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ПРОБЛЕМЫ ФАРМАКОТЕРАПИИ НЕГОСПИТАЛЬНОЙ ПНЕВМОНИИ В УКРАИНЕ Киреев И.В., Бакуменко М.Г., Добра Е.А., Книженко И.Б. PHARMACOTHERAPY PROBLEMS IN COMMUNITY-ACQUIRED PNEUMONIA TREATMENT Kireev I.V., Bacumenko M.G., Dobra O.O., Kniszhenko I.B.	
Treatment of patients with CAP group II is an outpatient, patients receiving antibiotics per os. Aminopenicillines (with clavulonate) or cephalosporins are combined with macrolides (azithromycin) in the treatment. Evaluation of the effectiveness of emergency treatment in all cases assessed within 48 hours of treatment. Clinical improvement observed in 90% of empiric therapy. Note that related conditions do not affect the choice of antibiotic therapy. Antibacterial therapy is directed against the pathogen (typical and atypical) and not against the related factors. Comorbidity is an important prognostic factor and influences the severity index of community acquired pneumonia, but does not play a role in the choice of antibiotic.	5
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In this article modern literature data about peritonitis treatment are analyzed and direct etiological role of E.coli for nosocomial pyo-inflammation infections is determined. Modes sequence of antibiotic resistance formation are described and possible ways of effective treatment are presented. Key words: intraabdominal infections, peritonitis, antibiotic resistance, E.coli.	13
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The review of literature on microbic colonization of a prostate and bed of remote adenoma is presented. The problem of prevention and treatment of purulent-inflammatory complications after prostatectomy remains and is now urgent. The widespread introduction of prophylactic antibiotics leads to the selection of resistant strains of microorganisms, and increases the risk of superinfection. The growth of the number and extended multiresistant to antibiotics of microorganisms may limit their use. This does not happen for antiseptics because of bacterial resistance to them is formed slowly. Proof of economic and clinical benefits of using antiseptics. There is a positive experience in providing antimicrobial properties of surgical sutures, urethral and vascular catheters. Effective antiseptics are surface-active substances known to a wide range of bactericidal, virucidal, fungicidal action can reduce the adhesive properties of bacteria and destroy microbial toxins. All the above proves the feasibility and the need for specialists active lens of criteria and approaches to the prevention of complications in the preoperative, intra- and postoperative periods, as well as a comprehensive approach to treatment, with mandatory microbiological monitoring Key words: microflora of a prostate and bed of remote adenoma, antibiotics, antiseptics, cathterassociate infection.	17
МИКРОЭКОЛОГИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И РОЛЬ ПРОБИОТИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕПАРАТОВ В ТЕРАПИИ ГНОЙНО-ВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАНИЙ В АКУШЕРСТВЕ И ГИНЕКОЛОГИИ Войда Ю.В., Солонина Н.Л. MICROECOLOGY OF HUMAN AND ROLE OF PROBIOTIC PREPARATIONS IN THERAPY OF FESTERING-INFLAMMATORY DISEASES IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY	27

Voyda Y. V., Solonina N. L.

The microecological system of man is an aggregate of biocenoses, each of which is characterized individual specific composition of microorganisms. Damage any of constituents of this multicomponent system, caused endo- and exogenous factors, results in violation of equilibrium of the system and serves as pre-condition for development of microbial disbalance or infectious disease the way of autoinfection. As a result of this process it is possible to examine the increasing role of conditional pathogenic microorganisms at infectious diseases, including at gynaecological diseases and obstetric pathology. As a result of application of probiotics it is possible considerably to improve the results of treatment of patients with different gynaecological diseases which always flow on a background disbiotical disorders. However much efficiency of probiotal therapy in a large measure depends on composition and medical prophylactic features of biopreparation.

