. Better understanding of the processes and identification of the components involved in the degradation of key regulatory proteins will lead to the development of mechanism-based drugs that will target specifically only the involved proteins.

MOLECULAR MECHANISMS OF AGING

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Introduction. Aging is a complex of various mechanisms at the molecular, cellular, organ and system levels, which lead to irreversible changes in organs and tissues with the extinction of body functions. Interest in the subject of aging does not diminish for many centuries. Although modern