

LITERATURE

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2. Parija, S. C. Epidemiology and clinical features of soil-transmitted helminths / S. C. Parija, M. Chidambaram, J. Mandal // Tropical Parasitology. – 2017. – Vol. 7, № 2. – P. 81–85.

STUDY OF CLINICAL AND ANGIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF YOUNG PATIENTS WITH MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

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Relevance. There is a significant increase of myocardial infarction (MI) in young individuals [1]. It's a health burden but also a financial and psychological burden. One study shows that presentation of cardiopulmonary arrest is higher in young patients (pts) who had MI and it is associated with significant in-hospital mortality [2].

Target. To identify clinical, anamnestic, laboratory and angiographic features of young (≤ 45 years old) pts with MI.

Research methods. 81 pts who were admitted to the Grodno Regional Clinical Cardiological Center from January 2024 to November 2025 with acute MI were divided by WHO «young» criteria: Group 1; pts ≤ 45 years ($n=34$), Group 2; pts >45 ($n=47$).

MI was diagnosed with anamnesis, clinical signs, ECG findings, cardiac biomarker values. All underwent coronary angiography with a possibility of percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) via Judkins technique in a cath lab using Philips Azurion 7 angiographic unit which was used for the quantitative assessment of stenoses. Statistical analysis was performed using the Statistica 12.0 software.

Results and their discussion. Both groups show male predominance (88% vs. 81%, $p>0.05$). Smoking was the leading modifiable risk factor (68% vs. 72%, $p>0.05$) alongside with obesity. Class 2 and 3 obesity was significantly lower in group 1 (6% vs. 19%, $p=0.045$). Hypertension was prevalent in both groups. Young patients had fewer comorbidities (including diabetes mellitus and atrial fibrillation).

On admission ECG showed Group 1 more often had STEMI pattern (88% of total) while Group 2 showed NSTEMI (26% vs. 12%, $p=0.035$). Lateral wall MI incidence was significantly lower in the young (9% vs. 27%, $p=0.05$). Post infarction complications didn't differ significantly.

Laboratory parameters in group 1 had notably higher WBC counts (suggesting an underlying inflammatory response) while ESR was higher in group 2 ($p<0.05$). Troponin levels were higher in the young, showing a greater myocardial injury ($p<0.05$).

In angiographic parameters, single-vessel disease was common in young (67.6% vs. 29.7%, $p < 0.001$) while three-vessel disease was common in elderly (8.8% vs. 31.9%, $p = 0.014$). The most affected vessel was left anterior descending artery in the young while left circumflex artery and right coronary artery were less common.

Conclusions. The majority of risk factors of early premature MI are modifiable. Pathogenesis of MI is mostly highly individualized thus, characterizing MI in young pts is challenging but crucial.

LITERATURE

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USING OF AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE IN MEDICINE

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Relevance. Is known that the amnion consists of an important structure supporting the health of the fetus's amniotic sac. The amnion is the thin inner aspect of the fetal membrane, approximately 0.02 to 0.05 mm thick, and comes into direct contact with the amniotic fluid. It is avascular, aneural, and alymphatic, and receives its nutrients through diffusion.

Researches increasingly point to the possibility of the amnion providing new opportunities for health care providers to treat various conditions.

The amnion has anti-inflammatory, anti-bacterial, and anti-scarring properties; hence, health care providers may want to use the membrane rather than treat it as waste. Regarding its applications, firstly, it is used in ophthalmology for treating dry eye, burns, ulcers, and corneal diseases. Secondly, in wound healing, it provides factors that reduce scarring and inflammation while promoting tissue repair. Finally, in regenerative medicine, the amnion is valued for its potential to stimulate tissue regeneration.

AM has been used as a treatment for a variety of ophthalmologic conditions such as corneal surface lesions, retinal detachments, and as an agent for limbal stem cell regeneration. Plastic surgeons and wound specialists employ AM for treatment of acute and chronic wounds, while foot and ankle surgeons have noted accelerated healing of diabetic foot ulcers and other slow-healing wounds with AM use [1].