RM-1401-004
The role of medical activity in health amelioration of patients with pyoinflammatory pathology of ENT organs
N.V. Polunina1, A.I. Kryukov2, A.A. Voloshin2
1The N.I. 66 Russian national research medical university Minzdrav of Russia, 117997 Moscow, Russia
2The Moscow scientific practical center of otorhinolaryngology, Moscow, Russia
The article presents the results of sample survey of patients with pyoinflammatory pathology of ENT organs and physicians-otorhinolaryngologists. The study data testify the necessity of increasing level of medical awareness of patients with pyoinflammatory pathology of ENT organs. The survey of physicians-otorhinolaryngologists established that majority of them assume as needed to enhance their advanced professional training including the issues of treatment of patients with pyoinflammatory diseases.
Keywords: patient, pyoinflammatory pathology, ENT organs, medical activity, physician-otorhinolaryngologist, treatment, advanced training

RM-1401-007
The actual requirements to list of jobs (services) under licensing of medical activity
The Russian medical academy of post-graduate education of Minzdrav of Russia, 125101 Moscow, Russia
The order 12n of Minzdrav of Russia enacted the new types of medical examinations, medical check-ups, listing of specialists with higher and postgraduate and pharmaceutical education in public health of the Russian Federation according the Federal Law 323-FZ.
Hence all participants of sphere of licensing are to understand the essence of necessity of re-validation of licenses of occupation of medical activity in case of absence of justifications established by the Federal Law 99-FZ, article 18 section 1 to classify medical activity as a new job (service) which the licensee intend to implement but they are not mentioned in the annex to actual license.
Keywords: licensing, medical activity, list of jobs

RM-1401-012
The early detection of chronic disease of kidneys: marker of succession in treatment of patients effect on survival and cardiovascular lethality of patients on dialysis
B.T. Bikbov, N.A. Tomilina
The academician V.I. Shumakov Federal research center of transplantology and artificial organs of Minzdrav of Russia, 123182 Moscow, Russia
The Moscow municipal nephrology center, 123436 Moscow, Russia
The A.E. Evdokimov Moscow state medical stomatological university, 127473 Moscow, Russia
The chronic disease of kidneys is one of leading causes of premature death and loss of faculty. The article deals with analysis of succession in treatment of nephrology patients involving physicians of different specialties. The evaluation of effect of time of visit of patients with pre-dialysis chronic disease of kidneys to nephrologist on cardiovascular lethality and premature survival of patients on chronic dialysis according data of the Moscow municipal nephrologic register. On the basis of analysis of outcomes of treatment of 9038 patients it is earnestly proved that early appointment to nephrologist condition both better survival of patients on the substitution kidney therapy and lower indicators of lethality at early period of dialysis treatment. According data of multi-factorial analysis the early, prior to 1 year and more to dialysis, registration to nephrologist is a factor of benevolent prognosis of dialysis treatment. Whereas, late, from 3 months to 1 year, and very late, less than 3 months, to dialysis registration at nephrologist was related to increase of relative risk of death up to 31% and 42% correspondingly. The resolution of problem of late detection of patients with chronic disease of kidneys and untimely registration at nephrologist is possible at the expense of following comprehensive measures: increase of awareness of physicians of all specialties about the role of chronic disease of kidney; application of regular screening of chronic disease of kidney in groups of high risk; support of needed succession in treatment of nephrologic patients at the expense of timely appointment to nephrologist based on accepted criteria; development of nephrologic service, primarily out-patient service, in all regions of Russia. The early detection of diseases of kidneys, their proper therapy and timely appointment to nephrologist provide the best prognosis in treatment of patients. The article presents list of diseases to be obligatory screened annually to detect chronic disease of kidneys. The criteria of obligatory appointment of patient to consultation of nephrologist are discussed too.
Keywords: chronic disease of kidneys, early detection, substitution kidney therapy, hemodialysis, peritoneum dialysis, survival
The surgical correction of severe forms of idiopathic scoliosis

N.V. Zagorodnyi, M.T. Sampiyev, A.A. Laka, S.P. Balashov, V.S. Malkov, K. Ramlugon

The peoples' friendship university of Russia, 117198 Moscow, Russia; The center of correction of scoliosis of the Federal medical biological agency of Russia, 115409 Moscow, Russia

The constructions LSZ3 made a good showing in complicated cases when due to concomitant pathology, malformations of vertebrae or severity of deformation itself the application of helical or wire fixation systems were made difficult or brought high risk of development of complications. The article makes know with the results of successful application of constructions LSZ3 for the purpose of surgical correction, unloading and stabilization of damaged segments of spine under deformations, diseases (including malformations) and traumas of spine.

