

thyroid function revealed higher levels of alanine aminotransferase compared with patients who have a form of euthyroid autoimmune's thyroiditis, but with no statistically significant difference between the indices ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusions.

1. Autoimmune thyroiditis is often accompanied by the hepatomegaly (in 76.8 % of cases) as a manifestation of the toxic effects of thyroid stimulating hormone in the liver's parenchyma.

2. In patients with hypothyroidism, which is complicated for autoimmune thyroiditis, there was a significant increase in the level of cholesterol and β -lipoproteins in the blood serum, compared with patients with preserved function of the thyroid gland.

3. In patients with autoimmune thyroiditis and primary hypothyroidism in 76.8 % of cases, an increase in the content of transferases background hepatomegaly, which may be considered as its part in the pathological process with the development of reactive hepatitis.

4. The presence of reactive hepatitis and dyslipidemia in patients with autoimmune thyroiditis causes the feasibility of additional destination of statins and hepatoprotectors plant origin.

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APILAC USE IN HYPOTONIC BILIARY DYSKINESIA PATIENTS AT THE FAMILY DOCTOR PRACTICE

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Hypotonic biliary dyskinesia is common nosology in Primary Health Care. This pathology seems not very harmful, but it is the basis of such common diseases as cholelithiasis, chronic cholecystitis, some forms of chronic hepatitis. Increasing the number of hypotonic biliary dyskinesia patients says about the lack of effectiveness of conventional therapy, so it is important to elaborate new treatment. One of these innovation can be apitherapy that has already proved its effectiveness in the treatment of various types of asthenic syndrome and arterial hypotension. We are interested in royal jelly preparations that combine adequate performance and price.

The aim of this study was investigation the efficacy of dry adsorbed royal jelly produced by glands of bees ("Apilac") at hypotonic biliary dyskinesia patients. The choice of drug was determined by its adaptogenic, tonic, biostimulating effects and relatively low price.

Materials and methods. We examined hypotonic biliary dyskinesia outpatients. There are 63 patient aged from 18 to 42 years, including 48

women (76.2%) and 15 men (23.8%). The diagnosis was determined by clinical symptoms, anamnesis data and ultrasound investigation of the hepato-biliary system. Apilac administered as monotherapy 2 tablets (20 mg) three times per day during 4 weeks.

Results. Clinical improvement was observed from 7 - 10 day treatment at the majority of patients (42 persons – 66,7%). Next by quantity group consisted of 17 persons (30.0%), which has been a positive dynamics of clinical symptoms from 12 - 20 day treatment. Common symptoms - weakness, fatigue, decreased performance, poor sleep decreased or disappeared the first. Appetite improved quite early. Dull pain in the right upper quadrant and constipation disappeared a little later. Improvement of the status of the hepatobiliary system accompanied by the tendency to blood pressure raise in patients with arterial hypotension. Positive dynamics took place at the control ultrasound examination of hepato-biliary system as gallbladder contraction and reduce of bile stagnation. Terms, degree and nature of improvements depended on the characteristics of the disease and typological features of the patient. Labile nervous system patients were most responsible for treatment. Minimal therapeutic effect was observed in hypochondriacal syndrome patients. Apilac side effects didn't occur during investigation.

Conclusions. Apilac can be recommended for hypotonic biliary dyskinesia patients treatment at the general practice - family medicine

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LICHEN PLANUS IS DERMATOLOGICAL EXTRAHEPATIC SYMPTOM OF CHRONIC HEPATITIS C

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Condition of the skin, as a leading barrier system of the organism closely interrelated to the functional activity of the liver as the main detoxifying and biochemical laboratory of the human body. Dermatological symptoms could be a manifestation of impaired liver function. Also etiopathogenetic identity of skin lesions and liver may occur.

The most common liver diseases are viral hepatitis. Hepatitis C virus affected around 3% of the world population (170-200 million people). Hepatitis C virus causes the formation of chronic viral hepatitis C (CVH-C) with subsequent a steady progression of the disease. Today CVH-C can be thought of a generalized systemic pathological process. The majority of patients with CVH-C have latent clinical course of the disease with insignificance of specific "liver" symptoms. At the same time extrahepatic symptoms very often present,