

ABSTRACT&REFERENCES

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ANALYSIS OF MORPHOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL CHANGES OF KIDNEY ENDOTHELIUM IN SYSTEMIC RHEUMATIC DISEASES

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Introduction. The nature of the lesion and the pathogenesis of kidney vessels damage in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), Henoch-Schönlein purpura (HSP) and microscopic polyangiitis (MPA) remains not enough studied, although the severity of such vasculopathy determines the prognosis of systemic autoimmune rheumatic diseases.

The aim and purpose of the work was to evaluate the nature of morphological changes in the endothelium of the capillaries and arterioles of the kidneys in SLE, RA, VHS and MPA, connection with clinical and laboratory factors of the diseases' course and the influence of systemic vascular endothelial dysfunction.

Materials and methods. The kidney biopsy results and data of laboratory analysis of vascular endothelial function were analysed in 94 patients, among which 41 persons suffered from SLE, 17 – RA, 24 – HSP and 12 – MPA. The ratio of men and women in these groups was respectively 1:7, 1:2, 2:1 and 1:3, the average age of the patients – 38, 50, 28 and 41 years, duration of disease from its manifestation – 12, 12, 10 and 4 years, the distribution of patients I, II and III degree of activity of the pathological process – as a 1:2:3, 1:2:2, 2:1:1, 1:2:9. Kidney biopsy is performed only in patients with the presence of proteinuria (excluded patients with AA amyloidosis). Carried out echocardiography, doppler ultrasound of the vessels and biomicroscopy of the conjunctiva vessels; by immune-enzyme analysis were studied indicators of vascular endothelial growth factor, endothelin-1, thromboxane-A₂, homocysteine, prostacyclin, cyclic guanosine monophosphate, E- and P-selectin. Histological sections of the kidneys were stained with hematoxylin-eosin, alcian blue and van Gieson, becoming the PAS-reaction. In addition, the immune-enzyme (with peroxidase label) and fluorescence immunoassay methods of research of kidney tissue were performed.

Results. The proliferation of capillary endothelium was peculiar with a greater extent to SLE and MPA, and arteriolar endothelium – only to MPA, whereas these changes were not peculiar to RA. Deposits of immunoglobulin (Ig) A in the blood vessels were the most typical for HSP and C1q-complement component - for SLE and MPA. The lesions of the endothelium of the capillaries and arterioles of the kidneys depend on the severity of the skin syndrome, peripheral neuropathy, leukocytoclastic enantemy and hands and feet capillaritis. Vascular endothelial dysfunction as vasodilators and vasoconstrictors imbalance occurs in 35 % of RA patients with renal disease, in 39 % SLE, 52 % HSP and 100 % MPA. Morphological lesions of the renal vascular endothelium are closely related to the severity of instrumental signs of extrarenal systemic angiopathy. Plasma levels of vascular endothelial growth factor determine proliferation of glomerular endothelium in patients with MPA, and in the development of renal immune endothelial deposits (IgA, IgG, IgM, C3, C1q) in SLE participate endothelin-1 and E-selectin, in RA – P-selectin, VSH – homocysteine.

Conclusions. All patients with SLE, RA, HSP and MPA peculiar changes of the capillaries and arterioles endothelium of the kidneys glomeruli, in which genesis the disorders of systemic endothelial dysfunction of vessels participate.

Keywords: kidney, endothelium, blood vessels, function, systemic rheumatic diseases.

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PHENOTYPIC FEATURES OF GENERATED DENDRITIC CELLS IN PATIENTS WITH PANCREATIC CANCER IMMUNOTHERAPY

p. 10–14

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Aim. The aim of our research was to study quantitative and phenotypic features of dendritic cells (DC) from peripheral blood monocytes for immunotherapy in patients with pancreatic cancer (PC).

Materials and methods. DC were used as natural adjuvants in the composition of anticancer vaccines in complex treatment of PC patients. DC phenotypic maturity was estimated using flow cytometry.