Keywords: surgical correction, severe form of idiopathic scoliosis, application of constructions LSZ3 in adults

The evaluation of risk cardiovascular complications in women at menopause: the significance of detection of highly sensitive C-reactive protein

E.M. Andreyevskaya1, L.O. Minishkina2

1The polyclinic 3 of the Administrative Department of President of the Russian Federation, 129090 Moscow, Russia; 2The training research center of the Administrative Department of President of the Russian Federation, 121309 Moscow, Russia

The sampling of 500 women during period of perimenopause and with risk factors of cardiovascular diseases were examined. The examination of patients considered demographic information, medical history data and presence of concomitant diseases. The profile of arterial blood pressure, anthropometric measurement and laboratory analyses were determined. The total ten-year risk of cardiovascular complications was evaluated according to SCORE scale. The relationship of highly sensitive C-reactive protein with main risk factors of development of cardiovascular diseases was analyzed according to Ridker model. It is demonstrated that women in period of pre-menopause and early menopause have extremely unfavorable profile of risk factors of cardiovascular diseases. However, risk of cardiovascular diseases calculated according SCORE system refer to high risk category (more that 5%) only 28.5% of female patients. The anti-hypertension therapy received 69.2% of women, but only 34.8% achieved target level of arterial blood pressure. Among female patients with dyslipidemia only 44.8% received hypolipidemic therapy and only in 23.2% of women achieved full control of dyslipidemia. The analysis of association of highly sensitive C-reactive protein with other risk factors of atherosclerosis established that the most close correlation between risk factors and highly sensitive C-reactive protein occurs in patients with arterial hypertension stage III. The patients with arterial hypertension of stage I and II the correlation is less close or even unreliable. This fact testifies the most diagnostic and prognostic significance of evaluation of level of highly sensitive C-reactive protein in patients with arterial hypertension of stage I and II.

Keywords: women, perimenopause, primary prevention, C-reactive protein, risk of cardiovascular diseases

About the diagnostic of disorder of tolerance to glucose and diabetes mellitus in patients with chronic obstructive lungs' disease.

V.I. Kobyliyanskiy, G.Yu. Babadjanova

The research institute of pulmonology of the Federal medical biological agency of Russia, Moscow, Russia; The Federal research clinical center of specialized medical care and medical technologies of the Federal medical biological agency of Russia, Moscow, Russia

The polycentric study of mutual registering prevalence of diabetes mellitus type II (300 patients), chronic obstructive lungs' pathology (280 patients) and bronchial asthma (336 patients) was implemented to develop diagnostic of early disorders of carbohydrate metabolism. The population indicators of each disease were used as a control tool. The study results testified that prevalence of diabetes mellitus type II in the cohort of patients with chronic obstructive lungs' pathology exceeded with high degree of reliability the population indicators in patients with bronchial asthma who had the rate of diabetes mellitus type II equal to control tool. This occurrence indicates both at significant role of chronic obstructive lungs' pathology in development of diabetes mellitus type II and expedience of target application of oral glucose tolerant test in patients with chronic obstructive lungs' pathology independently of the level of glucose in blood on an empty stomach. This approach makes it possible an early diagnostic of early disorders of carbohydrate metabolism, optimization of formation of homogeneous groups of patients for implementation of research studies, including genetic area. The position of preventive therapy of diabetes mellitus type II and optimization of management of patients with chronic obstructive lungs' pathology is of priority interest too.

