



НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ  
З МІЖНАРОДНОЮ УЧАСТЮ,  
присвячена 100-річчю з дня народження  
І. Г. ГЕРЦЕНА



# СУЧАСНІ ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ТА ПРАКТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ КЛІНІЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

(для студентів та молодих вчених)

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**Тези доповідей**



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**С 91** **Сучасні** теоретичні та практичні аспекти клінічної медицини (для студентів та молодих вчених) : наук.-практ. конф. з міжнар. участю, присвячена 100-річчю з дня народження І. Г. Герцена. Одеса, 27–28 квітня 2017 року : тези доп. — Одеса : ОНМедУ, 2017. — 210 с.  
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У тезах доповідей науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю студентів та молодих вчених, присвяченої 100-річчю з дня народження професора І. Г. Герцена, подаються стислі відомості щодо результатів наукової роботи, виконаної учасниками конференції.

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offer the acquisition of technical skills in a safe setting which could be translatable to the OR. The endoscopy modules include both diagnostic and therapeutic options for a variety of pathologies. The learning outcomes can be measured in different behavioral categories: economy of movement; performance time; error rates, and global progress rating.

**Conclusion.** Simulation-based training can lead to demonstrable benefits of surgical skills in the OR environment and clinical settings. The received feedback suggests that simulation-based training is an effective way to teach endoscopy and laparoscopic surgery skills, increase translation of laparoscopic surgery skills to the OR, and increase patient safety; however, more research should be conducted to determine if and how simulation can become a part of surgical curriculum.

#### DOMAINS OF HUMAN SPERMATOZOA HSPA2 PROTEIN

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Hyaluronic acid (HA) is a glycosaminoglycan present in the extracellular matrix of cumulus oophorus around the oocyte that proves to play the important role in natural human fertilization. The principles of this essay are: (1) the expression of the protein HspA2, which indicates sperm maturation; (2) cytoplasmic membrane remodeling, which is responsible for the formation of sperm binding sites for the *zona pellucida* of oocytes and for HA binding sites. HspA2 is a testis-enriched member of the 70 kDa heat shock protein family that promotes the folding, transport, and assembly of protein complexes and has been positively correlated with *in vitro* fertilization success. It was suggested that immature spermatozoa present low HspA2 levels, fail to undergo cytoplasmic membrane remodeling and consequently are unable to bind to HA. Structure and biochemical properties of HspA2-protein are not fully explored. The aim of researching was to explore HspA2 biochemical properties and to create the model of HspA2 structure using bioinformatics methods.

Protein domains and biochemical properties of HspA2 were researched by delta-BLAST online program. HspA2 protein structure was calculated by SWISS-MODEL web-server. According to delta-BLAST online program HspA2 consists of 4 domains: 1) Hsp70, 2) PRK00290, 3) Chaperone protein DnaK.

HspA2 protein structure was calculated by SWISS-MODEL web-server. Coordinates which are conserved between the target and the template are copied from the template to the model. Insertions and deletions are remodeled using a fragment library. Side chains are then rebuilt. Finally, the geometry of the resulting model is regularized by using a force field. In case loop modeling with ProMod-II does not give

satisfactory results, an alternative model is built with MODELLER.

#### TO STUDY THE COGNITIVE DISORDERS IN PATIENTS OF YOUNG AGE WHO SUFFERED FROM BRAIN STROKE

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**Aim:** to study the cognitive disorders in patients of young age who suffered from brain stroke.

**Objectives.** 1. To assess the state of cognitive functions in young patients who have suffered from brain stroke and patients with vascular disease without stroke in anamnesis.

2. Identification of patients of cognitive decline at earlier stages and their correction.

3. To identify cognitive deficits used short scale mental status Mini Mental State Examination.

**Materials and methods.** Under our supervision there were 2 groups of patients with 18 patients each: group 1 — patients with a history of cerebral ischemic stroke under 50 years old and group 2 — patients with vascular disorders without stroke. All patients were examined neurological status and the status of cognitive function on a scale MMSE (in the first group twice: before the treatment with the use of Cerebrolysin and after).

**Results.** It is noted that the group of post-stroke patients had moderate (50%), medium (38.9%) and expressed (11.1%) cognitive impairment 3 months after stroke to 27.6±1.4; in the second group rate of 29.1±1.0 (by the scale MMSE). After the therapy (Cerebrolysin by 20.0 MLM intravenously for 20 days) indicators by the scale MMSE increased on average by 1.7 points.

**Conclusions.** At persons of young age after suffering a stroke develop cognitive impairment of varying severity; the use of drugs with metabolic and neurotrophic action improves the performance of neuropsychological status, thereby increasing the efficiency of motor rehabilitation.

Insights:

1. Brain stroke — the cause of cognitive impairment in patients of the main group. The study of the neuropsychological status of all patients with stroke allows you to identify early cognitive impairment.

