androgenization. In women with PCOS and thyroid pathology, hyperandrogenism and obesity are more marked. In turn, a burdened history of hypothyroidism causes various polycystic ovarian changes.

Conclusion. In women with PCOS with combined pathology, a burdened somatic and obstetric-gynecological history is characteristic.

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The value of some laboratory tests as predictors of outcomes of postoperative outcomes inflammatory reactions after cataract surgery

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Introduction. Implantation of intraocular lens (IOLs) is one of the most common operations in ophthalmology. Nevertheless, the problem of exudative-inflammatory reactions (EVR) of the eye that occur after cataract surgery is still relevant. From 3.1% to 13% patients developed this complication [1]. The period of t of EVR occurrence varies from several days to a month or more after surgery. The most severe manifestation is endophthalmitis, which can result in removal of the eye [4]. Prediction of the course and outcome of EVR is difficult, therefore, the search for laboratory markers that allow this to be done seems quite relevant. These tests include various markers of inflammation and endothelial dysfunction, as well as autoantibody levels [2,3,5].

The purpose of this study was to examine laboratory markers characteristic of various types of EVR in case of pseudophakia.

Material and methods. The study included 26 patients (10 men and 16 women) aged 17 to 75 years with an EVR that developed after phacoemulsification followed by implantation of an IOL. Laboratory studies were performed twice (on the 2-3 day after admission to the hospital and before discharge) and included determination of the level of antibodies to double-stranded DNA (anti-DNA), soluble adhesion molecules (sICAM-1, sVCAM-1) and neopterin. The follow-up period was 6 months. We used test systems from IBL (Austria), Orgentec (Germany), Bender MedSystems (Austria)

Results. EVR occurred in all patients at different times after surgery (from 2 to 14 days). The severity of EVR distribution was as follows: II degree - 12 patients (46,1%), III degree - 11 patients (42,3%), IV degree - 3 patients (11,3%).

The initial levels anti-DNA was increased in 14 (53,8%) patients, neopterin in 11 (42,3%), sICAM-1 in 3 (11,5%), sVCAM-1 in 5 (19,2%). No correlations with the timing of the development of EVR and its severity were revealed. There was a large scatter of individual indicators.

Monitoring of these indicators demonstrated, that normalization of anti-DNA levels occurred in 9 patients, while in 5 it significantly decreased compared to the initial level. At the same time, in 1 patient with severe postoperative endophthalmitis, this indicator increased even more. This fact may be due to increased apoptosis.

In 6 patients neopterin levels decreased to normal ranges but in 2 cases it remained elevated. It should be noted that in 1 patient this indicator before discharge from the hospital increased significantly compared to the initial normal value, although the course of the disease was favorable and no complications and relapses were noted later.

Patient monitoring revealed the following. In 1 patient with endophthalmitis, the most unfavorable outcome was eye removal. At the same time, he also had the highest initial level of sVCAM-1 (3472 ng / ml), a high level of neopterin (20.6 nmol / L), both of which rapidly increased. The second patient with endophthalmitis had an initially high level of anti-DNA; before discharge, it increased by almost 5 times, but the remaining indicators practically did not exceed normal values. The course of the disease was protracted, but in the end, the outcome was favorable. Finally, in the third patient, admission showed rather high levels of antibodies to nDNA (93.5 U / ml) and neopterin (27.7 ng / ml), but by the end of treatment they returned to normal, which coincided with positive clinical dynamics. No further relapses were noted. Vision loss as the outcome of acute uveitis was associated with a high level of sICAM-1 (610 ng / ml), a moderate increase in neopterin and antibodies to nDNA upon admission. At the same time, a moderate increase in the level of sVCAM-1 was noted in the dynamics. Finally, we observed the case when a patient with acute uveitis, normal and favorable course of the postoperative period after 1.5 months developed severe endophthalmitis, requiring repeated hospitalization and prolonged drug therapy.

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Clinical dynamics of the problematic use of the Internet in patients with personality disorders according to a 2-year catamnestic monitoring

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Abstract

The problematic Internet use (PIU) is becoming a global medical problem. In view of the high rate of comorbidity of PIU with personality disorders (PD), there is a need for a clinical and psychopathological analysis of the dynamics of PIU in patients with PD against the background of ongoing therapy. The aim of the study was to study the dynamics of PIU in patients with PD over a 2-year follow-up taking into account the treatment. The object of the study was 43 males with PD and seeking medical help from the ANO NPC MRSN in connection with excessive use of the Internet. Within the framework of the clinical and psychopathological method, 3 PIU options were identified: Internet addiction, Internet coping - strategy for decompression and PD reactions, personality development according to the type of “digital autization”. Against the background of psychotherapeutic and psychopharmacological treatment, after 6 months there was an improvement in social functioning according to the GAF scale for all three PIU variants. After 6 months, 26 people continued the therapy. According to one-year follow-up data, the