



**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
ЗАПОРІЗЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**

**НАУКОВЕ ТОВАРИСТВО СТУДЕНТІВ, АСПІРАНТІВ, ДОКТОРАНТІВ І  
МОЛОДИХ ВЧЕНИХ**

## **ЗБІРНИК ТЕЗ ДОПОВІДЕЙ**

**НАУКОВОЇ КОНФЕРЕНЦІЇ СТУДЕНТІВ ЗДМУ**

**«ДОСЯГНЕННЯ СУЧАСНОЇ МЕДИЧНОЇ ТА  
ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНОЇ НАУКИ – 2020»**

**ЗА ПІДСУМКАМИ РОБОТИ У НАУКОВИХ ГУРТКАХ КАФЕДР ЗДМУ  
on-line**

**16 грудня 2020 р.**



**м. Запоріжжя**

## **ЛЮБИ ДРУЗИ!**

*З радістю повідомляємо вам, що 16.12.2020 в Запорізькому державному медичному університеті була проведена наукова конференція студентів «Досягнення сучасної медичної та фармацевтичної науки – 2020». У цьому збірнику викладені матеріали, які дозволяють узагальнити досягнуті результати науково-дослідних робіт студентів і магістрів усіх факультетів і спеціальностей, виконані під керівництвом викладачів в 2019/20 навчальному році. Представлені роботи присвячені фундаментальній та клінічній медицині, фармації, стоматології, лабораторній діагностиці, ерготерапії, а також правовим і гуманітарним аспектам медицини і фармації. Тези робіт рекомендовані до опублікування Оргкомітетом і відповідними секціями науково-практичної конференції.*

# ОРГАНІЗАЦІЙНИЙ КОМІТЕТ

## **Голова оргкомітету:**

ректор ЗДМУ, проф. Колесник Ю.М.

## **Заступники голови:**

проф. Туманський В.О., проф. Бєленічев І.Ф.

## **Члени оргкомітету:**

доц. Авраменко М.О., проф. Візір В.А., доц. Моргунцова С.А., доц. Шаравара Л.П., ас. Земляний Я.В., доц. Бурега Ю.О., доц. Бірюк І.А., д.біол.н., доц. Павлов С.В., ст. викл. Абросімов Ю.Ю., голова студентської ради Турчиненко В.В.

## **Секретаріат:**

доц. Іваненко Т.В., ст. викл. Борсук С.О., ас. Вакула Д.О., ас. Данилюк М.Б., ас. Данукало М.В., ас. Дічко Г.О., ас. Котенко М.С., ас. Курілець Л.О., ас. Чернявський А.В., студенти Безверхий А.А., Лихасенко О.Ф., Моргунцов В.О., Москалюк А.С, Федоров А.І.

# **THE EFFECTS OF TRANSCRANIAL MAGNETIC STIMULATION ON THE MANIFESTATIONS OF MOTOR SYMPTOMS IN PATIENTS WITH PARKINSON'S DISEASE STAGE II**

Aravitska Dj. N.

Scientific supervisor: MD, associate professor A.V. Demchenko

Department of Family Medicine, Therapy, Cardiology and Neurology FPE

**Introduction:** Parkinson's disease (PD) is a chronic progressive neurodegenerative disease manifested by a combination of hypokinesia with rigidity, rest tremor and postural instability, as well as a wide range of non-motor symptoms (mental, cognitive, autonomic, sensory, etc.). Nowadays, transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMC) of the brain is increasingly used as an additional method of therapy of neurological diseases, especially in PD-patients.

**The aim of the study:** to determine the effectiveness of TMS treatment in patients with PD stage II according to the assessment of the Scale for Outcomes in Parkinson's disease – Motor Function (SPES/SCOPA Motor) of the International Parkinson and Movement Disorder Society.

**Materials and methods:** 20 patients (12 women and 8 men) with PD stage II according to Hoehn-Yar were examined. The age of patients ranged from 52 to 73 years (mean age  $66.9 \pm 4.5$  years). All patients additionally to basic PD therapy were prescribed a course of therapeutic TMS sessions according to the protocol in zones C3, C4 and Cz of the brain with a pulse rate in the series of 5 Hz for 8 minutes, which was 10 sessions per course. During the study, patients were examined twice (at the beginning of treatment and after 10-12 days (at the end of therapeutic TMS sessions) according to the following scheme: clinical and neurological examination, neuropsychological testing on the SPES/SCOPA Motor scale.

