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ПРОБЛЕМИ ФАРМАКОТЕРАПІЇ НЕГОСПІТАЛЬНОЇ ПНЕВМОНИИ В УКРАЇНІ
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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.

СУЧАСНІ ПІДХОДИ В ЛІКУВАННІ ХВОРИХ НА ПЕРИТОНІТ, ЩО ВИКЛИКАНИЙ ШПИТАЛЬНИМИ ШТАМАМИ БАКТЕРІЙ
Косілова О.Ю.
MODERN METHODS OF TREATMENT OF PERITONITIS IS CAUSED BY HOSPITAL BACTERIA STRAINS
Kosilova O.J.
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.

АНТИМІКРОБНА ДІЯ АНТИБІОТИКІВ ТА АНТИСЕПТИКІВ У УРОЛОГІЧНИХ ХВОРИХ
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ANTIMICROBIC ACTION OF ANTIBIOTICS AND ANTISEPTIC TANKS AT PATIENTS OPERATED CONCERNING DGPZ
Rymsha E. V.
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, catheterassociate infection.

МИКРОЭКОЛОГИЯ ЧЕЛОВЕКА И РОЛЬ ПРОБИОТИЧЕСКИХ ПРЕПАРАТОВ В ТЕРАПИИ ГНОЙНО-ВОСПАЛИТЕЛЬНЫХ ЗАБОЛЕВАННИЙ В АКУШЕРСТВЕ И ГИНЕКОЛОГИИ
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MICROECOLOGY OF HUMAN AND ROLE OF PROBIOTIC PREPARATIONS IN THERAPY OF FESTERING-INFLAMMATORY DISEASES IN OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY
Експериментальні роботи: медицина та біологія (Experimental articles: medicine and biology)

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FRACTIONAL COMPOSITION OF INDUSTRIAL TETANUS TOXOID AND DIPHTHERIA TOXIN
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 ТУБЕРКУЛЮЗУ У БАКТЕРІОВИДІЛЮВАЧІВ РІЗНИХ КАТЕГОРІЙ У ХАРКІВСЬКІЙ ОБЛАСТІ ЗА ПЕРИОД 2006-2011 р.р.
Кучма І.Ю., Ковальова Г.О., Гушлік Б.І.
MONITORING OF DRUG RESISTANCE MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS BY SMEAR ELIMINATURES OF DIFFERENT CATEGORIES IN KHARKIV REGION DURING THE PERIOD 2006-2011
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.
ANALYSIS OF ANTIBACTERIAL 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 ПОЛІОКСOMETАЛАТУ ГОЛЬМІЮ ПО ВІДНОШЕННЮ ДО ЗБУДНИКІВ ГНІЙНО-ЗАПАЛЬНИХ УСКЛАДНЕНЬ У ПОСТРАЖДАЛІХ 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.
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
Петрук 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 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.

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.