

Materials and methods. Acute insulin deficiency of animals was caused by injection of antiinsulin serum at the dose of 3 ml on the animal. Researches were conducted on the 15 rabbits of species chinchilla mass 2,8 – 3,2 kg. The preparation for comparison was chosen the metformin at the dose of 50 mg/kg.

Results and discussions. The signs of the level of the glucose in the blood of the animals during injection of AUS of all experimental groups were raising. After 4 or 6 hours of experiment we observed expressed lowering of the level of the glucose in the blood of the animals, which were given the capsules «Hlifasolin» at the dose of 40 mg/kg to 25,5% and to 41,5 %, and in the group of animals, which were given metformin at the dose of 50 mg/kg to 13,6% and to 20,9% to index of the injection of AUS.

Conclusion. So, capsules «Hlifasolin» based on a thick bean extract after 2, 4, 6 and 8 hours of experiment showed expressed hypoglycemic action and dominated to action of preparation of comparison – metformin in 1,7; 1,9; 2,0 and 1,6 times respectively.

During the development of the autoimmune diabetes of rabbits capsules «Hlifasolin» have the action which is similar to insulin – connect autoinsulin bodies and release endogenous insulin. Determined expressed antihyperglycemic effect of the capsules «Hlifasolin» gives the opportunity for using these capsules for treatment of autoimmune diabetes.

BLOOD DONORS AS A SOCIAL PRACTICE

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Introduction. The problem of blood donation and the safety of donor blood and its components is one of the leading problems in the modern health system. For providing the state with blood and its components requires 40-60 donors per 1 thousand of population in accordance with the Directives of the European Parliament and the EU Council. While in Ukraine this indicator is 11.3 donations per 1 thousand of population. In particular, the reduction of donation in Ukraine is 1.6 times (compared with 2012) has led to deterioration in the provision of hospitals with blood components and blood products. The reasons for the reduction of donation should be considered: propaganda termination of donor at the national level, non-fulfillment of state guarantees on privileges, unsatisfied financing of blood services, as well as epidemic situation in some regions of Ukraine deterioration. However, the number of recipients is steadily growing that is connected with the growth of the wounded in the ATO zone. One of the main reasons that lead to a reduction of donation in Ukraine is low awareness of the donation impact. Blood and its components are also used for diagnostic and scientific purposes and for manufacturing of medical products. Therefore, the chosen theme is very relevant.

Aim. To establish experimentally possible positive and negative consequences by regular donations. To create a plan of action on possible solutions to the problem of increasing the number of donors in Ukraine by attracting young people (in particular students) to systematic donations and to popularize donations among population of Ukraine.

Materials and methods. At the first stage of the study a questionnaire among the students of the NUPh of the age of 18 was conducted and there 150 students were involved. The most important questions were the following: about the attitude to donation (positive, negative, neutral); about becoming a donor (yes or no); about knowing the positive and negative sides of the donations (including systematic).

At the second stage was a selection of volunteers. It was made to 3 groups (6 volunteers) in each: 1 group – volunteers who were in control group; group 2 – students who are permanent donors (staffed donors) and group 3 – students who were donated for the first time. Before beginning of donation in all experimental groups clinical analysis of blood and coagulograms were studied. These researches are mandatory in the examination donors. Then the volunteers gave the blood. In 60 days in all groups a second clinical examination of blood and coagulogram were conducted.

Results and discussion. According to the results of the survey it was established that among surveyed students, only 8% (12 students) participated in donation. Among all the surveyed, 64% (96 students) of participants have a positive attitude towards donors, 90.6% (87 students) among them are ready to become

donors. 9.4% (9 students) of them do not want to become donors, because they believe that they can become infected during the manipulation (33.3%); some of them are afraid of manipulations and hospitals (44.4%); 22.3% of students have health contraindications. As for questions about the positive and negative aspects of donations in all interviewed there were quite similar responses. In particular positive effects of donation: assistance to people, cash compensation for blood surrender, blood renewal, cleanses the body, find out the blood group and do a blood test for free. From the negative sides there were indicated: possible infection, weakness and feeling bad right after the blood is delivered, pain during the time carrying out manipulations. So, we can assume that the development of donation depends on awareness of the population.

In the analysis of clinical examination of blood it was found that in groups 2 and 3 it was a slight increase of erythrocyte amount in normal hemoglobin concentration in comparison with the control group of volunteers. In staffed donor groups (group 2) there were a decrease of lymphocytes and monocytes number. It indicating a certain exhaustion and their constancy of immunological status is compensated by increased content neutrophils.

In the examination of coagulograms it was found that in the 2 group of donors there was increased number of platelets – "training" of thrombopoiesis and decreased coagulation linkage of hemostasis due to systematic extraction of plasma proteins for blood coagulation. So, coagulation hemostasis is compensated by cellular mechanism blood coagulation increase.

Conclusions. After survey it was found low awareness about the benefits of donations among young people. Therefore, we can assume that the development of donation depends on the awareness of the population, which can be possible by improving of the legislative framework and the organizational-methodical maintenance of donor movements in the regions of the state.

In the research of blood and hemostasis it was not found facts about the deterioration of health in people who had given the blood.

CHOLESTATIC DISEASES OF THE LIVER, ITS PATHOGENETIC BASES AND METHODS OF PHARMACOLOGICAL CORRECTION

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Introduction. The increase in the average age of women in Ukraine and the world determines the relevance of the pharmacological correction of pathological changes of climacteric nature in a woman's body. As pathogenetic therapy of climacteric disorders, hormone replacement therapy (HRT) is used. But a significant disadvantage of HRT are serious side effects: intrahepatic cholestasis, increased thrombus formation, peripheral edema. Intrahepatic cholestasis is a serious pathology of the hepatobiliary tract and its pharmacological correction is a complex and important therapeutic problem.

Aim. Analysis of the pathogenetic mechanisms of the cholestatic liver disease development and the possibility of its pharmacological correction with herbal preparations.

Materials and methods. Analytical research according to foreign literary sources.

Results and discussion. In the pathogenesis of cholestasis syndrome, an important role is played by dysfunction of the basolateral and canalicular hepatocyte membranes. Estrogen preparations have a significant effect on the enzymes of cholesterol biosynthesis and bile acids, which is accompanied by a decrease in the content of phospholipids in the hepatocyte membrane and adversely affect its fluidity. Violations of hepatobiliary transport are also manifested, which are caused by mutations in the genes of transporter proteins and acquired dysfunctions of the transport systems causing a violation of canalicular or cholangiocyte secretion.

Conclusions. The analysis of literature data indicates a significant relevance of minimizing the toxic effects of estrogen preparations of HRT on liver cells. This task can be achieved by using hepatoprotective drugs that have a normalizing effect on the ratio of the bile components and have a pronounced antioxidant effect. Herbal preparations that are characterized by a multifactorial complex action are most appropriate for these characteristics.