

reditary syndromes. Metachronous cancer (multiple primary tumors developing at intervals) will appear more commonly as cancer patients live longer lives. Although ovarian cancer management is well established, less is known of ovarian cancer trends among survivors of breast cancer. Therefore, we examined second primary ovarian cancers after first primary breast cancer during the period of observation. In order to ensure that ovarian cancer patients access appropriate treatment to improve the outcome of this disease, accurate analysis of prior cancer disease is essential.

**Objectives:** The relationship between the occurrence of breast and ovarian cancer in patients, their treatment, time span between the occurrence of diseases and stages.

**Subjects and Methods:** The medical records of 68 patients with a history of breast and ovarian cancer, who had been operated on primary cancer between 1994 and 2014 in Grodno Regional Clinical Hospital, were reviewed retrospectively.

**Results:** 68 patients were divided in 3 groups according to first and second diagnose respectively: A) primary breast cancer and second primary ovarian cancer patients from 35 to 77 years old Forty-seven patients (69%), B) primary ovarian cancer and second primary breast cancer - from 38 to 69 years old sixteen patients (24%), C) primary breast cancer and breast cancer + second primary ovarian cancer women from 39 to 47 years old Five patients (7%). The mean age for the first diagnose in every group was same that is 50 years. So the median age of primary breast and primary ovarian cancer is the same - 50 years. The mean age for the second diagnose was different: for second breast cancer 53 years and for second ovarian cancer was 55 years. We've analyzed the protocols of treatment for 1<sup>st</sup> diagnosed primary breast cancer. Surgery treatment for primary breast cancer had 48 out of 52 patients. Patients undergo mastectomy with 37 on chemotherapy with 25 on radiotherapy combination. In 3 cases only radiotherapy was administrated. 3 patients disagree from treatment. According to International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stages: stage I 13 patients, Stage II 7 patients, Stage III 32 patients. Treatment of second ovarian cancer: 42 of 47 patients undergo surgery, with 47 having chemotherapy. According to International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics (FIGO) stages: Stage I 9 patients, Stage II 2 patients, stage III 32 patients and stage IV 4 patients.

**Conclusion:** Patients with lower stage of primary breast cancer further developed the second primary ovarian cancer and they are 69 % of all patients with primary metachronous breast and ovarian cancer. Furthermore, the average interval between first and second cancers is substantial, and suggests opportunities for interventions (prevention and screening) that might reduce the burden of sequence two and higher cancers.

## RESULTS OF "OXYCELANIM" APPLICATION FOR TREATMENT OF WOUNDS OF LIVER

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Wounds of the liver are one of the most common pathologies of the abdominal cavity. Fatality at the closed trauma of the liver reaches 30-50%, based on open lesions are more favorable mortality in them is 12-25%. However, despite the progress made in recent decades, significant advances in the liver surgery, mortality in its damages remains high.

**Objectives:** To show the effectiveness of "Oxycelanim" in combination with Low-Level Laser Therapy for coverage of the liver defects.

**Subjects and Method:** Operations were carried out on 20 white mongrel male rats with weighing 200-250 g. Atypical resection of the diaphragmatic surface of the liver was performed (size 1 \* 1 cm). In the first group of operations the wound defect was covered by Oxycelanim plate (Gentamicin+Thymogen), which was fixated by 4 interrupted sutures. In the second group the wound was covered by Oxycelanim and was treated by Low-Level Laser Therapy of laser apparatus "Rodnik-1" for 10 minutes ( $\lambda = 0,67 \pm 0,02$  m; P = 20 mW). Postoperatively, the rats of the second series of experiments were conducted Low-Level Laser Therapy irradiation daily by contact method

through the anterior abdominal wall with the above parameters in the projection of the organ for 6 days. Animals of all series were taken out of the experiment at 7 and 14 days after surgery. The results were evaluated by means of histological methods (staining with hematoxylin and eosin, and Van Gieson).

**Results:** On the 7th day of the experiment in both experimental groups non-specific granulation tissue was formed with evident leukocyte cell infiltration, newly formed vessels and small number of fibers. On the 14th day in the first group of the experiment growth of maturing granulation tissue with chaotic location of collagenous fibers in the defect area and moderately expressed cellular infiltration, presented by the lymphocytes and histiocytes were observed. The use of Low-Level Laser Therapy in the second group of animals showed positive effect: the remains of oxycelanim surrounded by collagen fibers and small inflammatory infiltration presented mainly by macrophages were identified in the region of operative field.

**Conclusion:** Combination of oxycelanim and Low-Level Laser Therapy improved the results of postoperative period at liver wounds: adequate coverage of the wound defect on the one hand, the reduction of the inflammatory response of the organ and acceleration of regenerative processes on the other.

## ИНФОРМИРОВАННОСТЬ СТУДЕНТОК О ПРОБЛЕМЕ ПРИМЕНЕНИЯ ЛЕКАРСТВЕННЫХ ПРЕПАРАТОВ ВО ВРЕМЯ БЕРЕМЕННОСТИ

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**Введение.** Ежегодно в медицинскую практику внедряется целый ряд новых препаратов, зачастую с принципиально новой химической структурой. Хотя в соответствии с международными правилами исследуется их возможное тератогенное действие, существуют видовые различия, не позволяющие на этапе доклинических или клинических испытаний в полной мере оценить безопасность препарата в плане наличия у него тератогенного действия. Значительные трудности представляет оценка отдаленных эффектов применения препаратов во время беременности, особенно если речь идет о возможном их воздействии на психический статус или поведенческие реакции человека, так как их особенности могут быть не только следствием использования лекарств, но и определяться наследственно детерминированными факторами, социальными условиями жизни и воспитания человека, а также действием других неблагоприятных (в том числе и химических) факторов.

**Цель исследования:** оценить степень информированности студенток по проблеме применения лекарственных препаратов женщинами во время беременности и влияния их на развитие ребёнка.

**Материалы и методы.** Нами было проведено социологическое исследование методом анкетного опроса. В анкетировании приняли участие 126 респонденток в возрасте от 17 до 27 лет. Из них, учащиеся медицинских университетов – 72 респондента, получающих высшее немедицинское образование - 54, что составляет 57,14% и 42,86%, соответственно.

**Результаты.** В процессе исследования, было выявлено, что 100% респонденток информированы о возможных неблагоприятных последствиях применения лекарственных средств во время беременности. Однако о положительном влиянии некоторых лекарственных препаратов осведомлены не все. Так, на вопрос «Как повлияет применение фолиевой кислоты до и во время беременности на плод?» 64 респондентки (50,79%) ответили «не владею информацией». На вопрос «Нужно ли принимать фолиевую кислоту во время планирования беременности мужчинам?» только 60 респонденток выбрали вариант ответа «Да, это играет важную роль», что составляет 47,62%, 52,38%, - выбрали варианты «Нет, этого нет необходимости» и «Не владею информацией». Респонденткам также были предложены варианты ответов препаратов