atherosclerosis (coronary, aortal, cerebral, lower extremities). No correlation between prostate volume and presence of MS components wes found (p>0,05). Conclusion: Patients with BPE complicated by OU are more often affected by concomitant vascular pathology, in comparison to patients with uncomplicated BPE. Age, prostate volume and growth pattern do not affect the progression of OU. Our results support the hypothesis that vascular pathology plays an important role in the development of OU in patients with BPE.

THE MEANING OF DANCING AEROBICS DURING PHYSICAL TRAINING OF STUDENTS OF MEDICAL SCHOOL

Johnson Stephanie
Scientific adviser: Sazanova I.
Zaporizhzhya State Medical University
Chair of Physical Reabilitation, Sports Medicine, Physical Training and Health

The most popular, mass and popular type of motor activity among students in recent years have been aerobics and its variants. One of the most significant reasons for the decline of interest in aerobics respondents believe; excessive complexity of gymnastic complexes that for students who do not have a sufficient level of coordination abilities and motor experience, is an insurmountable obstacle. To study the effectiveness of using aerobics for improvement of students we have observed for the two groups of students of 1 and 2 courses ZSMU. One of them - the control group (CG) during physical education classes worked on the curriculum, the second - a group of observations (GN) was engaged in a dance aerobics, and facilities for aerobics various coordination complexity chosen differentiated, depending on the level of development of coordination abilities and motor experience of students. Students took a survey to assess the relationship motivatsionnotsennostnogo for classes. On the basis of the student dispensary ZSMU at the beginning and end of the school year complex medical examination with a certain level of physical health by Apanasenko. In a year classes in CG and GN there was a significant increase in the amount of points that characterize the level of physical health by 26,4o and 47.2% Increased levels of physical health and performance, respectively, describing his due, in our view, change value motivation relation to physical education classes as a whole, and students in dancing aerobics classes in particular. If in the beginning of the school year, leading motive physical education classes, certification was on the subject, the by the end of the school year, there was a redistribution of motivational-value orientation. The optimal combination of exercise during the course of dance aerobics and complex health facilities contributes to higher self-regulation, self-control and self-analysis increases the level of activity of students and conscious control of their functional state, resulting in increased efficiency, the level of physical fitness and physical health, general health effect is achieved.

PREDICTING EARLY LETHAL OUTCOME AFTER ACUTE ISCHEMIC SUPRATENTORIAL STROKE USING CLINICAL PARAMETERS AND PARAMETERS OF QUANTITATIVE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY

Oleksandr Kozyolkin, Anton Kuznietsov
Zaporizhzhya State Medical University

Background: Elaboration of statistical models to predict early lethal outcome (ELO) after acute ischemic supratentorial stroke (AISS) is a very important and relevant in modern angioneurology that can help the practicioners to improve treatment approaches. We therefore developed new model using clinical parameters and parameters of quantitative electroencephalography (QEEG). Methods: 120 patients (mean age 67,8±0,8 years) were studied within first 72 hours after clinical onset of AISS. Clinical examination included evaluation by National Institute of Health Stroke Scale and Full Outline of UnResponsiveness score (FOUR). Separately to affected and intact hemisphere the values of absolute spectrum rhythm power (ASRP), relative spectrum rhythm power (RSRP), brain symmetry indexes (BSI) of δ-, θ-, α-, β-ranges, θlo-, θhi-, αlo-, αhi-, βlo-, βhi-subranges were detected. Development of prognostic model was made by logistic regression and ROC-analysis. Results: Out of 120 stroke patients, 13 (10,8%) was dead. Near 60 models were obtained. The model with the largest area under the curve (AUC=0,9964) was: β=11,1-1,282*(FOUR score on the 1st day)-0,812*(FOUR score on the 3rd day)+0,31*(RSRP of δ-range in intact hemisphere)-15,305*(BSI (ASRP of α-range/ASRP of β-range)). Significance level of Hosmer-Lemeshow-test for selected model p=0,9977, Percent Concordant=99,6. Optimal cut-off value of β, which predicted ELO with sensitivity=92,3% and specificity=99,3%, was determined. Conclusions: Developed prognostic model might be a powerful tool for predicting ELO after AISS and improving effectiveness of treatment.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW PROGNOSTIC MODEL FOR PREDICTING POOR FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME AFTER ACUTE ISCHEMIC SUPRATENTORIAL STROKE USING CLINICAL PARAMETERS AND PARAMETERS OF QUANTITATIVE ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY

Oleksandr Kozyolkin, Anton Kuznietsov
Zaporizhzhya State Medical University

Background: Elaboration of statistical models to predict functional recovery after acute ischemic supratentorial stroke (AISS) is a very important and relevant in modern angioneurology that can help the practicioners to improve treatment approaches. We therefore developed new model using clinical parameters and parameters of quantitative electroencephalography (QEEG). Methods: 107 patients (mean age 67,9±0,8