Keywords: biocenose, normal microflora, disbios, probiotic

Експериментальні роботи: медицина та біологія (Experimental articles: medicine and biology)

ФРАКЦІЙНИЙ СКЛАД ПРАВЦЕВОГО АНАТОКСИНУ ТА ДИФТЕРІЙНОГО ТОКСИНУ ПРОМИСЛОВОГО ВИРОБНИЦТВА

Бабич Є.М., Калініченко С.В., Рябовіл О.В., Рижкова Т.А., Скляр Н.І., Ждмарова Л.А., Білозерський В.І., Пługатор Т.М., Бобирева І.В., Большакова Г.М.

FRACTIONAL COMPOSITION OF INDUSTRIAL TETANUS TOXOID AND DIPHTHERIA TOXIN

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Babych Ye.M., Kalinichenko S.V., Ryabovol E.V., Ryzhkova T.A., Sklyar N.I., Zhdamarova L.A., Bilozerskii V.I., Plugator T.M., Bobyreva I.V., Bolshakova G.M.

Fractional composition of industrial diphtheria toxin and tetanus toxoid was determined with the use of gel filtration chromatography. It was established, that with the exception of specific antigenic structures, diphtheria toxin and tetanus toxoid contained ballast proteins.

Key words: diphtheria toxin, tetanus toxoid, chromatography.

МОНІТОРИНГ МЕДИКАМЕНТОЗНОЇ РЕЗИСТЕНТНОСТІ МІКОБАКТЕРІЙ ТУБЕРКУЛЬОЗУ У БАКТЕРІОВИДІЛЮВАЧІВ РІЗНИХ КАТЕГОРІЙ У ХАРКІВСЬКІЙ ОБЛАСТІ ЗА ПЕРІОД 2006-2011 р.р.

Кучма І.Ю., Ковальова Г.О., Гушилик Б.І.

MONITORING OF DRUG RESISTANCE MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS BY SMEAR ELIMINATORS OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES IN KHARKIV REGION DURING THE PERIOD 2006-2011

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Kuchma I.Yu., Kovalyova G.O., Gushylyk B.I.

Determined by the frequency, structure and profile of drug resistance (DR) in tuberculosis smear of different categories. Strains of multidrug-dominated (63.7%) in the secondary structure of DR increased the number of R-resistant and decreased E-resistant strains (10.0%). The profile mono-resistance least - E (11.6%) and R-(15,4%), most others - S-resistant strains (47.38%). Among the newly diagnosed smear incidence of resistant strains of MBT was the highest of all first-line drugs.

Key words: monitoring, frequency, resistance, sensitivity, strains.

АНАЛІЗ ЧУТЛИВОСТІ МІКРООРГАНІЗМІВ ДО ТАБЛЕТОВАНИХ АНТИСЕПТИЧНИХ ПРЕПАРАТІВ

Жорняк О. І.

ANALISIS OF ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF ANTISEPTIC TABLETS TO MICROORGANISMS

Zhornyak O. I.

Antimicrobial activity of antiseptic tablets septefril, sebidin, septolette, ephisol, adzhysept results have been given in this article. Research results that we have got, point to great perspective of septefril, sebidin, septolette, ephisol, adzhysept antiseptic usage for treatment and prophylaxis inflammatory-purulent diseases.

Key Words: antiseptic pills, septefril, sebidin, septolette, ephisol, adzhysept.

АНТИБАКТЕРІАЛЬНІ ВЛАСТИВОСТІ ПОЛІОКСОМЕТАЛАТУ ГОЛЬМІУ ПО ВІДНОШЕННЮ ДО ЗБУДНИКІВ ГНІЙНО-ЗАПАЛЬНИХ УСКЛАДНЕНЬ У ПОСТРАЖДАЛИХ ІЗ ТЯЖКИМИ ТРАВМАМИ

Лебедєва Н.Ю., Піддубна О.М.

ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES OF HOLMIUM TO CAUSATIVE AGENTS OF SUPPURATIVE - INFLAMMATORY COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH TRAUMA

Lebedeva N.Yu., Poddubnaya H. N.

