

without AF. Supervised groups were identical, according to gender and age of the participants. The average age of the patients was 50.2.

According to Framingham study, 0.3-0.4% of adults suffers from various forms of AF, reaching 8.8% of people aged over 80 years. Many epidemiological studies: Framingham study, MRIFT, EVA, MONICA, were conducted to determine the prevalence of coronary heart disease and risk factors for its development. However the studies of AF on the population's level are rarely conducted.

Methods: All patients were determined by body mass index (BMI), Kerdo index, held echocardiography and biochemical parameters of blood and urine. Software StatSoft Statistics 8.0 (average arithmetic, standard errors, Student's t-test, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, U-Mann-Whitney test) were used to process the survey results.

Results: We have identified the likely ($p < 0,01$) differences in the groups during comparison. Thus, patients from group II appeared to have significantly higher body weight, BMI was higher than 25, the highest Kerdo index, signs of the left ventricular hypertrophy. The patients with AF have a high prevalence of risk factors: 2/3 of patients have hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, 25% are smokers, half of the surveyed patients with AF conduct sedentary lifestyle, all patients have excess body weight, left ventricular hypertrophy, increasing of the activation of sympathoadrenal system.

Conclusion: Early identification of persons at AF risk can prevent the development of arrhythmias and stroke and therefore a decrease of cardiac and cerebral death.

Keywords: atrial fibrillation, early markers, Kerdo index, Framingham study, tachyarrhythmia, stable angina, left ventricular hypertrophy, arterial hypertension, biochemical blood analysis.

IDENTIFICATION OF THE MAIN STEROID-SENSITIVE DEVELOPMENT MECHANISMS IN EXPERIMENTAL MODEL OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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Introduction: Bronchial asthma (BA) is a serious problem in all countries irrespective of the level of their development. Prevalence of the disease fluctuates, depending on the region, and averages in the majority of the states from 2 to 25,5 %. Annually, all over the world, BA carries away about 250 thousand lives, many of which could be saved with adequate treatment and educating the patients. In present, there is a rise of illness growth with BA and actual experimental modeling of the given disease for the purpose of a fuller understanding of pathogenesis and working out ethiopathogenetical therapy methods. In the literature, a variety of experimental models BA with animals which are used for studying various aspects of pathogenesis and approbations of new ways of treatment is described. At the same time each model has certain features which limit the sphere of its use. For today, the urgency of such works is increased in connection with the detection of new markers of BA and, accordingly, new directions of pathogenesis BA research and to search for pathogenetical well-founded methods of treatment. We first hypothesized that the reduced sensitivity to corticosteroids in bronchial asthma may be due to increased expression of P-glycoprotein (Pgp).

Objective: To study the nature of the coupling CD38-and Pgp-dependent mechanisms of hyperactivity and bronchial steroid-sensitive allergic animals to create a concept to overcome the reduced sensitivity to corticosteroids in bronchial asthma.

Materials and methods: The objects of research are laboratory animals (rats) of both sexes at the age of 6-7 weeks. Group 1 - rats with simulated asthma; group 2 - animals with a simulated asthma and "treated" glucocorticosteroid (GCS), dexamethasone; group 3 - the control group (nonallergic);

Results: In the process, an experimental simulation of asthma in animals, assessment of clinical signs allergization ovalbumin, and immunocytochemical study of preparations of bodies of animals and spectrofluorimetric research of preparations of animal bodies were carried out. The study obtained a model of bronchial asthma in rats, confirmed clinically, and found that: the expression of CD38 was higher in group 1 rats; the activity of CD38 in experimental models of asthma is the highest at the site of localization of the inflammatory process, i.e. in the lungs; revealed a positive correlation relationship ($r = 0,720894$) between the activity of ADP-ribozilcikliazy in the tissues of lung and spleen in the first group of animals suggests that the activity of CD38 is increased in asthma, not only in the lungs, but also in the spleen; the level of Pgp expression did not differ in rats with simulated asthma and control groups.

Conclusions: It would be desirable to notice that now already there are modulators of activity in both expression of Pgp and CD38 which demand the further studying and in the future could be used for treatment BA.

Keywords: bronchial asthma, P-glycoprotein, CD38, steroid dependence, steroid-sensitive.

PERIPARTUM CARDIOMYOPATHY: CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Peripartum cardiomyopathy (PPCM) is a disease of uncertain etiology, characterized by left ventricular systolic dysfunction and symptoms of heart failure, which occur in previously healthy women mainly during the end of pregnancy and the first 5 months after delivery. The incidence of PPCM is around 1 in 2500–4000 in the USA, 1 in 1000 in South Africa, and 1 in 300 in Haiti. Risk factors for PPCM include multiparity, advanced maternal age, twin pregnancy, Afro-American race etc. The precise cause and mechanism of PPCM remains unknown, but numerous hypotheses have been proposed (myocarditis, abnormal immune response to pregnancy, abnormal response to the hemodynamic stress of pregnancy, excessive prolactin production etc). The excessive prolactin production hypothesis represents a first potential disease-specific pathophysiological mechanism which offered bromocriptine as a potential novel therapeutic agent for treatment of PPCM patients.

Purpose: Revealing the importance of early diagnosis and initiation of adequate treatment in patients with PPCM.

Objectives:

- Study of the incidence, risk factors, possible causes of PPCM;
- Study of the clinical picture, evolution, new treatment strategies, prognosis of PPCM.

Material and methods: literature review, data of various studies, retrospective analysis of patient's chart and treatment sheet.

Results: A 44-year-old woman was admitted to the department of Cardiology with following complaints: dyspnoea, chest discomfort, heart palpitation. Complaints of dyspnoea, persistent cough and fatigue appeared about 3 years ago after Cesarean delivery of the second baby. Her treatment was not adequate about 2 years. She gave no history of any cardiac problems before. On examination, she was