**The results:** the overall score on the scale of SPES/SCOPA Motor in the examined patients at the beginning of the course of therapeutic TMS was  $10.9 \pm 1.2$  points, and after the end of the course of TMS revealed a significant decrease in score to  $6.9 \pm 1.4$  points ( $p < 0.05$ ). In the clinical picture of patients, mild rest tremor with an amplitude  $< 1$  cm was observed in 12 of 20 patients, and moderate rest tremor with an amplitude of 1 to 4 cm was detected in 8 of 20 patients. After the course of TMS in 15 of 20 patients the manifestations of rest tremor decreased, of which in 8 patients the tremor decreased from moderate (amplitude from 1 to 4 cm) to mild (amplitude  $< 1$  cm). Twelve of the 20 patients had decreased muscle rigidity, and 15 of the 20 patients had improved gait and bradykinesia.

**Conclusion:** in patients with PD II stage after a course of therapeutic TMS with a site of stimulation in the primary motor cortex, there was a significant decrease in the overall score on the SPES/SCOPA Motor scale, which was clinically manifested in the improvement of motor disorders.

## **CLINICAL CHARACTERISTIC OF SHINGLES IN ADULT**

El Kandoussi S., 5 course, 4a group

Scientific supervisor: Associate Professor, Onishchenko Tatyana Evgenivna

Department of Infection disease

**The aim of the work** is to analyze the clinical course of shingles in adult patients according to the municipal institution "Regional Infectious Clinical Disease Hospital" of the Zaporizhzhia Regional Council.

**Material and methods.** The study included 50 patients with shingles, ages from 27 to 85 years and averaging 66.5 [55.0; 77,0] years. Men were 19 (38.0 %), women – 31 (62.0 %). All patients underwent traditional laboratory and instrumental examinations. All patients were screened for detection of HIV antibodies in the blood and had negative results.

**Results.** In most patients with shingles was dominated moderate (70.0%) course of the disease, with presence of prodromal period (68.3%), appearance of a polymorphic rash in the projection of the affected dermatomes, intoxication (20.0%), asthenovegetative, pain syndromes in the projection of rashes, paresthesias (31.4%), pustulation (62.9%). Severe course was characterized by the presence of prodrome, intoxication, asthenovegetative, pain syndromes, paresthesias and pustulation in all (100%) patients ( $p < 0.05$ ). Localized (84.0%), disseminated (10.0%) and generalized (6.0%) forms of shingles were registered in patients. The recurrent course was in 8.0% of patients. Complications developed in most patients with moderate (62.8%) and in all (100%) patients with severe course of the disease, and were represented by ophthalmic lesions (31.4% vs. 66.6%, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ), addition of secondary bacterial infection (22.8% vs. 13.3%, respectively,  $p > 0.05$ ), development of toxic hepatitis (11.4% vs. 40.0%, respectively,  $p < 0.05$ ). Only in patients with severe course, lesions of the nervous system with the development of Ramsey-Hunt syndrome (20.0%) and serous meningitis (40.0%) were registered. The generalized form of shingles developed in 3 (6.0%) patients and was characterized by an extremely severe course of the disease, with the development of serous meningitis (3), Ramsey-Hunt syndrome (1), lesions of the mucous membranes of the eyes, ears, oropharynx and the development of subacute conjunctivitis (1), otitis (1), stomatitis (1), addition of a secondary bacterial infection (2).

**Conclusions.** Shingles in adults was mostly (70.0%) moderate course with recurrence in 8.0% of patients. Severe course, in contrast to moderate, was associated with more frequent occurrence of prodrome ( $p < 0,05$ ), characterized by pustulation of rash elements ( $p < 0,05$ ), pain in the projection of the affected dermatomes ( $p < 0,05$ ), generalization of the process (20.0%), development of neurological complications (60.0%), more frequent formation of ophthalmic ( $p < 0,05$ ) and visceral ( $p < 0,05$ ) complications.

## **FEATURES OF TUBERCULOSIS COURSE IN PATIENTS WITH TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT FAILURE WITH CONCOMITANT PATHOLOGY**

Kothapalli M. K.

II international faculty, 6th course

Scientific supervisor: PhD, associate professor R.M. Yasinskyi

Phthisiology and pulmonology department

**Aim.** To determine the features of the disease course in tuberculosis treatment failure patients with comorbidities.

**Materials and methods.** We examined 62 patients with tuberculosis treatment failure, who were treated in Zaporizhzhia regional phthisio-pulmonological clinical centre during last 3 years. Patients were divided in 2 groups. 1 group includes 31 patients, who have concomitant pathology, 2 group – 31 patients without diagnosed comorbidities. Patients weren't differ in age and gender,  $p > 0,05$ . Clinical, radiological, laboratory examinations took place in all patients according national guides. Statistical estimation was made with program software "STATISTICA for Windows 13.0".