

**Goal.** To Study special treatment of T.C. we use material from G.R.O.D.

**Material and method.** We analyze the medical records of outpatient who were registered to verified diagnose to thyroid cancer in year 2016-17 complex treatment was conducted. The sex, age, stages of disease, histological type of tumor , type of operative intervention, Radioiodine, Hormonal therapy, were taken in to account.

**Result.** In total num. of observant patient (109 pt.) in given period The Age group up to 30 yr. was noted -22 (20.2%) , Age 31 -50 were noted pt.- 35 (32.1%) Age .>50 noted pt. were 50 (45.9%). Among them 96 pt.(88%) was women. As per data papillary adenocarcinoma diag. to 55 pt., follicular adenocarcinoma in 2 pt. medullary carcinoma in 4 pt. and undifferentiated in 3 pt. in pre T.C. the stadia were 1<sup>st</sup> - 69 pt.(63.3%). 2<sup>nd</sup> – 9 pt. (8.3%) 3<sup>rd</sup> – 10 pt.(9.2%) 4<sup>th</sup> – 14 pt.(13%)

**Conclusion.** T.C. was significantly more common in women >50 yr. (40%). The dominant histological form is papillary form of T.C. which is frequently observed in pt. Mostly pt. treated in T.C. is by Thyroidectomy, then pt. were treated by central lymphoid section. And additionally they were treated by Hormonal replacement therapy and Radioiodo therapy in pt. with progressive stage of disease.

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## THE PROBLEM OF DIAGNOSIS OF NONPOLIO ENTEROVIRUS INFECTION (NPEVI) ON THE EXAMPLE OF A FAMILY FOCUS OF INFECTION

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**Relevance.** Human enterovirus (HEV) are among the most common human viruses, infecting an estimated number of a billion people annually worldwide. They are common in children causing asymptomatic infections ranging from mild to severe illnesses. The problem of nonpolio enterovirus infection (NPEVI) is extremely urgent for the Republic of Belarus (RB). Hundreds of cases are hospitalized in our Grodno regional clinic of infectious diseases annually. Some of them fall under the guise of other infectious diseases. All forms of NPEVI are recorded in Belarus, although there has been a recent trend towards an increase in the number of neuroforms of this pathology.

**The purpose of research.** The purpose of our research is to consider variants of NPEVI course in the revealed family focus of the infection.

**Materials and methods.** The material of our study were medical history and pathological material (. Stool samples, CSF) of the patient and her relatives in the Grodno State Clinical Hospital of Infectious Diseases and the reseach of the family focus of EVI with a laboratory-confirmed case of severe lesions of the Central nervous system (Grodno State Clinical Hospital of Infectious Diseases). Laboratory verification was carried out on the basis of Scientific and Practical center of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Minsk.

**Results.** After verification of the severe CNS lesion of the child V., 9 months were investigated for the presence of HEV relatives of the patient (5 people), who were in deep contact with her (stool, PCR method). Some of them haven't got a typical clinic of infection but we received 4 positive results. The clinical picture was extremely diverse ( asymptomatic carrier, vesicular pharyngitis, enteritis, ORI).

**Conclusions.** Sanitary hygiene is of great importance in the spread of HEVI. To eliminate the spread of infection, it is important to identify all carriers of HEV (regardless of the presence of an infection clinic).

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## КРЫНІЦЫ І СПАСАБЫ ЁТВАРЭННЯ БЕЛАРУСКАМОЎНЫХ НАЗВАЎ ЛЕКАВЫХ РАСЛІН

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Лячэнне лекавымі раслінамі мае старажытныя карані ў працэсе гістарычнага станаўлення беларусаў. На працягу стагоддзяў нашы продкі выкарыстоўвалі адвары, прымочки, настоі з траў, каб пазбавіцца ад розных захворванняў, залячыць раны, аднавіць функцыянальны стан арганізма. Фітатэрапія і сёння досыць папулярная сярод жыхароў Рэспублікі Беларусь,