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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ВНУТРІШНЬОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ. ВІД КЛІНІЧНИХ ДОСЛІДЖЕНЬ ДО КЛІНІЧНОЇ ПРАКТИКИ

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immunity which depended on the increase in the body mass index parameters and were more significant in the patients from NASH group.

THE PECULIARITIES OF THE INDEXES OF ACTIVATED RECEPTORS ON THE LYMPHOCYTES ACCORDING TO THE BODY MASS INDEX IN THE PATIENTS WITH NONALCOHOLIC FATTY LIVER DISEASE IN COMBINATION WITH THE OBESITY

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In non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, the process of disease progression is of great importance. Recurrent, and in some cases continuous exacerbations are caused by both humoral and cellular immune disorders. Therefore, the study of the causes and progression mechanisms of fatty liver disease from the perspective of immunology is one of the relevant problems.

The objective of the research is to check the changes of the activated receptors on the lymphocytes according to the body mass index in the patients with comorbid course of nonalcoholic hepatic steatosis and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in combination with the obesity and pathology of biliary tract.

Materials and methods. The study involved 200 patients with non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in conjunction with obesity and biliary tract pathology, who revealed signs of hepatic steatosis at the time of sonographic and morphological study of liver biopsy: 100 patients with nonalcoholic hepatic steatosis and obesity, 100 – with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis and obesity (of which 70 with the minimal activity of the process in terms of alanine transaminase and 30 with the moderate activity). Depending on the degree of increase in the body mass index the patients with nonalcoholic hepatic steatosis and obesity and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis and obesity were divided into three subgroups: the first subgroup includes the patients with overweight, the second subgroup includes the patients with the first-degree obesity and the third subgroup includes the patients with the second-degree obesity. The control group consisted of 20 practically healthy persons. The subpopulation composition of the lymphocytes was determined using a monoclonal antibody by the «Sorbent TM» company to the clusters: CD25 + (receptors for IL-2), CD95 + (FAS / APO-1), HLA-DR+ by indirect immunofluorescence and CD16 + (natural killer cells) using lymphotoxic test.

Results and Discussion. It is determined that in all group of the observations the varied likely increase of the number of the activated receptors on lymphocytes is happening which according from the increase of the indices of the body mass index and it is more significant in the presence of the steatohepatitis in terms of CD16 +, CD25 +, CD95 + immune markers. In the group with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis with the moderate activity is a significant prerequisite for the implementation of lysis of the

target cells in terms of relative CD16 + lymphocytes (from $p < 0,001$ and $p < 0,05$). The level of CD25 + lymphocytes indicate a probable early cell activation in the all groups monitoring and activation of inflammation especially in patients with nonalcoholic steatohepatitis with moderate activity (from $p < 0,001$ and $p < 0,05$). It is determines that in the both nonalcoholic hepatic steatosis and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis the increased level of expression in CD95+ peripheral blood lymphocytes is observed, indicating a readiness to cell apoptosis and further progression of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease.

Conclusions. The patients with comorbid course of nonalcoholic hepatic steatosis and nonalcoholic steatohepatitis in combination with the obesity and pathology of biliary tract the authentic increase of the number of the activated receptors on lymphocytes is observed (CD16+, CD25+, CD95+) which according to the increase of the body mass index which is more significant in the presence of the steatohepatitis.

THE USE OF ETHYLMETHYL-DYROXYPIRIDINE SUKCINATE IN COMPLEX THERAPY IN PATIENTS WITH ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION DEPENDING ON RENAL FUNCTION

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Introduction. One of the most common diseases of the cardiovascular system in the world is arterial hypertension (AH). Today, the prevention of damage to «target organs» is important issue. It is well known that hypertension is associated with the development of asymptomatic brain lesions. But not always the control of the blood pressure improve symptoms such as headache, dizziness, confusion, fatigue, low mood, memory loss.

Objectives. The aim of our study was to evaluate efficiency of the use of ethylmethyl-dyroxypridine sukcinat in complex therapy in patients with arterial hypertension depending on renal function.

Methods. The study included 30 patients (mean age $65,2 \pm 6,2$ years) with AH. Patients included in the study on the background of medicamentous correction of AH. To determine the degree of cognitive impairment was used the Montreal scale assessment of cognitive impairment (MoCA). To determine the level of disorders in psycho-emotional sphere we used the hospital anxiety scale (HADS-T) and hospital depression scale (HADS-D). The patients were divided into two groups depending on the level of glomerular filtration rate (GFR). The first group (11 persons) consisted of patients with AH with preserved renal function ($GFR > 90 \text{ ml/min/1,73 m}^2$), in this group to «basic» antihypertensive therapy we added ethylmethylhydroxypridine succinate; the second group (10 persons) – patients with AH with reduced renal