SMALL DEVELOPMENTAL ANOMALIES; THEIR FEATURES IN SOME MULTIFACTORIAL DISEASES

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In different historical periods, people with developmental disorders and small developmental abnormalities (SDA) were considered either «a product of evil forces» or «saints». Various theories were put forward, such as the anthropological theory of C. Lambroso, which led to the forced sterilization of the so-called «degenerative types». But gradually the view of this problem has changed, and now most researchers are studying SDA from the standpoint of their role in the occurrence and course of diseases of different etiology.

Adverse exogenous and endogenous factors can make significant changes in the development of organs and systems of the body and leads to the formation of congenital malformations. Insignificant intensity of environmental factors or their action at the moments adjacent to the «critical periods» of embryonic development of the organism, entails the formation of the so-called «small» malformations.

In clinical genetics and syndromology, SDA is a fairly important diagnostic sign, which may indicate a high probability of complex morphogenesis disorders in the form of congenital malformations that require special diagnosis, and, at times, surgical intervention. The diagnostic value of SDA is quite diverse, and it is crucial to take into account their number.

Materials and methods: 119 adolescent with the hypothalamic syndrome of puberty (gr. I), 43 children, whose parents had experienced radiation impact in childhood and adolescence, owing to the Chernobyl disaster (gr. II), 41 children under 3 with an impaired psychomotor development (gr. III), and 60 children of the control group took part in the study. The authors used the scheme, developed in the department of clinical genetics and ultrasound diagnosis of Kharkiv Medical Academy of Postgraduate Education (KMAPE), Merks N. M. classification.

Results and discussion. More than 6 SDA have been registered in the examined children. A higher SDA concentration in the cranio-facial area has been revealed in the patient from gr. II and gr. III.

Conclusions. More then 6 SDA have been registered in our patient significantly more often, an average level of stigmatization (7-10 SDA) has been observed mainly in children of the groups under investigation. The revealed spectrum of SDA can testify to the congenital or acquired defects in collagen biosynthesis, and, as a consequence, to the connective tissue dysfunction.

CLINICAL AND LABORATORY STUDIES OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS

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Introduction. Nowadays, the problem of bone and muscular pathology is at the center of attention of the world scientific community. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a severe chronic inflammatory disease that affects from 0,5 to 2% of people worldwide (women are 5 times more likely to be ill than men).

Despite the large number of scientific papers on etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations of pharmacotherapy of rheumatoid arthritis, the method of laboratory diagnosis at early stages of the disease that would be available and the most diagnostically significant is given insufficient attention.

Aim. To analyses of scientific works from the problems of clinical laboratory diagnostics of rheumatoid arthritis.

Materials and methods. The following methods were used: theoretical analysis, study of scientific literary sources.