Results and discussion. The analysis of DC quantity and vitality has shown that in all PC patients it managed to grow a sufficient number of viable DC for immunotherapy. The expression level of CD83, CD86 and HLA-DR differentiation antigens on DC generated in vitro significantly increased during immunotherapy in PC patients.

Conclusion. The obtained data can be put into the basis for development of the protocols of DC use as natural adjuvants in the composition of anticancer vaccines in the standard schemes of PC patients' treatment

Keywords: pancreatic cancer, immunotherapy, anticancer vaccines, dendritic cells, phenotypic features

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Razrobotka, obosnovanie i ocnka jefektivnosti protivoopuholevoj vakcinoterapii na osnove dendritnyh kletok u bol'nyh so zlokachestvennyimi novoobrazovanijami. *Klinicheskaja onkologija*, 2 (14), 62–70.

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MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL CARE FOR CANCER PATIENTS AT DIFFERENT STAGES OF TREATMENT

p. 15-19

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Cancer diseases constitute a complex medical, psychological and psychosocial problem. The aim of our research was to identify psychological features of cancer patients at different stages of the treatment and to determine the specifics of medical and psychological care.

Contingent and methods. The study was carried out at Kyiv city clinical cancer center during 2014–2016. 422 cancer patients attended the survey. 80 of them were at the diagnostic and anticancer treatment choice stage, 187 of respondents were undergoing the primary anticancer therapy, and 155 – re-treatment due to cancer pathology progression.

Results. At the different stages of the treatment the need of cancer patients in psychological care were different. That displayed on the preference of forms, conditions, duration and intensity of medical and psychological measures. Psychological care depended on the treatment process stage, treatment type, sex, and the needs of patients. The formation of the positive attitude and availability of psychological interventions as motivating factors was an important practical task.

Conclusion. Medical and psychological care in cancer center should be complex, linked to clinical practice tasks, help to recover patients' mental health, and form an adaptive attitude and effective behavior strategy concerning anticancer treatment

Keywords: medical and psychological care, psychological education, psychological correction, cancer patients, psycho-oncology, antitumor treatment, oncology

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LEPR Q223R GENE POLYMORPHISM IN PATIENTS HAVING CORONARY HEART DISEASE WITH POSTINFARCTION CARDIOSCLEROSIS AND TYPE 2 DIABETES

p. 19–23

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Aim. To determine the prevalence of mononucleotide leptin receptor gene *LEPR Q223R* polymorphism in patients having coronary heart disease (CHD) with postinfarction atherosclerosis depending on type 2 diabetes comorbidity.

Materials and methods. 147 patients having stable CHD with postinfarction atherosclerosis (100 % male), the average age of 52, were examined. In 64 (43.5 %) patients CHD combined with type 2 diabetes. The CHD diagnosis was established by AHA/ACC (2014) and ESC (2013) recommendations. *LEPR Q223R (Gln223Arg, rs1137101)* gene polymorphism was determined using allele-specific polymerase chain reaction in real time.

Results and discussion. In the group of patients having CHD with postinfarction atherosclerosis (Podillya region inhabitants) the frequency of *LEPR Q223R* gene genotypes was as follows: *QQ* – 25.2 %, *QR* – 42.4 %, *RR* – 32.7 %. The frequency of *R* allele in patients having CHD was

significantly higher than in the practically healthy group, and was 53.7 to 41.3 % ($\chi^2=4.72$, $p=0.03$). Comorbidity chances significantly increase in R allele carriers (OR=1.58, 95 % CI 0.99-2.53), while Q allele carrier state have a protective value (OR=0.63, 95 % CI 0.40-1.01). RR genotype associated with CHD earlier debut, higher frequency of Q-myocardial infarction (OR=4.3; 95 % CI 1.51-12.5) and heart failure progression (OR=3.60; 95 % CI 1.67-7.77).

