

shape of the end portion of the blade, which can be very diverse. The degree of precision display data attributes in a specific organ and tissue is dependent on their density, plasticity and consistency of their structure. The best display of these signs occurs in the wounded channel in such parenchymal organs with sufficient density and uniformity, as the liver, kidneys and heart. Lifetime bleeding, inflammatory reactions, the onset of the death of the victim some time after application of the test track and putrefaction changes make it difficult to identify these signs of the blade. Features blade shapes which are reflected in the wounded channel can be set by coloring the wounded channel, getting its casts and radiographic contrast studies of the wounded channel [3].

Where it is necessary, to decide the question of whether it is possible according to the blade stab to cause damage similar investigated, it is advisable to conduct an experimental study on the corpse.

The study of the case, clinical and primary medical forensic documentation is of great importance for the examination of injury sharps. According to the sources it is necessary to clarify the position and posture of the corpse to the place of its discovery, the state of clothes on it, the original appearance of damage and trace-overlay on the clothes and body, wound channel properties. Special attention should be paid to photographs and sketches of the scheme from the scene, from the morgue, often carry information about the signs of damages and other tracks which are not fully reflected in the texts of documents. At researched descriptions, photographs and diagrams of injuries it is advisable to make a refined graphic scheme localization of damages on the victim's body with the designation on them the height of wounds location, direction of their big sizes, sharp and blunt ends, external dimensions, depth and direction of the wounded channel [2,4].

Thus, the forensic investigation of piercing-cutting damages it is necessary first to solve the following important tasks: determination of mechanism, the conditions of formation damages and identification of injury tools. Examination of piercing-cutting damages should be carried out according to plan, which is consistent with the theory of forensic identification and provides the most complete and efficient use of morphological data.

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CAUSATIVE AGENTS OF ANTIBIOTIC-ASSOCIATED DIARRHEA IN SOME CURATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE AMUR REGION

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Abstract. The result of three-year analysis of revealing the causative agent of antibiotic-associated diarrhea by research workers of bacteriological laboratories of the leading curative establishments of the Amur region: SAHE AR "Amur regional infectious hospital" and SAHE AR "Amur regional clinical hospital" is presented in this paper. Toxins of *Clostridium difficile* causative agent were revealed in stools of patients by using immunochromatographic method (ICM) with application of diagnostic systems such as DUO A+B TEST VEDLAB (France). On the basis of the analysis it was noted that in SAHE AR "Amur regional infectious hospital" positive tests were registered at a middle level and in SAHE AR "Amur regional clinical hospital" the number of positive tests increased in 2014.

Key words: antibiotic-associated diarrhea, *Clostridium difficile* toxins

According to WHO criteria, antibiotic-associated diarrhea (AAD) means three or four episodes of liquid or watery stool during two or more days connected with antibacterial drugs intake. According to ICD-10 AAD refers to K 91.8 – "Some other disorders of the digestive organs after medical procedures which are not classified in the other rubrics (including antibiotic-associated diarrhea)". Etiological cause of AAD development is *Clostridium difficile*.

One of the principles of antibacterial therapy is the principle of minimum sufficiency which is not always taken into account by physicians. Uncontrolled intake of antibacterial drugs by patients and prescription of such drugs which are not always necessary result in the development of antibiotic-associated diarrhea.

It is known that antibiotic-associated diarrhea develops very often during oral intake. The more intensively

invasive methods of diagnostics and treatment are used the higher risk of its development is. The development of antibiotic-associated diarrhea may be connected with the disorder of qualitative and quantitative composition of gut organisms, pharmacological and toxic action of antibacterial drugs.

Objective. To assess the dynamics of revealing toxins of A and B *Clostridium difficile* which will allow to judge indirectly the effectiveness and strategy of prescribing broad spectrum antibiotics.

Materials and methods. Toxins of the causative agent were revealed in patients' stools by using immunochromatographic method (ICM) with application of diagnostic systems DUO A+B TEST VEDLAB (France), according to instructions. The analysis was carried out according to the results of investigations of bacteriological laboratories of the leading curative establishments of the region: SAHE AR "Amur regional infectious hospital", and SAHE AR "Amur regional clinical hospital".

Results

In the bacteriological laboratory of SAHE AR "Amur regional infectious hospital" 65 investigations were carried out for the period of 2012-2014 which made up 16,6% of all investigations conducted on the bacterial flora by means of ICM. Correlation of the investigations carried out for the three-year period made up: in 2012-43,1%, in 2013-29,2% and in 2014-27,7%. Positive tests on the detection of A and B toxins of the causative agent were registered in 2012 - in 10,7% of cases, in 2013 they were not registered and in 2014 they made up 11,1% of cases.

For the period of 2012-2014, 185 investigations on the detection of A and B toxins of *Clostridium difficile* were carried out in bacteriological laboratory of SAHE AR "Amur regional clinical hospital". Correlation of the investigations carried out for the three-year period made up: in 2012-33,5%, in 2013-20,5%, and in 2014-45,9%. Positive tests were obtained in 11,3%, 23,7% and 29,4% of cases respectively.

As a result, it was noted that the frequency of revealing the causative agent of antibiotic-associated diarrhea in patients of the Amur regional infectious hospital is not high and in patients of the Amur regional clinical hospital the frequency of revealing the causative agents of antibiotic-associated diarrhea considerably increased (in 2,6 times).

Thus, the detection of toxins of the causative agent of antibiotic-associated diarrhea may be used as an indirect index of the effectiveness of antibacterial therapy.

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THE ADOPTION OF THE INTERNET BY CHILDREN

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Summary. For the harmonious development of the individual child needs to learn new technologies, and thus familiarity with the Internet as a global source of information. The aim of our work was to identify the main types of online activity of schoolchildren of 10-11 and 12-13 years. The repertoire of online activity of schoolchildren of 10-11 and 12-13 years reaches more than 12 species, including just searching for information, social networks, chat rooms, downloading photos, music, videos, online games.

Abstracts. For the harmonious development of the individual child need to learn new technologies, and thus familiarity with the Internet as a global source of information. But the reality is that children are less likely to use the Internet as a library of knowledge, and focus on the game and the communication in the network. The Internet has become an integral part of our lives. With the help of the world wide web we find the desired information, communicate with friends, learn the latest news, make purchases, and even a lot. But as you know, the Internet is not only useful. Internet for children is fraught with many dangers. There are many sites promoting pornography, violence, wars, ethnic and religious strife, drug and alcohol use. Such information could injure the child's mind, to cause fear, panic and inspiring terror. Most adults who are familiar with the Internet understand and recognize this problem. But few of them know how to protect children from such information. Family, library, school play a key role in the formation of personal and educational children's culture. Today Russia is undergoing a process of development of the information society, and children are its future