

Results and discussion. Sublingual immunotherapy (SLIT) has recently emerged as an effective and safe alternative route to deliver immunotherapy. The use of the sublingual method of immunotherapy leads to the fact that the allergen for a long time comes into contact with the vast surface of the oropharyngeal Waldeyer ring (palatine and pharyngeal tonsils, lateral pharyngeal ridges, numerous granules of the oral mucosa), which in turn are connected through the lymphatic vessels with the system lymph nodes of the neck, submandibular region and trachea. When an allergen is swallowed with saliva, the lymphatic system of the digestive tract is also involved in the immunological process – Peyer's patches and others. Getting further into the blood, the allergen involves the system with the participation of T- and B-lymphocytes in the immune process. Clones of lymphocytes of immunological memory are formed, which prepare the patient's body for an effective protective immunological response. Thus, application of the allergen to the mucous membrane of the mouth and respiratory tract stimulates both local and general immunity. SLIT ensures good tolerance of medicinal doses of drugs; the possibility of achieving very high course doses of the allergen; low risk of developing anaphylactic reactions; no risk of transmission of life-threatening infections that exists with injecting drugs; saving the time of the doctor and the patient; high adherence to treatment on the part of patients.

Conclusions. Thus, intra-oral allergen delivery to the sublingual mucosa has been proven to be safe and effective. SLIT is widely accepted by most allergists as an alternative to conventional subcutaneous immunotherapy.

HEMOLYTIC JAUNDICE SYMPTOMS, CAUSES AND DIAGNOSIS

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Introduction. Jaundice is often a symptom of a wide range of diseases of the blood system, liver, biliary tract and gastrointestinal tract. More than 400 reasons are known that cause a pathological increase in the content of bilirubin in the blood plasma.

Aim. The purpose of this literature research was to study the literature data concerning hemolytic jaundice symptoms, causes and diagnosis. For this research we used PubMed, which is one of the most popular free search engines about medicine and biomedical journal literature.

Materials and methods. Using search engine PubMed, we processed information of more than 100 scientific works from the period 2001-2021 years. After entering keywords “hemolytic jaundice” there were 43 046 positions, the next step was to add search terms “hemolytic jaundice symptoms”, “hemolytic jaundice causes and diagnosis” and limit the time period because the PubMed offers users numerous powerful search filters.

Results and discussion. Hemolytic (pre-hepatic) jaundice occurs as a result of increased hemolysis and is not associated with liver damage. The body does not have time to utilize bilirubin, which is formed from heme, which causes an increase in its level in the blood. As a result of hyperbilirubinemia, yellowness of the skin and mucous membranes is noted. The reasons leading to this condition may be hemolytic poisons (phenylhydrazine, arsenic hydrogen, snake venom, etc.), congenital and hereditary abnormalities of erythrocytes and hemoglobin, damage to erythrocytes by various toxins and microorganisms, autoimmune damage to erythrocytes after transfusion of incompatible blood group. The hemoglobin released during hemolysis as a result of redox transformation turns into bilirubin, which is formed in such a large amount that it does not have time to be metabolized and excreted by the liver.

The basic way of diagnosis evaluation are laboratory tests. These include bilirubin tests: the high level of unconjugated bilirubin compared to level of conjugated bilirubin suggests hemolytic jaundice, also it is rational to determine erythrocytes and hemoglobin levels in blood.

Conclusions. The main reason for the hemolytic jaundice symptoms manifestation is the indirect bilirubin significant level. There are several factors that can contribute to hemolytic jaundice development: hereditary defects in erythrocytes and hemoglobin; the presence of toxins or pathogens; extensive heart attacks or hemorrhages; mechanical damage of erythrocytes in the vessels.

ALLERGIC REACTIONS TO MEDICINES AND THEIR PREVENTION

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Introduction. Along with the creation of new compounds and standardization of treatment of many diseases, the prevalence of side effects of drugs is progressively increasing, and, accordingly, drug allergies. Drug allergies are defined as an adverse reaction (allergic reaction, hypersensitivity) under conditions of adequate and proper