

tients with iron- deficiency anemia , whose middle age was 54 y.o. and 20 patients with cirrhosis of liver, whose middle age was 48 y.o. In the control group were 20 healthy donors.

Erythrocytes were hemolysated by Drabkin. In hemolysates determined glutathione-reductase activity and catalase activity, using spectrophotometric methods of analysis.

Research has shown, in erythrocytes of patients with iron- deficiency anemia showed a slight increase in activity of glutathione-reductase as compared with control group. At the same time, in erythrocytes of patients with cirrhosis of liver the

activity of glutathione-reductase was at 39, 0 % less, than at donors group.

The activity of catalase in erythrocytes of patients with iron- deficiency anemia also practically unchanged and was increased: in 3,5 times in erythrocytes of patients with cirrhosis of liver.

Based on these data we can conclude that iron-deficiency anemia in a less degree and cirrhosis of liver in a greater extent lead to realization of compensatory-adaptive mechanisms aimed at enhancing of erythrocytes antioxidant protection for preventing the accumulation of reactive oxygen forms and decreasing their destructive actions.

УДК: 577.112:612

**N.M. Yolkina**

### **THE LEVEL OF THE GLYCOSYLATED FORM OF HEMOGLOBIN AND METHEMOGLOBIN IN ERYTHROCYTES OF PATIENTS WITH APLASTIC ANEMIA**

*Crimean faculty of Zaporozhian National University*

Elucidation of the molecular basis of various diseases and pathological states of human organism is one of the most significant problems of medicine and biology.

Given that under some diseases erythrocytes are involved in pathological process, in particular, oncological.

In this investigation we studied the state of hemoglobins system in erythrocytes of patients with aplastic anemia. The group of ill's included 11 patients ,whose middle age was 56 y.o. In the control group were 20 healthy donors.

The blood of patients with aplastic anemia was taken at Crimea oncological centre before treatment for an illness. In each study group male-female ratio was 50/50%.

The material for investigation was erythrocytes, which were lysated by Drabkin method. The concentrations of hemoglobin, methemoglobin and glycosilated hemoglobin were determined by methods, described in literature.

It has been shown, that in the group of patients with aplastic anemia the concentration of total he-

moglobin was in 1,9 times lows as in a control group.

At the same time, the changes of the levels of methemoglobin and glycosilated hemoglobin were observed. It has been determined, that the content of methemoglobin in erythrocytes of ill's was 3,4 times more as compare with control group. This changes show, that oxidative reactions in erythrocytes of patients with aplastic anemia are intensified and this process may be as index of development of acute oxidative stress.

The content of glycosilated hemoglobin in erythrocytes of ill's was 24,4 percentages less than in control group. It known, that glycosilated hemoglobin has more higher affinity to oxygen and, in this connection the correlation between different forms of hemoglobin has essential significance for hemoglobin's oxygen –transport function.

These facts: stabilization of the level of glycosilated hemoglobin and intensive oxidation of hemoglobin under aplastic anemia have as theoretical so practical significance and require further investigations.

УДК: 339.133:615.12

**С.В. Барнатович, С.О. Бебешко**

### **ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ ПРИЧИН ДЕФЕКТУРИ ЯК ВАГОМОГО ЧИННИКА В УПРАВЛІННІ АСОРИМЕНТНИМ ПОРТФЕЛЕМ ЛІКАРСЬКИХ ЗАСОБІВ НА ФАРМАЦЕВТИЧНИХ ПІДПРИЄМСТВАХ**

*ДЗ «Луганський державний медичний університет»*

За сучасних умов фармацевтичного ринку однією з найбільш вагомих і значущих проблем для фармацевтичних підприємств є управління асортиментним портфелем лікарських засобів (ЛЗ).

Виконання цієї задачі неможливе без проведених маркетингових досліджень, направлених на визначення факторів, формуючих асортиментну політику підприємства.

Тому, у комплексі маркетингових дослі-