

части добавляли изотонический раствор хлорида натрия (контрольная группа), к другой части добавляли такой же объём свежеприготовленного экстракта сигаретного дыма (из расчета «одна сигарета на средний объём крови человека»; опытная группа). Полученные пробы инкубировали при температуре 37 °С. Свободные аминокислоты и их метаболиты определяли методом обращено-фазной высокоэффективной жидкостной хроматографии на приборе Agilent 1100 [2]. Регистрация хроматограмм и их количественная обработка осуществлялись с помощью программного пакета Agilent ChemStation B.04.01. Результаты исследований обрабатывались с помощью программных пакетов Microsoft Excel 2003 и Statistica 6.0.

Результаты и обсуждение. Обработка полученных данных позволила установить достоверное снижение концентрации глутамина и гидроксипролина в опытной группе по сравнению с контрольной почти в 1.6 раза и почти в 3 раза соответственно. В то же время в опытной группе наблюдалось увеличение концентрации глутаминовой кислоты в 1,1 раза. Вместе с тем следует отметить снижение содержания до уровня ниже порога обнаружения используемого метода концентрации фосфоэтаноламина, а также γ -аминомасляной кислоты, являющейся важнейшим тормозным нейромедиатором центральной нервной системы.

Выводы. В ходе работы было показано изменение концентрации некоторых аминокислот в плазме крови при однократном воздействии экстракта сигаретного дыма *in vitro*.

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INFLUENCE OF SOCIAL FACTORS AND LIFESTYLE ON THE PECULIARITIES OF THE CURRENT AND LEVEL OF MORBIDITY BY THE PSORIASIS IN THE MEGAPOLIS POPULATION

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Relevance. At present, psoriasis is considered a multifactorial disease, in the genesis of which both the hereditary factor and numerous social factors play a role.

Objective. To establish the relationship between levels of incidence of psoriasis and the lifestyle of patients, to study the lifestyle and incidence of psoriasis in the industrial metropolis.

Materials and methods of investigation. Under supervision were 315 patients with psoriasis, including 109 women and 196 men. The study sample included patients aged 18-65 years.

Results and discussion. The severity of psoriasis is most affected by: unfavorable family conditions; Presence of harmful factors of production and work experience with them for more than 5 years; The beginning of alcohol consumption and initiation to smoking before the age of 18; Mental stress and stress [1]. And low average monthly income in the patient's family [2]. It was found that the prevalence of psoriasis in the megalopolis was 269.1 cf./100 thousand. The debut of psoriasis was most often observed at the age of 26 to 40 years (43.1%) [3]. Triggers were psychoemotional overstrain and stress (60.5%), supercooling and catarrhal diseases (17.8%), medication (5.1%), alcohol (5.7%), physical

trauma (5.1 %). The greatest proportion of patients with bad habits lived in ecologically unfavorable areas of the megalopolis.

Conclusions. Psoriasis refers to diseases with a multifactorial etiology. The main trigger factors include infectious and parasitic diseases, stress and psychosomatic factors, bad habits and malnutrition, medication, metabolic disorders. Alcohol intoxication and smoking increase the risk of psoriasis, contribute to the generalization of the process.

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PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN IN INDUSTRIAL CITIES

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Relevance. Children are the future. Therefore, the preservation and strengthening of their health is one of the most important and urgent problems of medicine. According to WHO, the health of 20-30% depends on the ecological state.[1] Especially significant levels of pollution are observed in cities with metallurgical production.

Goals and objectives. To evaluate and study the changes in the state of health of children living in cities of technogenic pollution (on the example of Zaporozhye).

Materials and methods. A medical examination of children of school age of the 1st and 2nd group of health was carried out to study physical development in 3 districts of the Zaporozhye. The physical development was carried out according to anthropometric data: length and weight, chest circumference (CCF), chest rite.

Results and discussion. Assessment of the level of physical development by the length of the body showed that the boys of the study areas averaged 4.5 cm (3.44%) more compared to the control group, in girls - 4.3 cm (3.31%). The average values of the body mass index of the children of the study areas also exceeded those of the boys: an average of 3.3 kg (11.93%), girls 2.7 kg (10.17%). According to CCF, the average increase was 1.8 cm (2.75%), for girls - 2.8 cm (4.44%). The index of the chest rite in the boys of the study area is 5.27 cm, the control is 6.37 cm ($p < 0.05$), in girls, respectively, 5.12 and 6.07 cm ($p < 0.05$).

In the I and II study areas, more disharmoniously developed children were identified (31.6%, 33.4% and 25.31%, respectively).

Conclusions. In schoolchildren living in the contaminated areas, revealed activation of growth processes, increase in body weight, CCF, decreased chest rite. These differences were observed in boys and girls of all age periods. The revealed deviations, in our opinion, can be a manifestation of the disturbances in the regulatory mechanisms of the organism at the metabolic level that take place when the adaptation mechanisms are disrupted.[2]

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