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ЗМІСТ
(Contents)

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 probiotical 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)

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