Keywords: chronic obstructive lungs' pathology, diabetes mellitus type II, early diagnostic
RM-1401-030
The technique of local negative pressure in treatment of purulent septic complications of endocorrection of scoliosis
V.N. Obolenskiy
The municipal clinical hospital №13 of the Moscow health department, 115280 Moscow, Russia; The N.I. Pirogov Russian national research medical university Minzdrav of Russia, 117997 Moscow, Russia
The treatment of wounds using local negative pressure is one of the newest techniques to accelerate and to optimize process of healing and also to reduce expenses to treatment. The negative pressure stimulates proliferation of granulation tissue, support continuous evacuation of exudation and effectively cleans wound surface. The application of the technique of local negative pressure in treatment of patients with purulent septic complications of endocorrection of scoliosis demonstrated that in all cases of application of local negative pressure under preservation of endocorrector purulent septic process was arrested and no recurrence was detected during the time period from 6 months to 5 years.
Keywords: technique of local negative pressure, purulent septic complication, endocorrection of scoliosis

RM-1401-035
The comparative effectiveness of electromyography and electroencephalography of biofeedback therapy of headache of tension in patients with different psycho-physiological characteristics
N.D. Sorokina, G.V. Selitskiy, N.V. Klimina, E.S. Terementseva
The A.E. Evdokimov Moscow state medical stomatological university, 127473 Moscow, Russia
The article analyzes the results of therapy of patients with headache of tension using the method of biofeedback. The examination was applied to patients with different psycho-physiological characteristics (anxiety, depression, hysteria, impulsiveness, R.M. Bayevsky tension index under Holter monitoring of variability of cardiac rhythm during all period if keeping awake). The electromyography and electroencephalography of biofeedback trainings were applied to reduce pain syndrome and to ameliorate psychological conditions of patients. The analysis was applied to the complex of physiological (vegetative, electro-physiologic) and psychometric parameters. The difference ineffectiveness of therapy of headache of tension according parameter of biofeedback training (electromyography or electroencephalography) for patients with different psycho-physiologic characteristics was statistically proved.
Keywords: electromyography, electroencephalography, biofeedback training, headache of tension, variation pulsometry

RM-1401-039
The educational program for patients with prosthetic cardiac valve
E.V. Gorbunova, N.G. Kudriyavtseva, T.V. Gorshkova, M.P. Romanova, S.A. Marsimov, S.A. Makarov, O.L. Barbarash
The research institute of complex problems of cardiovascular diseases of the Siberian branch of the Russian academy of medical sciences, 650002 Kemerovo, Russia
The article presents evaluation of effectiveness of education program for patients with prosthetic cardiac valves based on the principle of continuity of in-patient and out-patient stages of monitoring of patients. The main group included 144 patients trained in school for patients with prosthetic cardiac valves. The control group included 50 patients with prosthetic cardiac valves and without education program training. Against the background of education the study established statistically significant increase of life quality, compliance to treatment, awareness of patients of issues of anticoagulant therapy and prevention of prosthetic infectious endocarditis, physical and psychological rehabilitation. The analysis of application of educational program revealed the positive relationship between mean level of knowledge of patients and integral indicator of compliance to treatment and physical and psychological components of health as well.
Keywords: educational program, compliance to treatment, quality of life, awareness, patient, prosthetic cardiac valve

RM-1401-042
The embolization of uterine arteries in obstetrics and gynecology
The N.I. Pirogov Russian national research medical university Minzdrav of Russia, 117997 Moscow, Russia
The article presents ten-year experience of application of embolization of uterine arteries in treatment of myoma of uterus. The clinical effectiveness is described. The results of immune histochemical analyses proved necessity of prescription of anti-recurrent treatment of benign pathology of endometrium to patients with myoma of uterus after embolization of uterine arteries. The substantiation is given concerning the choice of hormone therapy. The mistakes and complications of embolization of uterine arteries and their relationship
with blood supply of myoma and technique of application of embolization are expounded. The evaluation of effect of embolization of uterine arteries on the reproductive function of female patients is given. The characteristics of course of pregnancy, delivery and post natal period are compared between female patients after embolization of uterine arteries, female patients with myoma of uterine without embolization of uterine arteries and healthy female patients.