Conclusion. RR genotype LEPR Q223R gene carrier state is a potential unmodified factor that accelerates development and increases the severity of CHD, associated with type 2 diabetes, in males

Keywords: coronary heart disease, leptin receptors, polymorphism, adiponectin and leptin

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DEVELOPMENT OF THE SYSTEM OF PSYCHOTHERAPY OF NON-PSYCHOTIC MENTAL DISORDERS AND NON-COMPLIANCE IN PATIENTS WITH THE 2ND TYPE DIABETES MELLITUS

p. 24–28

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Aim. Development of the system for psychotherapy of non-psychotic mental disorders and non-compliance in patients with the 2nd type diabetes mellitus to improve the treatment of the 2nd type diabetes mellitus in patients having non-psychotic comorbid mental disorders.

Materials and methods. 543 patients with the 2nd type diabetes mellitus were examined on the clinical bases of the Therapy, clinical pharmacology and endocrinology department of the State Institution “Zaporizhzhia medical academy of post-graduate education Ministry of health of Ukraine”. The patients were divided in 2 groups depending on the obtained treatment criteria: 270 patients with the 2nd type diabetes mellitus, having treatment with psychotherapy and psycho preventive steps by the developed approaches, formed the studied group. The other 273 patients formed the control group and were treated by the standard clinical protocols.

Methods of research: clinical and anamnestic, clinical and psychopathological, psychodiagnostic, and statistical.

Results and discussion. In result of research, the system of psychotherapy for the correction of psychopathological and pathopersonal disorders, as well as compliance achievement, in patients having the 2nd type diabetes mellitus was developed. The psychotherapy system consists of three main directions: the first is improvement of compliance to diabetes mellitus therapy and the formation of harmonic lifestyle with diabetes; the second is normalization of patients' psycho-emotional condition; the third is correction of destructive behavior and personality qualities. The following therapeutic methods were used: psychological education, relaxation, CBT, hypnotic suggestion, body-oriented, rational emotive, and existential.

Conclusion. High efficiency of the developed system for neurotic manifestations leveling and improvement of compliance to the 2nd type diabetes mellitus has been proved

Keywords: the 2nd type diabetes mellitus, psychopathological disorders, mental disorders, compliance, therapy, psychotherapy

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high level of self-non-acceptance, lowered self-respect and self-understanding, alienation of subjectively negative features, exaggeration of imperfections, acute self-criticism. In women with high self-esteem the disorder of harmony was manifested by the high level of self-acceptance, exaggeration of positive features and absence of criticism to the negative ones, lowered self-reflection.

Conclusions. *Cosmetological patients, who have the lowered or high self-esteem form the separate category of clients and need the use of medical-cosmetological arrangements, directed on disharmonic self-attitude*

Keywords: *self-esteem, self-attitude, cosmetological patients, appearance, medical-psychological help, psychodermatology, cosmetological medicine*

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THE ROLE OF SELF-ESTEEM IN PATIENTS OF COSMETOLOGIST

p. 28–31

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Aim of the work was the revelation of self-esteem in cosmetological patients.

Contingent and methods of research. The research was carried out on the base of medical center “CA-Clinic” during 2014–2016. The testing included 286 women, who addressed for cosmetological help.

Results. The self-attitude of women with low self-esteem, who addressed to the cosmetologist, was disharmonious and was characterized with the

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ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME PREDICTORS DEPENDING ON LIPID METABOLISM INDICES

p. 31–34

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Aim. Determination of acute coronary syndrome (ACS) frequency in patients without dyslipidemia (DLP) and the analysis of the profile features of cardiovascular diseases risk factors (CVD RF) among these patients comparing to the patients having lipid metabolism disorders.

Materials and methods. Retrospective analysis of 91 medical card of patients having ACS (the average age 60,8±9,9 years) with the further estimation of the traditional CVD RF prevalence. According to the re-

sults of lipid blood spectrum, the patients were divided in 2 groups: the patients without DLP were in the first group, and the patients with lipid metabolism disorders were in the second group.

