

- Basic treatment of pain syndrome represent not only drugs with analgesic effect, also are used central muscle relaxants, tranquilizers and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

The treatment corresponds to national clinical protocol.

Keywords: Back pain, herniated disc, analgesics

32. BIOMARKERS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

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Introduction: It is well known that myocardial infarction is a significant cause of death. Annually, several million patients seek care in the emergency department because of chest pain or other symptoms suggesting an acute coronary syndrome (ACS), but only about 10% are subsequently confirmed to have acute myocardial infarction (AMI). Current cardiac marker technologies can detect extremely small amounts of myocardial necrosis (<1.0 g). Blood testing for biomarkers of myocardial injury plays an increasingly important role for the evaluation, diagnosis, and triage of patients with chest pain.

Materials and methods: This study was aimed for comparative analysis of cardiac biomarkers and argumentation of their use for early diagnosis of myocardial infarction. The study included 120 patients, hospitalized in the Intensive Care Unit of Cardiology Clinic, from who's were taken three blood samples for biochemical analysis (within 24 hours after admission, over 10 days (the discharge) and over 2 months).

Results: The research showed that cardiac biomarkers should be measured in all patients who present with chest discomfort consistent with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Elevations of cardiac enzyme levels should be interpreted in the context of clinical and ECG findings.

Conclusions: Cardiac troponins T and I are the preferred markers for myocardial injury as they have the highest sensitivity and specificity for the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. Presence of any cardiac troponin indicates a worse prognosis in patients with coronary artery disease. At the present time it appears undesirable to attempt to use hs-CRP and B-type natriuretic peptide in individual risk stratification.

Keywords: myocardial infarction, cardiac marker, cardiac troponins, prognosis

33. HEART RATE DEPENDENCE AGAINST THE TRAINING LEVEL IN RATS AT THE BACKGROUND OF INSTRUMENTAL FOOD-PROCURING MOVEMENTS

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Introduction: Certain changes evolve as a result of long-term adaptation to physical stress, especially in the cardiovascular system. Short term decrease in heart rate (HR) below its initial level with subsequent recovery was noticed and studied against the training the background of instrumental food-procuring movements in rats. The subsequent study of revealed dependence pattern may suggest opportunities for objective assessment of the training level and/or diagnostics of cardiovascular system state, thus the study of this is topical and promising. The study objective was to investigate the pattern of HR changes in rats over the background of instrumental food-procuring movements in the process of skill formation.

Materials and Methods: A group (n = 6) of Wistar male rats weighing 250-300 g was used in experiments. HR changes were being registered daily using laboratory made phonocardiographic transducer in the process of 30 minutes long training sessions of instrumental food-procuring movements during 12 days.