EFFICACY OF BRIEF ACUTE TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH PARANOID EARLY-ONSET SCHIZOPHRENIA DEPENDING BDNF GENE POLYMORPHISM

Kolesnichenko E.V.¹, Barylnik Y.B.¹, Golimbet V.E.²

¹ Saratov State Medical University named V.I.Razumovsky, Saratov, Russia (410012, Saratov, Bolshaya Kazachia st., 112), e-mail: elena7610@yandex.ru
² Mental Health Research Center Russian Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow, Russia (115522, Moscow, Kashirskoye sh. 34)

We investigated the efficacy of different variants of six-week antipsychotic treatment in patients with paranoid schizophrenia with early onset depending on the polymorphism Val66Met brain-derived neurotrophic factor gene (BDNF gene). We examined 142 patients with paranoid schizophrenia with early onset who were admitted to psychiatric hospitals of Saratov and Saratov region (Russia) for the exacerbation of psychosis. The efficacy of antipsychotic treatment was lower in patients with the presence of Met allele of Val66Met polymorphism of the BDNF gene. It is concluded that the relationship of the Val66Met polymorphism of the BDNF gene with the efficiency of short-term antipsychotic treatment of patients with paranoid schizophrenia with early onset. It is suggested that Met allele of Val66Met polymorphism of the BDNF gene determines the formation of resistance to antipsychotic treatment in accordance with the criteria of Kane in patients with paranoid schizophrenia with early onset.

THE STOMATOLOGICAL STATUS OF PATIENTS WITH XEROSTOMIA

Komarova K.V., Ratkina N.N.

GBOU DPO “Novokuznetskij Gosudarstvennyj Institut Uсовершенствования Врачей” Minzdrav Rossii, Novokuznetsk, Russia (654005, Novokuznetsk, ul. Stroitelei, 5), e-mail: komarovakv@yandex.ru

Saliva is involved in maintaining homeostasis of the oral cavity. When xerostomia decreases the amount of free saliva that leads to an increase in its viscosity and insufficient cleaning of the mouth, which is a contributory factor for the development of dental diseases. A comparative clinical study of stomatological status of patients with mild to moderate xerostomia compared with those who do not have dry mouth. In the study of the oral health of 40 patients with xerostomia, established poor oral hygiene, a 100% the prevalence dental caries. It is noted that with increasing severity of xerostomia stomatological status is worsening. Diagnosed with a very low level cariesresistentnosti in 22 patients of 40 (55%). Neudolvetvorterstvenyі and poor level of efficient hygiene of 35 of 40 surveyed infants with xerostomia, that составило 87.5%. У пациентов с легкой и средней степенью ксеростомии отмечен средний и тяжелый риск развития заболеваний тканей пародонта. Выявлен высокая нуждаемость в проведении санации полости рта, с использованием современных методов диагностики и выбором оптимального метода реставрации зубов.

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Novokuznetsk state Institute of Continuing Medical Education, Novokuznetsk, Russia (654005, Novokuznetsk, 5 Stroitelei str.) e-mail: komarovakv@yandex.ru

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ГЕМАТОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ И ГЕМОРЕОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ У БОЛЬНЫХ ФЛЕГМОНАМИ ЧЕЛЮСТНО-ЛИЦЕВОЙ ОБЛАСТИ: ВЛИЯНИЕ КОМПЛЕКСНОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ С РЕАМБЕРИНОМ

Комлев В.Л., Ларичев А.Б., Мураньев А.В.

Ярославская государственная медицинская академия

В статье приводятся результаты исследования реологических свойств крови и некоторых гематологических показателей у лиц с флегмонами челюстно-лицевой области до лечения, после оперативного вмешательства и при сочетании операций и лекарственной терапии реамберином. Результаты исследования свидетельствуют о положительной эффективности применения реамберина в комплексном лечении флегмон челюстно-лицевой области.
HEMATOLOGICAL AND HEMORHEOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN PATIENTS WITH PHLEGMONS OF MAXILLOFACIAL AREA: THE EFFECT OF THE COMBINED TREATMENT WITH REAMBERIN

Komlev V.L., Larichev A.B., Muravev A.V.
Yaroslavl regional medical academy

The obtained results of rheological properties of blood and some hematological changes showed clearly that there were the positive alterations article indicators in patients with phlegmons of maxillofacial after operative intervention and under the combination of operation and the reamberin treatment, particularly. It was found that the complex of positive hematological and hemorheological alterations were accompanied by the improved proceeding of the postoperative period. After cell incubation with this drag was found a direct microrheological effect of reamberin, the red cell deformability increase (by 10 % p<0,05) and their aggregation decrease (by 11% p<0.05). It is revealed that the complex of positive haematological and haemorheological indicators was combined with a favorable current of the postoperative period.

ROLE OFPOSITRON EMISSION TOMOGRAPHY COMBINED WITH A COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY FOR EVALUATION OF TREATMENT EFFECTIVENESS TUMORS UPPER GASTRO - INTESTINAL TRACT

Konurbaev T.R.

JSC “National Diagnostic Centre”, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan ( 010000, Astana , st.Syganak,2 ) filkz62@mail.ru

On the basis of the Department of radioisotope diagnosis of JSC “Republican Diagnostic Center” Astana during the period from 2010 to 2012 assessed the informativeness of PET / CT in the evaluation of the effectiveness of treatment of cancer of the stomach and esophagus. The results of the study 63 patients who underwent combined treatment for cancer of the stomach and esophagus. Among the 27 patients studied were sent for examination within 6 months after the end of treatment, and 36 patients – more than 6 months after the end of the special treatments. Localization onkoprotsessa in the esophagus was observed in 20 patients (31.7%), in the stomach – in 43 patients (68.3%). All patients underwent PET / CT examination, positron emission tomography combined with a 16- slice CT scanner Gemini GXL 16 firm Philips. In conducting PET / CT was used radiopharmaceutical “ fluorodeoxyglucose, 18F, intravenous solution.” Calculate the coefficient of SUV max - the maximum accumulation of the radiopharmaceutical. In conducting PET / CT studies in time for more than 6 months after the end of treatment were detected local recurrence, metastasis to regional lymph nodes and metastases to distant organs. Conducting PET / CT study allowed us to estimate the radicalism of the treatment.