Results. ACS in patients without DLP appeared in 38.5 % of cases. Reliable differences between the frequency of various forms of ACS, obesity and age among the patients of the both groups were found. Hypertension (AH) and stress were found more often among the traditional CVD RF regardless of DLP.

Conclusion. The ACS patients without DLP have greater depth of myocardial damage comparing to the patients with lipid metabolism disorders. The traditional CVD RF can not explain the ACS in patients without DLP. The further research in the area of the search of more (non-traditional) CVD RF in patients without DLP is relevant

Keywords: acute coronary syndrome, dyslipidemia, cardiovascular diseases risk factors, coronary heart disease

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DETERMINATION OF β_2 -MICROGLOBULIN LEVEL AS A PROGNOSTIC MARKER OF CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA

p. 35–39

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Disease prediction is rather important for the modern medicine. In the age of new and complex prognostic markers, β_2 -microglobulin is still simple, but important survival predictor in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patients. The use of new biological markers is very expensive and not available for routine analysis in all regions. In contrast, β_2 -MG is significantly cheaper and simpler in its realization, as well as it is affordable for many non-specialized laboratories.

Aim. To analyze β_2 -MG level prognostic significance and its correlation depending on the disease stage, tumor volume and response to treatment in CLL patients.

Methods. 98 CLL patients, 37 women aged 42–75 years (average age 62.5 years) and 61 men aged 38–82 years (average age 62.5 years) were examined by us.

All the patients had general clinical examination, lymphocytes immunophenotyping in peripheral blood or bone marrow – phenotype CD 5⁺, CD 19⁺, CD 20⁺, CD23⁺, β_2 -MG using ECLIA method (Electro-chemiluminescence immunoassay). Cobas 6000, Roche Diagnostics (Switzerland) analyzer and test system were used. Reference values were 0,8–2,2 mg/l.

Results. In result of the study of β_2 -MG level in chronic lymphocytic leukemia (CLL) patients on the different stages of the disease, it was found, that β_2 -MG level correlates with CLL stage, directly depends on tumor volume, and is a reliable prognostic marker of response to treatment in CLL patients. β_2 -MG level >3,5 mg/l in blood serum is a bad prognostic predictor, which points to the high risk of disease.

Conclusion. β_2 -MG level correlates with the disease stage, tumor volume, and is a reliable prognostic marker of response to treatment in CLL patients

Keywords: chronic lymphocytic leukemia, β_2 -microglobulin, prognostic marker, disease stage, treatment, survival

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MARRIAGE AND PARENT-CHILD INTERACTION STATE IN THE FAMILY FUNCTIONING STRUCTURE OF WOMEN HAVING PARANOID SCHIZOPHRENIA

p. 39–48

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Aim. To analyze marriage and parent-child interaction state in the family functioning structure of women having paranoid schizophrenia (PS) for the further identification of possible aims of their psychological correction.

Contingent and methods. 100 women, having PS, and their husbands were examined at psychiatric department of Zakarpattya oblast narcological dispensary during 2014–2016. The women were aged from 25 to 40 years, and the disease duration was from 2 to 15 years. The approximate age of the husbands did not exceed 7 years between them and their wives. 50 common families were examined as the reference group. The women were examined using clinical and psychopathological, and psychodiagnostic methods, the men – using clinical and psychological, and psychodiagnostic methods.

Results. In result of research, substantial violations of marital and parent-child family functioning levels were found in families with women having PS; moreover, both the women with PS, and their husbands found significantly worse indexes concerning all components of this area, comparing to the healthy persons. In families, where the woman has PS, a sufficient deformation of the family interaction on the marriage (90 %) and parent-child (84 %) levels was found in 91 % of cases, which characterized by conflict and aggression high level, family functions ignoring by family members, the lack of attention to the children, the unwillingness to engage in their upbringing, high general level of neuroticism of the family members. In the other 9 %, the signs of family interaction distortion, which were out of its expressed violation indicators range, were found.