Keywords: myoma of uterus, embolization of uterine arteries, pathology of endometrium, mistake, complication, reproductive function

RM-1401-047
The effect of substitutive therapy with levothyroxine on condition of vascular wall in women with hypothyroidism and arterial hypertension in period of menopause
O.Yu. Ryabtseva1, Z.N. Blankova1, Ya.A. Orlova2, T.E. Chazova3
1The A.L. Miyasnikov research institute of cardiology of Minzdrav of Russia, 121552 Moscow, Russia; 2The medical research educational center of the M.V. Lomonosov Moscow state university, 119192 Moscow, Russia; 3The medical center of Administration of Mairie and government of Moscow, 125032 Moscow, Russia
The article considers effect of substitutive therapy of hypothyroidism on the risk factors of development of atherosclerosis and rigidity of arteries in women with arterial hypertension in state of menopause. The sampling included 60 female patients in menopause with arterial hypertension and suffering with hypothyroidism (20 patients with overt hypothyroidism and 40 patients with sub-clinical hypothyroidism). The therapy with L-T4 (L-Thyroxine, Berlin Chemie) was prescribed to female patients with overt hypothyroidism. The female patients with sub-clinical hypothyroidism were randomized on group with L-T4 therapy and group without therapy. In all female patients the level of arterial blood pressure, TSH, free T4, free T3, total cholesterol and triglycerides were assessed initially and after 6 months of treatment. The velocity of pulse wave was measured using the "shoulder-ankle" mode and cardiac ankle vessel index was determined too. In female patients with overt hypothyroidism and sub-clinical hypothyroidism against the background of L-T4 therapy a significant decrease of level of TSH (overt hypothyroidism group - 11.15 (9.0; 19.8) vs. 4.87 (2.58; 6.84), p<0.02; sub-clinical hypothyroidism group - 6.87 (5.73; 8.98) vs. 3.6 (2.3; 4.4), p=0.01). In female patients with sub-clinical hypothyroidism and without L-T4 therapy the dynamics of levels of TSH, free T4 was not detected. The decrease of systolic arterial pressure was detected only in female patients with overt hypothyroidism and against the background of L-T4 therapy. The reliable decrease of content of total cholesterol and triglycerides were assessed initially and after 6 months of treatment. The velocity of pulse wave was measured using the "shoulder-ankle" mode and cardiac ankle vessel index was determined too. In female patients with overt hypothyroidism L-T4 therapy was attended by decrease of level of cardiac ankle vessel index (8.5 (7.5; 9.7) vs. 7.9 (7.25; 8.85); p<0.02). In female patients with overt hypothyroidism L-T4 therapy also results in amelioration of indicators of lipid specter.

Keywords: hypothyroidism, rigidity of arteries, arterial hypertension, substitutive therapy, levothyroxine

RM-1401-054
The rupture of arteriovenous malformation during pregnancy and in postnatal period
R.R. Arustamiyan, E.S. Liyashko, E.M. Shifman, O.V. Konysheva, A.V. Vorykhayev
1The A.E. Evdokimov Moscow state medical stomatological university, 127473 Moscow, Russia; 2The peoples’ friendship university of Russia, 117198 Moscow, Russia; 3The O.M. Filatov municipal clinical hospital №15, Moscow, Russia
The analysis of clinical cases of rupture of arteriovenous malformations of brain demonstrated that intracranial hemorrhage is a rare but menacing complication during pregnancy. The female patients with such a cerebrovascular pathology suffer of high risk of maternal mortality and morbidity and risk for fetus is even higher. The treatment of such female patients is to be applied concurrently with anesthesiologist-resuscitation specialist, neurologist, neurosurgeon, ophthalmologist and specialist of radio-diagnostics. To prevent cerebrovascular pathology in pregnant women a detailed collection of medical history and complains is needed. In case of apparition of alarming symptoms a consultation of specialists is required.

Keywords: pregnancy, delivery, post-natal period, intracranial hemorrhage, sub-arachnoid hemorrhage, arteriovenous malformation