

Russia, using nonparametric methods and Excel.

Results and discussion. Of 20 patients in sepsis, 12 were males (60%) and 8 were females (40%). Mean age was 56.5 [32.0;63.0]. Mean bed-day was 15.5 [12.75;25.0]. 35% of the patients were documented to have pyretic fever (39-39.9%), 40% had headache, 85% weakness, 90% with sore throat, 15% with rash, 5% with cough, 10% cases with hypotension, 25% patients required mechanical ventilation. According to the review, GCS score 3-8 (5.0%), in 50% cases a PaO₂ less than 75 mmHg, Me SOFA was 4.0 [3.0;6.5], n=19. 65% of the patients had at least one organism isolated from either the blood culture, throat culture sputum culture, urine culture, stool culture, rectal smear, and CSF culture. Some patients had organisms isolated from different sources while some had multiple organisms isolated from the same source. Out of the twenty patients, 5 (25%) of them died.

An inverse correlation was established between SpO₂% and CRP / albumin=0.482 (p=0.37) and a direct correlation between ESR and CRP/albumin, r 0,544 (p=0.013). A significant direct correlation was established between CRP/albumin and d-dimer=0.591 (p=0.013). According to the obtained data, when comparing d-dimer depending on gender, we found statistically significant differences and Me was higher in female patients 19.58 [3.56; 21.60], (p=0.025), Mann-Whitney U-test. D-dimer is a statistically significant predictor of sepsis severity depending on gender (AUC=0.829; 95% CI: 0.613 1.000, p=0.025). Severe condition was predicted with a d-dimer value 19.58 (Youden index). The sensitivity and specificity of the resulting model were 57.1% and 100.0%, respectively.

Conclusion. CRP/albumin ratio is a biomarker for predicting prognosis in patients with severe sepsis. A significant direct correlation was established between d-dimer and CRP/albumin. Severe condition in female patients was predicted with a d-dimer value 19.58. Therefore, studies on a larger number of patients are needed to confirm these results and establish the serum CRP/albumin ratio as a useful marker for long-term prediction of mortality in ICU patients.

MUSCULAR MANIFESTATION OF MILD ANXIETY AND MILD STRESS IN STUDENTS

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Introduction. A review of scientific literature shows that moderate anxiety is a prerequisite for good academic performance and responsibility in everyday life.

Mild anxiety and mild stress can have not only mental but also physical manifestations.

Anxiety is an emotion or feeling of uneasiness, fear and worry that can be experienced by people regardless of age, gender and ethnicity. It can be caused due to several factors and symptoms of anxiety vary according to each individual. Symptoms of anxiety can include psychological as well as physical symptoms. The article reviews the correlation between mild anxiety, mild mental stress, and tension in the levator scapulae muscle.

Aim of the study. 1.To investigate the correlation between mild anxiety, mild mental stress, and tension in the shoulder blade lifting muscle. 2.Analyze the gender differences in the results obtained. 3.Compare the results obtained from international students and local students.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted among foreign and local 5th-and 6th-year students of Grodno State Medical University. The study involved 30 volunteers, of which: males – 19, females – 11. The study was conducted by palpation of the shoulder blade lifting muscle.

Two parameters were evaluated: muscle tension, muscle soreness.

Results and discussion. The study showed that the tension of the shoulder blade lifting muscle was detected in 28 students, which is 93.3% of cases.

No tension of this muscle was detected in 2 students (6.7% of cases).

In the group of international students, tension in the shoulder-lifting muscle was observed in 16 people (53.6% of cases). There are 14 people in the group of local students (46.4% of cases). It was found out that the left side shoulder blade muscle tension was more common than the right side in both genders in both local and foreign student groups and the frequency of detection of tension was higher in females comparatively to males.

Conclusion. 1.Mild anxiety and mild stress on a physical level are manifested by tension in the shoulder blade lifting muscle. 2.This pattern is noted by both international students and local students. 3.In females, tense muscles of the shoulder blade are detected more often than in males, both in foreign and local student groups.

Based on the results obtained, we can assume that females are more anxious than males. We can assume that females' increased anxiety will correlate with their higher academic performance.

INDICATORS OF THE RETICULOCYTE HEMOGLOBIN EQUIVALENT IN PREMATURE NEWBORNS OF THE GRODNO REGION

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Introduction. Preterm infants are at a higher risk of developing iron deficiency anemia. Reticulocytes develop from erythroblasts following