Conclusion. The obtained data were used as a base for development of the system for medical and psychological measures for optimization of mother-child interaction in women with PS

Keywords: paranoid schizophrenia, woman, marriage interaction, parent-child relationship, parent functioning

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THE STUDY OF AIDS MORBIDITY IN HIV-INFECTED POPULATION AND ANTIRETROVIRAL THERAPY EFFECT

p. 49–52

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Aim. To estimate AIDS morbidity dynamics in Ivano-Frankivsk region and the degree of its controllability by antiretroviral therapy existing incidence of HIV-infected people.

Methods. We calculated the number of detected people living with HIV in Ivano-Frankivsk region = all identified HIV-infected people for the entire period of epidemiological observation – (dead HIV-positive people + people with removed diagnosis + people who left the region). We estimated HIV-infection annual transition in patients to AIDS stage (ATA = the number of new registered AIDS cases × 100 % / detected people who leaves with HIV), the incidence of HIV-people by antiretroviral therapy (IART), and Pearson correlation coefficient.

The tendency of cerebral toxoplasmosis morbidity was determined automatically by least squares method using Excel program, and its prognosis was determined by extrapolation into the future.

Results. It was found, that the identified 1661 HIV-positive people leaved in the region in 2015, but only 892 of them were under clinical observation (53.7 %).

ATA decreases from 9.1 % in 2013 to 5.1 % in 2015, but no reverse correlation between ATA and IART was found. IART was insufficient – 69.8 % of people who was under the clinical observation, and 37.2 % of all detected HIV-people.

According to a growing tendency of cerebral toxoplasmosis morbidity, we expected 10 cases in 2016 and 11 in 2017.

Conclusion. The incidence of HIV-people by antiretroviral therapy was

insufficient, therefore, it did not have the preventive effect on AIDS and, particularly, on cerebral toxoplasmosis among HIV-people

Keywords: HIV-infection, AIDS, cerebral toxoplasmosis, antiretroviral therapy effect, morbidity, prognosis

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NON-TRAUMATIC SUBARACHNOID HAEMORRHAGE: CLINICAL ONSET SYMPTOMS AS PREDICTORS FOR PATIENTS' CLINICAL OUTCOME

p. 61–57

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Aim. In this article, we tried to find out whether any of SAH clinical symptoms can be both short-term and long-term predictors for patients.

Materials. 144 SAH/unruptured aneurysm patients, treated at Uzhgorod Regional Center of neurology and neurosurgery during 4 years, were examined. The patients were examined on standardized scales (WFNS, Hunt-Hess, GCS), neurovisual and other clinical criteria. The early clinical outcome was determined by Glasgow Outcome Scale.

Results and discussion. Considering the given clinical data, we can identify several predictors of a positive early outcome after aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (i. e. 4–5 Glasgow Outcome Scale points):

– High level of consciousness, according to the GSC scale, at the moment of hospitalization;

– Hunt-Hess/WFNS I-II.

At the same time, low indicators of these scales in the disease onset are associated with a worse early outcome (1–3 Glasgow Outcome Scale points). The young age is SAH risk factor, but it's not the unambiguous feature for the disease prediction.

Also, a hypertension in anamnesis is one of the worse prediction indexes.

Conclusion. A correlation between epileptic seizures in SAH onset and higher risk of rebleeding was found out. Therefore, this clinical symptom can be a negative outcome predictor and requires more thorough attention and study.

We believe that even patients with good neurological recovery and the relative/complete independence after SAH in future can suffer from anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and cognitive impairment, affecting quality of their lives. It should be considered in the long term – with cognitive function study and the use of quality of life scale in routine practice after SAH

Keywords: subarachnoid haemorrhage, saccular aneurysm, computer tomography/angiography, Glasgow Outcome Scale

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