

pain lasting from 3 to 5 years. Diagnostic imaging revealed single-vessel disease in 12 patients and two-vessel disease in 4 patients, primarily involving the superior mesenteric artery. Duplex ultrasound identified significant stenosis ($\geq 70\%$) in the majority of cases. All patients underwent either endovascular or open surgical revascularization, with no fatal outcomes or major complications reported. Postoperative follow-up indicated significant symptom relief in most cases, with recurrence managed through further interventions.

Conclusions. Chronic mesenteric ischemia often involves stenosis of one or more mesenteric arteries, with the superior mesenteric artery being most frequently affected. Diagnostic imaging, particularly duplex ultrasound and angiography, plays a crucial role in confirming the diagnosis. Both endovascular and surgical revascularization are effective treatment options, with favorable outcomes and symptom relief. Early diagnosis and appropriate intervention are vital to prevent progression to bowel necrosis and improve patient prognosis.

LITERATURE

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COMPARISON OF TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE IN SRI LANKA AND BELARUS IN PERIOD 2010 – 2024

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Relevance. Tuberculosis (TB) remains a pressing public health issue. Detecting, treating, and preventing TB imposes significant human and economic costs. Progress in the fight against TB varies across countries [1].

Target. To compare TB incidence trends in Sri Lanka, and Belarus, over the period 2010–2024, to understand the impact of differences in healthcare systems, economic status and the implementation of TB control programs on incidence dynamics [2].

Research methods. A retrospective comparative analysis of TB incidence data from WHO global TB reports in Sri Lanka and Belarus (2010–2024) was conducted.

Results and their discussion. Sri Lanka demonstrated stability: its incidence rate decreased –from 88 in 2010 to 70 in 2015 to 55 in 2020 to 59 in 2024

(per 100,000 people). Belarus has reduced its burden. Its incidence rate decreased from 81 in 2010 to 54 in 2015 to 26 in 2020 to 17 in 2024 (per 100,000 people). A significant progress was observed from 2014 to 2018. In 2010, TB incidence rates in both countries were virtually identical. By 2023, the rate in Belarus was more than half that in Sri Lanka. The decline in TB incidence since 2014 demonstrates an effective national TB control program, including improved diagnosis, treatment, patient monitoring, and preventive measures, thereby breaking the chain of transmission. Belarus has maintained its TB control system, adapted it to changing conditions, and provided sufficient government financial support. Belarus has a high prevalence of multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB). Despite significant reductions in incidence, MDR-TB remains a serious problem. As a lower-middle-income country, Sri Lanka faces risk factors such as poverty, malnutrition, and overcrowding, which contribute to the transmission and progression of TB. Therefore, epidemic control in this setting requires long-term, large-scale public health measures. Sri Lanka has a low prevalence of both TB among HIV-infected individuals and MDR-TB. This means its TB program can focus on treating drug-susceptible TB in the general population, a simpler task.

Conclusions. Although the TB epidemics in Sri Lanka and Belarus began around the same time in 2010, due to different response measures—both objective and subjective—the results 15 years later have been different. Belarus is an example of successfully controlling an epidemic. The decline in incidence demonstrates the effectiveness of the TB control program. Socioeconomic factors in Sri Lanka significantly hinder progress in this context.

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STEMI VERSUS N-STEMI: CLINICAL AND ANGIOGRAPHIC DIFFERENCES

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Relevance. Myocardial infarction (MI) is classified as ST-segment elevation MI (STEMI) when patients present with new ST-segment elevations in two or more contiguous leads or new bundle branch blocks with signs of ischemic repolarization. Conversely, when ST-segment elevation is absent at presentation, the condition is