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SECTION OF EXPERIMENTAL MEDICINE СЕКЦІЯ ЕКСПЕРИМЕНТАЛЬНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

HEART-VASCULAR SYSTEM REGULATORY MECHANISMS ASSESSMENT IN FOREIGN STUDENTS

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Relevance: Heart-vascular pathology places the 2nd position after hemostasiopathies on morbidity among the adult. That is why its prevention represents important task of modern society.

Aim of research: To gain this goal heart-vascular system state assessment new physiological methods are proposed. Robinson's index, Ruffe's and Martine-Kushelevsky's probes, Waldfogel's or orthostatic probe, respiratory arrhythmia and such tests on autonomic reactivity assessment as Abrams', Erben's, Dagnini-Ashner's, Chermak's probes (dealing to cardiac-vascular systems state assessing as well) are applied. Grote's formula and health co-efficiency, Kerdo's index are used as well. They give valuable information about human adaptation and allow assessing the autonomic nervous system state in parallel. It is worthy to mention additionally that every 2nd-3rd person nowadays has vegetative-vascular dystonia and it is rather difficult or even practically impossible to treat such patients because of varying clinical picture due to practically every cell probable involvement into pathological reaction. Foreign students' adaptation is worse abroad than at home and any educational establishment should create comfortable conditions for their best adaptation.

Materials and methods: Our work aim was assessing the heart-vascular system condition with the probes among mentioned above which allow characterizing this system state and its autonomic regulation. Our tasks were to perform Dagnini-Ashner's and Chermak's probes, to assess respiratory arrhythmia in the 2nd-year foreign students from far and near abroad. We used these probes as the investigative methods. In norm both probes are depressor (accompanied by pulse retardation) and there is pulse acceleration during inspiration and pulse retardation during expiration - physiological respiratory arrhythmia.

Results: Dagnini-Ashner's reflex performance showed following results: the Uzbeks demonstrated depressor reaction and no pulse changes (in the students from South), Jordanians – depressor reaction while Mauritians – the pressor (paradoxal) one. Chermak's reflex show results: the Turkmens – depressor and pressor (paradoxal), Uzbeks – depressor both in people from South and from middle parts, Jordanians – first depressor, then expressed pulse arrhythmia with further depressor character, Egyptians and Palestinians – depressor and pressor (approximately 50% to 50%), Ugandans – pressor (paradoxal), Indians – depressor with expressed arrhythmia. As for respiratory arrhythmia it was expressed maximally in the Mauritians, Jordanians and Indians.

Conclusions: Thus, there are ethnic differences in heart-vascular system activity regulatory mechanisms particularly the ones from autonomic nervous system side and there is a tendency to have autonomic nervous system opposite reactions with the differences in the students from various countries and even among ones from one country different parts.

Key words: foreign students, Dagnini-Ashner's and Chermak's probes, respiratory arrhythmia.

PREVALENCE OF PATHOLOGICAL SAMPLES IN URINE IN POPULATION WITH HIGH RISK OF BALKAN ENDEMIC NEPHROPATHY

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Relevance: Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is a worldwide public health problem. CKD screening means looking for early kidney disease in people who are not already known to have it. Increased risks for CKD were defined as people with: Diabetes, High blood pressure, people older than 60 years, or a family history of CKD. Proteinuria and asymptomatic microscopic haematuria is a powerful marker of the presence of CKD and the risk of progression. Proteinuria is the most important and frequent of these markers. Proteinuria is therefore important both for the identification of kidney damage and for guiding