Objective:To observe the therapeutic effect of acupuncture plus medication in the treatment of mild cognitive impairment of liver-kidney insufficiency type.

Method:Sixty subjects diagnosed with mild cognitive impairment of liver-kidney insufficiency type were randomly assigned to an acupuncture group,an acupuncture-medication group and a medication group.The acupuncture group used Baihui,Shenting,Benshendual sides,Ganshudual sides, Shenshudual sides,Neiguandual sides,Hegudual sides,Zhaohaidual sides and Taichongdual sides.The acupuncture-medication group used anlishen(Donepezil) basis in the acupuncture group. The medication group adapt anlishen(Donepezil).Each group was treated for 28 days.3.The Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE),Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA),as well as the measurement of P300 latency and amplitude were adopted in the evaluation before and after treatment. 4.All data was processed by SPSS17.0 statistical software on the computer.

Result:Before and after treatment,in comparison of MMSE,MoCA,P300 latency and amplitude,the results in the acupuncture group,the acupuncture-medication group,the medication group were statistically significant($P<0.05$).In comparison of MMSE,MoCA, P300 latency and amplitude,the results in the acupuncture-medication group were significantly different from that in the acupuncture group and medication group($P<0.05$);but the differences between the acupuncture group and medication group were not statistically significant($P>0.05$).

Conclusion: 1..Three types of treatment on mild cognitive impairment of liver-kidney insufficiency type are valid.

2.Among the three solutions,acupuncture plus medication is the best in the treatment of mild cognitive impairment of liver-kidney insufficiency type.

References:

[1]Helge Horn,Nadeem Syed,Heinrich Lanfermann,et al.Cerebral networks linked to the event-related potential P300[J].Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci,2003,253:154-9

[2]Goodin DS,Squires KC,Starr A,et al.Long latency event-related components of auditory evoked potential in dementia[J].Brain 1978,101:635-48

[3]Saito H,Yamazaki H,Matsuoka H,et al.Visual event-related potential in mild dementia of the Alzheimer's type[J].Psychiatry Clin Neurosci,2001,55(4):365-71

[4]P.Stanzione,R.Semprini,M.Pierantozzi,et a1.Age and stage dependency of P300 latency alterations in non-demented Parkinson's disease patients without therapy.Electroencephalography and Clinical[J].Neurophysiology,1998,108(1):80-9l

[5]Sumi N,Nan'no H,Fujimoto O,et al.Interpeak latency of auditory event-related potentials(P300) in senile depression and dementia of the Alzheimer type[J].Psychiatry Clin Neurosci,2000,54:679-84

UDC 616.127-08-035 DOI 10.22448/AMJ.2017.3.55-56

EFFECTIVENESS OF CITOFLAVIN IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

D.I. Pereverzev, N.V. Simonova, V.A. Dorovskikh, A.I. Sushkova, L.P. Zueva, E.A. Nesterenko, L.I. Demidenko

Amur State Medical Academy, Blagoveshchensk, Russia

Summary. To study the effect of Cytoflavin on parameters of systolic left ventricular function in acute myocardial infarction. 46 patients with standard therapy received the drug Cytoflavin (Polysan, St.Petersburg, Russia) intravenously 20 ml of the solution diluted in 250 ml 5% glucose solution, 1 times a day 30 minutes before coronary artery recanalization; 60 patients (control group) received only standard therapy. The drug's effectiveness was evaluated in terms of systolic left ventricular function: ejection fraction, end-diastolic volume, end-systolic volume. The inclusion of Cytoflavin in the treatment of patients with acute myocardial infarction should be considered as pathogenetically justified clinically justified and promising.

Key words: cytoflavin, acute myocardial infarction, systolic left ventricular function, ejection fraction, troponin I, patients.

Myocardial ischemic injury, currently occupying a leading position in the rank of priority problems of cardiology, is one of the most frequent causes of myocardial infarction, which occurs circulatory disorders are crucial for the disease and for the nearest and remote forecast of life of patients with a high early morbidity and mortality. In addition to ischemic myocardial damage, severity of acute myocardial infarction is determined by the degree of metabolic disorders caused by the reduction of the heart. On the one hand, the depth of metabolic disorders caused by a primary lesion of the myocardium and are associated with these disorders of the Central hemodynamics, hypoxia and the body's reaction to damage to the heart muscle; on the other hand, secondary metabolic disorders could exacerbate violations of the contractility of the heart and to influence the outcome of the disease. This leads to the desirability of finding means of pharmacological correction of hypoxic and metabolic disorders, to their use in the early stages of myocardial ischemia.

In recent years, in complex therapy of myocardial ischemia include combination drug Cytoflavin developed "POLYSAN" (Saint-Petersburg, Russia), which is composed of riboxin, riboflavin, nicotinamide, succinic acid. Despite a few articles that reflect the results of clinical trials succinaldehyde of the drug in complex therapy of myocardial infarction, searching for new evidence of the efficacy of Cytoflavin as an adjuvant pharmacological component of reperfusion therapy is in our view a promising and reasonable.

