

group of animals there is a decrease in the form factor (by 9 %), which indicates a decrease in the sphericity of the histaminergic neurons bodies.

On the 45th day after birth, in the offspring of rats from the experimental group, the perimeter, area and volume of the histaminergic neurons perikarya are less than the same indicators of this group of control neurons by 17%, 26% and 36% respectively. In addition, in the experimental group there is a tendency towards a decrease in the maximum diameter (by 10%) and an increase in the form factor (by 9%), which may indicate some increasing the sphericity of histaminergic neurons in experimental animals.

In the 90-day offspring of rats that had undergone prenatal alcoholization, maximum diameter, perimeter, area and volume of the histaminergic neurons perikarya was less by 21%, 17%, 26% and 36%, respectively. In addition, there were an increase in the form factor (by 8%) and a decrease in the elongation factor (by 15%). This indicates that the bodies of histaminergic neurons in the experimental group of animals are smaller and more rounded in shape.

Conclusion. Alcohol consumption by female rats throughout pregnancy disrupts the structure of hypothalamus histaminergic neurons of their offspring. The growth of the nerve cells perikarya under study is inhibited. By demonstrating the consequences of the harmful effects of alcohol on brain cells, the significance of the results of the presented scientific research is visible, which indicate the need to inform women of childbearing age about the inadmissibility of alcohol consumption during pregnancy.

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ATTITUDES ON EUTHANASIA AMONG FIRST MEDICAL UNDERGRADUATES

Yogarathnam Lakshanna

Grodno state medical university

Научный руководитель: Trus E. I.

Introduction. Euthanasia is defined as a process which is aimed to cause painless death in a person to end his/her life. Netherlands was the first country to permit active euthanasia. Euthanasia is illegal in most countries, including Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka is predominantly a Buddhist country with well-developed healthcare. Most

religions are against euthanasia. The topic of euthanasia is actively discussed within the industrialized countries [1].

Aim of the study. To study the attitude of euthanasia among first-year students from Sri Lanka of Grodno State Medical University.

Materials and methods. We used an anonymous online questionnaire administered in English. A total of respondents – 95 (females 63 (66,7%)).

Results and discussion. Distribution of students by religion: Buddhists 45,0%, Hinduism 15,0%, other 40,0%.

As per the results obtained through this survey ‘Euthanasia is forbidden in Sri Lanka’, around 54,4% of the students have admitted as it is forbidden in Sri Lanka while some of the students have said as they don’t know about it (33,3%) , and the least percentage of students (12,3%) have said it is not forbidden in Sri Lanka. Most of the students (42,1%) are agreeing with the legalization of euthanasia while some (31,6%) are against it, and the rest (26,3%) were undecided on the answer.

When commenting euthanasia for terminally ill children of any age (if the pain in children is unbearable and there are no ways to relieve it, and the disease of children will lead to a fatal outcome in the near future) about half of them (49,1%) are agreeing. Against child euthanasia 29,8%, doubt with the answer of 21,1% students. The legalization of euthanasia can lead to criminalization of medicine as per the survey, (42,1%) of respondents think so; and 33,3% do not agree with it and 24,6% undecided on the answer. Slightly more than half (52,6%) of students accept euthanasia, a third of respondents (28,1%) do not accept it, and the rest (19,3%) were undecided with the answer. When it was asked whether a patient has the right to a «quick death», 47,4% of young people answered with consent, 26,3% of respondents answered negatively, the rest were undecided on the answer. According to the students, the final decision on euthanasia should be made by the patient, the majority of students (75,4%) think ,while 12,3% of the survey participants were answered – by relatives and the same number of responses do not know.

The answers received for the question: «What is the best alternative to euthanasia?» – 36,8% of students have committed that advanced palliative care is replaceable for the Euthanasia and around 19,3% of students say there is no alternative, but quite a lot of students (43,9%) answered «do not know».

Students of majority 59.6% say euthanasia is mercy and 22,8% of students say it is crime and 17,6% of students as they do not know.

At the same time, only 36.8% of respondents answered the question about euthanasia of an old and sick animal with consent, 50.9% of students answered negatively, the others don't know.

As media plays a major role in communication and transferring information all around the world 80,7% of students say euthanasia should be discussed in the media while some (12,3%) oppose it, the rest of the respondents never thought about it.

Conclusion. Insufficient awareness of students about the legality of euthanasia in their home country.

It is necessary to periodically study the attitudes of members of society to ethical problems in order to understand the evolution of views.

Studying the attitudes toward euthanasia of medical students will be useful for understanding the possible change in the tactics of managing patients with incurable diseases in future.

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PROGNOSTIC SIGNIFICANCE OF BIOLOGICAL SUBTYPES OF BREAST CANCER

Zaakiya Ganem Zamzam,
Anjelo Leard, Dinithi Ranchagoda

Grodno state medical university

Научный руководитель: Лазаревич М. И.

Introduction. Currently, the most common malignant neoplasm in women is breast cancer. Every year there is an increase in the number of cases of newly diagnosed breast cancer, and a similar trend is observed in the group of women of young working age. On this basis, the question of reasonable approaches to the treatment of this disease and predicting the course taking into account the tumor parameters is relevant. The 12th International Conference on Breast Cancer in St.Gallen (2011) adopted a new approach to therapy planning for this disease, based on the recognition of biological subtypes of breast cancer [1, 2]. This approach of defining tumor subtypes is based on immunohistochemical detection of estrogen and progesterone receptors, overexpression of HER2neu and cell proliferation marker Ki-67.

Aim of the study. To analyze some prognostically significant parameters in patients with breast cancer in Grodno region.

Materials and methods. The database of Oncology Department No. 2 of Grodno University Hospital for 2017, including 282 patients with newly diagnosed breast cancer, was analyzed. The following information was used: expression level of ER, PR, HER2neu in tumor tissue, process progression and five-year survival rate.

Results and discussion. According to the biological subtypes of the tumor, the patients were distributed as follows: luminal A – 97 (34.4%), luminal B (HER2-negative) – 37 (13.1%), luminal B (HER2-positive) – 72 (25.5%), HER2-positive non-luminal – 33 (11.7%), triple-negative – 43 (15.3%).

Among 282 patients included in the study, local-regional recurrences were detected in 7 patients: luminal-A subtype in 2 (2%), luminal-B HER2-negative also in