2. Early identification of cognitive impairment allows you to apply a differentiated approach to therapy in the recovery period. Inclusion in the treatment of the preparation with neurotrophic and metabolic action Cerebrolysin significantly reduces cognitive dysfunction, as confirmed by the diagnostics by the scale MMSE.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF THE COMPLIMENTS ON THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF THE FOREIGN STUDENTS IN MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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The character of the teacher communication with students plays an important role not only in establish-

ing of interpersonal contacts, but also in raising the level of assimilation of knowledge and skills in the subject. Compliments and praise for the academic success of the student are an effective means of contributing to increase in motivation, concernment in the subject and achieve educational excellence. The experiment at the Department of Language Training of ZSMU had aim to find out the students attitude to compliments from their teachers and determine the effect of praise on further progress in learning.

A questionnaire was made, based on which a group of 100 foreign students of the first, second and third courses shared their experience on receiving a compliment from their teachers.

The results were based upon the students answering the questionnaire, out of 100 students 81 said that they love getting compliments from their teachers, as compliments helped them improve in their academics. 13 of them answered compliments make them lazier and overconfident. 6 students felt compliments should be received only sometimes. It is interesting that 1 student received a compliment even though he didn't performed well. 8 students answered they never received a compliment and 85 students answered they like their teachers to compliment more than to criticize, whereas 15 answered that both complimenting and criticizing must be done on an equal scale.

The most persuasive and strongest finding of the study is that receiving compliment with a descriptive feed back specific to individual work is critical to improvement, however if the students received a compliment for their work the negative effect was ameliorated. Overall students who received compliment even though they had a bad performance, improved their academics and showed a positive attitude and behaviour.

To conclude, teachers' compliments are an effective means in teaching and education, which can help establish a harmonious teacher-student relationship, create an agreeable teaching atmosphere and promote students healthy growth.

## PREVENTION OF FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS OF THE LIVER IN EXPERIMENTAL DIABETES IN RATS

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Today there are about 347 million people with diabetes in the world. The liver is among the target organs that suffer the most. The number of patients increases every year. Ukraine is the first in the rate of growth of diabetes in Europe. While is no radical remedies for diabetes liver.

Our goal was to explore the preventive effect of traditional medicinal plants of the functional state of the liver in diabetes type 2.

We used by the following materials and methods. All experimental animals were divided into 3 groups: 1 — intact, 2 — rats which were simulated diabetes, 3 — rats which were exposed the preventive diabetes herbal remedies in the form of decoction (2 ml dilu-

tion 1:10). Total 30 rats. 10 animals in each group. The animals were taken out of experiment by decapitation under light ether anesthesia. The activity of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST) were evaluated and standardized by Raytman and Frencl methods. The activity of gamma glutamyltransferase (GGT) shows us the state of the endoplasmic reticulum of hepatocytes.

Results of our experiment showed that GGT activity, which grew 2 times in experimental diabetes, decreased by 37% in the group with the prevention of diabetes in compared untreated animals. ALT level increased 1/5 times in the group with diabetes in compared intact animals, while prophylactic administration of herbal remedy reduced these indexes to 35% in the group with the prevention of diabetes in compared the intact animals without correction. AST level that was higher in diabetes by 18% in compared intact animal group decreased by 21% in the prophylactic group as compared to animals that are not administered medicines. We considered that diabetes significantly violated the function of the liver. The level of enzyme GGT, ALT, AST which grew significantly in modeling disease, highly decreased after the preventive using of herbal remedy.

## LOW-FIDELITY SIMULATOR AS AN ACCESSIBLE TOOL IN SURGICAL EDUCATION

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Today simulation mannequins are used in world practice for training of specialists in various areas, including laparoscopic surgery. In many universities in developed countries simulation training is already mandatory in the curriculum among students, residents and doctors confirming their qualifications. This ensures a high safety in training, both for the patient and the physician.

**Aim:** to develop a simulator (low-fidelity) that allows to fulfill the necessary skills in laparoscopic surgery at minimal costs.

**Methods.** In May 2016 at the "Educational-innovation center for physicians' practical training" of ONMedU the simulator was created and tested by 30 physicians-general surgeons with experience in laparoscopic surgery, and the 36 general surgery residents who had no experience in performing such operations, but passed the theoretical part.

**Results.** At first the simulator was tested by surgeons, and then was used for practical skills training. Residents had several surveys, which showed actual level of their practical skills.

**Conclusions.** Simulator surveys show that our work was highly evaluated by physicians, the mannequin requires further testing. It's useful for practicing doctors and residents as well.

The advantages of this simulator:

- accessibility;
- clear visualization;
- the ability to perform a training of laparoscopic skills (cholecystectomy, appendectomy).

## ЗМІСТ

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