Materials and methods. To study the effect of Cytoflavin on parameters of systolic left ventricular function in acute myocardial infarction. 46 patients with standard therapy received the drug Cytoflavin (Polysan, St.Petersburg, Russia) intravenously 20 ml of the solution diluted in 250 ml 5% glucose solution, 1 times a day 30 minutes before coronary artery recanalization; 60 patients (control group) received only standard therapy. The drug's effectiveness was evaluated in terms of systolic left ventricular function: ejection fraction, end-diastolic volume, end-systolic volume.

The introduction of Cytoflavin patients contributed to an increase in ejection fraction of the left ventricle of 7.9% compared to the same indicator in the patients of the control group, reduced end-diastolic and end-systolic volume of the left ventricle by 10.6% and 17.9% respectively on day 7 of hospitalization (p≤0,05). Addition to standard therapy with Cytoflavin significantly reduced the level of troponin I in patients with acute myocardial infarction on day 7 for 81% relative to the control, the activity of creatine kinase – 35% (p≤0,05).

The inclusion of Cytoflavin in the treatment of patients with acute myocardial infarction should be considered as pathogenetically justified clinically justified and promising.

Intravenous drip for patients with acute myocardial infarction Cytoflavin 30 minutes before coronary artery recanalization on the background of standard therapy promotes the positive dynamics of systolic left ventricular function with increased ejection fraction of the left ventricle, reducing end-diastolic and end-systolic volume of the left ventricle in comparison with similar indicators of control group on day 7 of hospitalization. Inclusion in standard therapy of acute myocardial infarction succinaldehyde of the drug Cytoflavin significantly reduces the level of troponin I and activity of creatine kinase in the blood of patients with myocardial infarction on day 7 relative to the patients of the control group.

REFERENCES

Dorovskikh V.A., Borodin E.A., Lee O.N., Simonova N.V., Starberg M.A., Dorovskikh Yu.V. Comparative efficiency of different antioxidants during cold exposure and overheating. Blagoveshchensk; 2016 (in russian).

Dorovskikh V.A., Borodin E.A., Shtarberg M.A., Shtarberg S.A., Egorov K.E. Phospholipids as antiatherosclerotic drugs. In book: Lipoproteins and atherosclerosis. Abstracts of the Symposium devoted to the 110 anniversary from the birthday of academician N.N. Anichkov «Lipoproteins and atherosclerosis». Moscow; 1995: 41–46 (in russian).

Dorovskikh V.A., Tseluyko S.S., Simonova N.V., Anokhina R.A. In the world of antioxidants. Blagoveshchensk, 2012 (in russian).

Landyshev Ju.S., Dorovskikh V.A., Tseluyko S.S., Lazutkina E.L., Tkacheva S.I., Chaplenko T.N. Bronchial asthma. Blagoveshchensk, 2010 (in russian).

Landyshev Ju.S., Dorovskikh V.A., Chaplenko T.N. Drug Allergy. St-Petersburg, 2010 (in russian).

Simonov V.A., Simonova N.V. Method of correcting lipid peroxidation in animal white muscle disease. Krasnoyarsk, 2006 (in russian).

Simonova I.V., Dorovskikh V.A., Simonova N.V., Shtarberg M.A. Non-specific preventive measures against respiratory diseases of nursery age children. Far Eastern Medical Journal 2009; 3:56–58 (in russian).

Simonova N.V. Herb extracts and oxidative stress in the ultraviolet irradiation conditions. Agricultural research Journal 2011; 8:23–26 (in russian).

Simonova N.V., Dorovskikh V.A., Anokhina R.A. Medicinal plants of the Amur region. Blagoveshchensk; 2016 (in russian).

Simonova N.V., Dorovskikh V.A., Shtarberg M.A. Effect of adaptogens of plant origin on the intensity of the processes of peroxidation of lipids of membranes under conditions of ultraviolet irradiation. Far Eastern Medical Journal 2010; 2:112–115 (in russian).

Simonova N.V., Dorovskikh V.A., Simonova N.P. Ultraviolet radiation and oxidative stress. The possibility of phitocorrection. Blagoveshchensk, 2014 (in russian).

Simonova N.V., Dorovskikh V.A., Li O.N., Shtarberg M.A., Simonova N.P. Tincture of medicinal plants and oxidative stress in the conditions of cold influence. Bulletin physiology and pathology of respiration 2013; 48:76–80 (in russian).

Simonova N.V., Lachin A.P, Simonova N.P. Efficiency in correction phytopreparations of lipid peroxidation of biomembranes the background ultraviolet radiation. Vestnik Krasnoyarsk state agrarian University 2010; 5:95-98 (in russian).

Zenkov N.K., Kandalintseva N.V., Lankin V.Z., Men'shchikova E.B., Prosenko A.E. Phenolic Bioantioxidant. Novosibirsk: SB RAMS; 2003 (in russian).

UDC 615 DOI 10.22448/AMJ.2017.3.56-57

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF JUVENILE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS WITH GENETIC ENGINEERING BIOLOGICAL DRUGS

Pogrebnaya M.V., Eremenko S.I., Abuldinov A.S., Abuldinova O.A.

Amur State Medical Academy, Blagoveshchensk, Russia

Abstract. This article presents a case of successful treatment with genetic engineering biological drugs of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis. The authors draw attention to the fact that early onset of active basic treatment of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis prevents the progression of joints destruction and disability of the patient.

Key words: juvenile rheumatoid arthritis, genetic engineering biological drugs.