

failure, cerebral coma. In 25% of patients with repeated malaria disease in history, the disease is mild. All patients received etiotropic, pathogenetic therapy and were discharged with recovery. Thus, visit of endemic regions of malaria, lack of chemoprophylaxis are risk factors and severe course of the disease.

THE RESULTS OF USING SCLERAL CONTACT LENSES IN PATIENTS WITH KERATOCONUS IN POSTOPERATIVE PERIOD

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Department of ophthalmology Clinic of modern ophthalmology «VISUS» Relevance. Correction of refractive errors, especially irregular astigmatism in patients with keratoconus who were operated by the method of polymerization of cornea (Corneal cross lincing (CCL), is an urgent problem in modern ophthalmology. Using the standard tools of optical correction (glasses, soft contact lenses) couldn't improve the corrected visual acuity in these patients, which determined the necessity of studying the outcome of using scleral contact lenses (SCL) in the postoperative period. Aim of research. To study the effectiveness of using SCL in patients who were operated due to keratoconus with refractive errors, including irregular astigmatism. Materials and methods. We performed the analysis using SCL in 21 keratoconus patients (25 eyes) by the CCL method, aged 18 to 40 years ($28 \pm 3,5$), 12 men (14 eyes, 56%) and 9 females (eyes 11, 34%). All patients had refractive error and irregular astigmatism and were observed for one year on the background of using SCL. Treatment efficiency was recorded according to visometry, optical coherence tomography (Visant OCT). Results. All patients had improvement in their visual acuity. Before using SCL visual acuity ranged from 0.01 to 0.3, representing an average of $0,15 \pm 0,05$. After using SCL, corrected visual acuity was $0,65 \pm 0,15$. In all cases there were no features of planting of SCL according to the data of optical coherence tomography. In one case, there was erosion of cornea on one eye due to breaking the rules of using lenses by this patient, there were no other complications. Conclusions. The use of SCL is highly effective method for optical correction in patients operated concerning keratoconus, it enabled us to achieve a highly corrected visual acuity , proving the ineffectiveness of other methods of correction.

BRONCHIAL TUBERCULOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH NEWLY DIAGNOSED TUBERCULOSIS TREATMENT FAILURE FEATURES

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Aim: To evaluate the bronchial tuberculosis features in patients with newly diagnosed tuberculosis treatment failure according to clinical, radiological and bacteriological changes. Materials and methods. 49 patients with newly diagnosed tuberculosis treatment failure were analyzed. Patients were divided into 2 groups. The 1-st group included 15 patients with bronchial tuberculosis; the 2-nd group had 44 patients without bronchial tuberculosis. Anamnesis, clinical course features, X-ray and bacteriological examination data were evaluated. Results. It was determined that in patients with bronchial tuberculosis the duration of symptoms of the disease was less than 3 months in most patients (10 % of patients in comparison with patients without bronchial tuberculosis: 38,2 %, ($0,05 < p < 0,1$)). It was found that the body mass index was greater in patients of the 2-nd group: $19,5 \pm 0,3 \text{ kg/m}^2$ in comparison with $21,6 \pm 1,4 \text{ kg/m}^2$ in 1-st group, ($p < 0,05$). It was founded from anamnesis, that smokers predominated in group 2: 97,7 % versus 66,7 %, ($p < 0,005$). Among 1-st group patients the proportion of limited lung lesions was 33,3%, among 2-nd group – only 4,5 %, ($p < 0,05$). There was a tendency to larger destruction size in 2-nd group patients: 54,5 % of patients had destruction size $\geq 4 \text{ cm}$ in comparison with 26,7 % of 1-st group patients ($0,05 < p < 0,1$). Conclusions: Patients with newly diagnosed tuberculosis treatment failure who have bronchial lesions are less likely to smoke cigarettes; they used hospitalized earlier; more often than patients without bronchial lesions have a limited pulmonary process with smaller sizes of destruction in the lungs.