

$p > 0.05$ ), and atrial fibrillation (0% vs 8%,  $p > 0.05$ ). However male patients more often had diabetes mellitus (36% vs 26%,  $p = 0.047$ ) and higher heart failure NYHA class (Class 3-4 in 58% of males and 28% of females,  $p < 0.01$ ).

It is interesting to note, that females more often had anterior STEMI (52% vs 36%,  $p = 0.03$ ), while males had inferior one (34% vs 48%,  $p = 0.04$ ). There were no differences in prevalence of other localizations of MI.

According to the results of clinical blood count, patients of both groups didn't have significant differences in number of WBCs (8.1 [6.9; 9.2] vs 8.2 [6.5; 9.2]  $\times 10^9$ ,  $p = 0.87$ ). Number of RBCs (4.6 [4.3; 5.1] vs 4.2 [3.8; 4.6]  $\times 10^{12}$ ,  $p = 0.04$ ), hemoglobin (145 [137; 155] vs 125 [118; 134],  $p = 0.027$ ) and ESR (20.5 [10; 30] vs 15.3 [6; 20] mm/h,  $p = 0.017$ ) were higher in male patients. Interesting to note, that number of platelets was higher in females (291 [245; 325] vs 252 [190; 284]  $\times 10^3$ ,  $p = 0.04$ ).

In biochemical blood test male patients had higher levels of urea ( $p = 0.039$ ) than females, however their creatinine levels were comparable ( $p = 0.53$ ). There were no intergroup differences in values of total cholesterol ( $p = 0.23$ ), triglycerides ( $p = 0.54$ ) and low-density lipoproteins ( $p = 0.45$ ), however high-density lipoproteins were higher in females than in males (1.08 [0.82; 1.19] vs 0.89 [0.73; 1] mmol/L,  $p = 0.034$ ). Also male patients with STEMI had significantly higher troponin levels (8427 [570; 9963] vs 11192 [151.5; 13656] ng/L,  $p < 0.001$ ).

**Conclusion.** Male patients with STEMI were younger, more often had diabetes mellitus and higher heart failure NYHA class. In laboratory tests males were characterized by higher levels of urea, glucose and troponins and lower levels of low-density lipoproteins ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF AGE-ASSOCIATED HEARING IMPAIRMENT IN ELDERLY PATIENTS

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**Introduction.** Age-associated hearing impairment is based on dystrophic and atrophic changes from the auditory analyzer that decrease in sensory cells and neurons in the spiral organ and cochlea. Changes are necrosis of the nuclei, reducing bundles and fibers in the centers and conductive pathways up to the auditory zone of the cortex. From apparatus: rigidity of the main lamina, stiffness of the joints of the auditory ossicles due to increased viscosity of the synovial fluid, atrophy of ligaments and muscle mass reductions are noted. This affects the quality of life, cause loneliness, depression, slowing down the dynamics of mental activity, deterioration of memory and attention.

**Aim of the study.** To improve the efficiency of hearing impairment by using the Petralex software

**Materials and methods.** The specialists from the "BSUIR" and "GrSMU" developed and used the "Petralex" software within their agreement.

Modern smartphones have an audio subsystem generating sound signals at a discretion rate of 44.1 kHz, which has tone audiometry tests on it. Equipment testing is conducted with ordinary headphones based on the average hearing threshold. A calibration is performed by the hearing thresholds of ten healthy young people with good hearing by using specific phones and headphones and obtained "average threshold of hearing". After explaining the procedure, with the consent for screening, the study involved with elderly people aged 60 to 75 years. The subject wore headphones and sound signals were alternately transmitted to the right and left ears at different frequencies with increasing amplitude: 125, 250, 500, 1000, 2000, 3000, 4000 and 8000 Hz. When a person heard a sound signal, he pressed on the phone screen. All the results, the full name and age were saved on the phone. After passing the test, a tone audiogram for both ears appeared on the screen for further evaluation.

**Results and discussion.** For the period from 15.02.2024 to 01.03.2024, 33 studies were performed. As a result, 16 people with suspected pathology of the auditory analyzer were identified. Of these, 12 people suffer from hearing impairment in both ears, hearing impairment in the right ear – 3 people, and hearing impairment in the left ear – 1 person. The overall percentage of elderly people with suspected hearing pathology is 48%. After passing the study, 16 people with suspected hearing pathology were recommended to undergo an in-depth audiological examination by an audiologist, which was performed by 4 people, who revealed the pathology of the auditory analyzer

**Conclusion.** Effective way to detect the pathology of the auditory analyzer. The noted advantages are: accessibility, convenience, affordability, easy and unattended app setup can be used without the help of a technician in automatic mode.

## **EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF DOCTOR-PATIENT RELATIONSHIPS (FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF FOREIGN MEDICAL STUDENTS)**

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**Introduction.** Effective communication is an essential element for the establishment and maintenance of healthy doctor-patient relationships. The importance of this study lies in addressing the societal demand for practice-oriented medical education, particularly for foreign medical students who will return to their home countries to practice medicine after completing their studies.

**Aim of the study.** The primary aim of this study is to identify the features of effective communication in doctor-patient relationships from the perspective