

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

1. Clinical Characteristics, Prognosis, and Gender Disparities in Young Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction / J. Ly, L. Ni, K. Liu [et al.] // *Frontiers in Cardiovascular Medicine*. – 2021. – Vol. 8. – Art. 720378.

2. Recent Trends in Acute Myocardial Infarction Among the Young / W. Y. Wu, A. N. Berman, D. W. Biery, R. Blankstein // *Current Opinion in Cardiology*. – 2020. – Vol. 35, № 5. – P. 524–530.

USING OF AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE IN MEDICINE

Samarasinghe G. H. W. M. D. G. Rashi Prabha,
Rajapakshe Alias Kankanige Savindi Divyanga Rajapakshe

Grodno State Medical University

Scientific supervisor: PhD, Assoc. Prof. Smalei N. A.

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].

Target. To examine the effect of application of amniotic membrane on the scar of the uterus during the operation cesarean section.

Research methods. Studying history cases of the patients with cesarean section and application of amniotic membrane on the scar of the uterus during the operation cesarean section, analysis results, ultrasound examination, statistic methods.

Results and their discussion. We have examined 25 cases of application of amniotic membrane on the scar of the uterus during the operation cesarean section. The indications to the operation cesarean section were the scar on the uterus after previous cesarean section. The average age of the patients was 31 ± 4 years. We have analyzed the sickness of the lower segment of uterus where is the scar in 7 days and 3 month after the operation. The results were that the sickness of the lower segment of uterus where is the scar in 7 days after the operation cesarean section with application of amniotic membrane on the scar was more on 3.5 mm that at the patients with classic operation cesarean section without using of amniotic membranes. At 3 months after operation this result was also on 2mm more that at the patients with classic operation cesarean section without using of amniotic membranes.

Conclusions. Using amniotic membranes helps in regeneration of the scar on uterus after the operation. The amniotic membrane is a promising and ethically non-controversial source of multipotent stem cells (hAESC). A preliminary study of 25 cases applying the membrane to a cesarean scar showed positive results, with follow-up examinations of the uterine segment at 7 days and 3 months post-operation.

LITERATURE

1. Ramon, C. Injectable amniotic membrane / umbilical cord particulate for knee osteoarthritis: a prospective, single-center pilot study / C. Ramon, S. Tighe // Pain Medicine. – 2019. – Vol. 20, № 11. – P. 2283–2291.

PREVALENCE OF DEPRESSIVE AND ANXIETY SYMPTOMS AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY USING BDI-II, HDRS-17 AND HAM-A

Saththiyanathan Akilan,
Sinhasana Pattalegedara Tharushika Promodini

Grodno State Medical University
Scientific supervisor: Ploskaya N. S.

Relevance. Depression and anxiety are highly prevalent among medical students worldwide [1]. Academic overload, sleep deprivation, competitive learning environments and clinical exposure contribute to psychological vulnerability. Early identification using validated psychometric instruments is essential to prevent academic decline, burnout and long-term psychiatric morbidity.