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Donetsk National Medical University named by M. Gorky

Article denotes to determination of antibacterial action of polyoxometalate holmium to causative agents of

suppurative-inflammatory process in wounds of patients, which were suffered from trauma. Method of serial dilutions was used for determination of minimal inhibiting concentration (MIC) of holmium to staphylococci, enterococci and E. coli. Registration of holmium action shows the strong antibacterial influence to staphylococci and enterococci (MIC of holmium action to staphylococcal and enterococcal strains same 1 10 M, to strains of E.coli – 2,5 10 M). Solutions of holmium don't have antibacterial action to strains of E.coli.

Key words: Holmium, Antibacterial action

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ЕТИОЛОГІЧНОГО СПЕКТРУ БРОНХІАЛЬНОЇ АСТМИ У ДІТЕЙ ЗАЛЕЖНО ВІД СТАТІ ТА ВІКУ

**Шмуліч В.К. , Прохоренко О.А., Шмуліч О.В.,
Старусева В.В., Цимбал В.М.**

FEATURES OF ETIOLOGIC SPECTRUM OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA FOR CHILDREN DEPENDING ON SEX AND AGE

Shmulich V.K., Prokhorenko A.A., Shmulich O.V., Staruseva V.V., Zimbal V.N.

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In this work there are presented the results of allergy testings of 695 children suffering from bronchial asthma. The aim of this study was the specification of casually significant allergen depending on sex and age. Results of testing are processed by a method of the mathematical analysis, raised in nomograms according to which, considering the nosological entity of disease, sex and age of a patient, it is possible to define causally significant allergen.

Експериментальні роботи: фармація (Experimental articles: pharmacy)

ORAL LONG-ACTING PHARMACEUTICAL FORM OF INSULIN ON THE BASIS OF SELF-ORGANIZING KVASI-LIVING SYSTEM OF COMBINATORIAL PEPTIDES

Martynov A.V., Bomko T.V., Nosalskaya T.N., Farber B.S., Farber S.B.

The paper discusses the results of studies on physical and chemical properties of kvasi-living self-organizing insulin-based system, and on the effectiveness of its oral administration. The purpose of the studies was to modify positively charged amino acid residues into negatively charged residues of dicarboxylic acids. The process of bioorganic combinatorial synthesis produced more than 100 thousand fragments capable of self-organization in the insulin receptor. Self-organization is due to the fact that peptides were previously a part of the whole – namely, insulin molecule. These peptides had small size, and could be easily absorbed by intestines. They also had a long duration of circulation in blood and reacted with insulin receptor in a fashion similar to injected insulin. It is shown that a single oral application of such system leads to statistically significant and sustained reduction in blood glucose levels within 24 hours of application. The effect is observed in both cases: while taking the drug on an empty stomach, and with glucose and food load up to 7.11 mmol / L. A single dose of the drug led to a plateau of stable glucose levels and prevented hypoglycemia and glucose level jumps when applied to rats (control group). The kvasi-living system was obtained by partial proteolysis of recombinant insulin with pepsin, followed by partial modification of peptides with succinic anhydride.

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Key words: insulin, oral form, self-assembled quasi living, succinylated

CORRELATION OF THE STRUCTURAL PECULIARITIES OF BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS OF HERBAL REMEDY AND ITS PHARMACOLOGICAL VALUE

Shulga L.I.

Fatty acids in lipophilic fractions of the herbal composition as well as of the tincture obtained from it were detected and identified by the method of gas chromatography. The presence of this group of biologically active compounds supplements the biological value of the herbal medicine since fatty acids are responsible for the manifestation of antimicrobial properties along with flavonoids and volatile compounds. An antimicrobial activity of extraction agents was experimentally determined in regard to gram-positive and gram-negative microorganisms.

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Key words: mixture of officinal plants, tincture, fatty acids, antimicrobial activity.