

*Materials of Conferences***ANALYSING LIFE QUALITY OF PATIENTS
WITH AN EXTENSIVE FORM OF LUNG
CANCER AFTER SPECIAL TYPES
OF TREATMENT**

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Results of treating 241 patients with diagnosis «lung cancer of stage III^{a-b}» have been analysed. During the initial examination, an extensive form of lung cancer has been established among 97,1 % (234) of patients, and remote metastasis have been revealed among 38,6 % (93) of patients. Metastasis into regional lymph nodes have been revealed among 81,3 % (196) patients. Among those: N₁ – among 28,6 % (56), N₂ – among 69,9 % (137), bronchopulmonary, N₃ – among 1,5 % (3), paratracheal and periesophageal.

After verifying diagnosis of patients considering extent of disease and prediction factors, four variants of treatment have been undertaken: beam therapy – 37,7 % (91), surgery – 22 % (53), combined approach (beam therapy or neoadjuvant chemical therapy + surgery) – 16,2 % (39) and complex therapy – 0,8 % (2).

Treatment efficiency has been estimated according to remote results. Five-year rate of survival equaled $22,2 \pm 10,1$ % per 35 radical surgeries. Survival rate in dependence on surgery volume has been reliably higher ($p < 0,05$) after pneumectomy than after lobectomy. One-year rate of survival equaled $85,7 \pm 9,7$ % and $57,1 \pm 11,1$ % correspondingly, three-year – $57,1 \pm 13,7$ % and $38,1 \pm 10,8$ % correspondingly. Five-year survival rate was insignificantly higher after pneumectomy than after lobectomy, $28,6 \pm 26,1$ % and $19 \pm 8,7$ % correspondingly, the difference is statistically-insignificant.

Analysis of life quality of patients in long time period (from 1 to 5 years) has shown that relapse of bronchus stump cancer emerges among 40 % of patients (among 14 of 35 radically-operated), and among 70,5 % of patients (170 of 241 treated persons) emerges progression of tumour process with metastasis into the organ department.

Among causes of regress and decrease in life quality of patients with lung cancer in long time periods we can outline the basic ones: relapse of the disease and its further progression for 87,5 % (211) of cases, emergence of new metastasis for 86,7 % (209) of cases, and for 12,8 % (31) of cases adjunction and exacerbation of a competitive pathology can be a cause of regress in a patient's condition. Thus, analysis of life quality has shown that adequate treatment of patient with extensive

form of lung cancer is successful and prolongs life expectancy.

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**EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY
OF TEACHING PHYSIOTHERAPY
AND SPORTS MEDICINE USING
ANDRAGOGIC LEARNING MODEL**

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As a result of learning using andragogic learning model, in the Bashkir State Medical University at the Department of Medical Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy and Health Resort of the Institute of Postgraduate Education, people who have successfully mastered the educational program, acquire professional competence, knowledge, abilities, skills on physiotherapy and sports medicine specialty.

At present physiotherapy and sports medicine speciality has integrated into many sections of medicine and outlined a wide range of activities, ranging from preserving the health of healthy people, prevention of diseases to medical rehabilitation at all its stages. Sports medicine plays an important role in training of athletes, maintaining their health, in achieving the highest sports results. Nowadays the experts of physical therapy and sports medicine are demanded in all areas of medical practice.

The main educational program of postgraduate professional education on physiotherapy and sports medicine specialty is the regulatory guidance document, which regulates the content and form of organizational and methodological training of this specialty in postgraduate education of doctors.

Since 2000 in the Bashkir State Medical University physicians have been training on the program of professional education training, general and thematic improvement at the Department of Medical Rehabilitation, Physiotherapy and Health Resort of the Institute of Postgraduate Education in the cycle of «Physiotherapy and sports medicine», «Urgent issues of gymnastics and sports physiotherapy», «Medical rehabilitation». Clinical bases of the department are Republican medical sports clinic, sanatorium «Zelyonaya Roscha» («Green Grove») in Ufa.

Educational and professional activities aimed at building competencies that determine overall professionalism of the doctors.

Modernization of education in institutions offering vocational education and training at the moment, is connected with the implementation of the competence-based approach. Competence-based approach is focused on a such result of the formation where the determining factor is a combination of knowledge, skills and ability to apply the knowledge in professional practice.

The objectives of the improvement program include the improvement of the knowledge, acquisition of skills, new competencies in this specialty.

The retraining of the specialist begins with methodologically consistent studying of the theoretical foundations of physiotherapy, clinical and physiological justification for the use of methods, systematization of the exercises, drawing physiotherapy techniques, biomechanics of movement, biochemistry of muscle activity and their clinical implementation. The doctors are taught on training medical monitoring methods in sport, rehabilitation, training athletes for the competitions. Lectures cover topical issues of using the new technologies, information and training programs in the rehabilitation process for the acquisition of professional competences.

In the pedagogical process, as a visual material, we use multimedia equipment, electronic control training tests, online resources, methodical textbooks, simulators, training videos, movies, working in the simulation center. At the practical classes, students work out on functional samples in order to obtain the most complete and comprehensive information about the physical development, health assessment, indicators of its physical performance. Then, their learned techniques are put into practice of treating patients at various stages of their rehabilitation.

Based on the theoretical and practical knowledge specialist can provide qualified preventive and rehabilitative care to maintain the health of healthy people and the patients with reduced functional reserves of the body.

The important task is to develop the best methods of independent work. It is carried out in the process of developing and testing the methods of physiotherapy, writing term papers, essays, speeches at physiotherapists, balneologists, physical therapists and sports medicine doctors' Association, devoted the introduction of new technologies into practice; new techniques of using the equipment.

After the familiarization of each section of the program, some kind of control is carried out: a set-off test or a test of practical skills in the specialty.

Thus, as a result of learning, using andragogic learning model, people who have successfully mastered the educational program, acquire professional competence, knowledge, abilities, skills. Students are motivated to achieve the goal of learning and formation of common cultural and professional competence and readiness to work in modern conditions.

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HUMAN ENDOGENOUS RETROVIRUS HERV-E λ 4-1 EXPRESSION IN COXAE ARTHROPLASTIC

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Considering the ability of some retroviruses to activate in result of stress impact and produce proteins that possess immunotrophic characteristics, the objective of this research is to study the possibility of activating human endogenous retrovirus *HERV-E* λ 4-1 as a result of surgery with massive damage of tissue at the example of total replacement of coxae with endoprosthesis, and also study its part in emergence of post-surgical infectious complications among patients with coxae arthrosis during early post-surgical period of coxae endoprosthesis care. As a result of the study, an increase in expression frequency of *HERV-E* λ 4-1 has been revealed during the following 21 days after surgery in mononuclear blood cells among patients with complicated flow of post-surgical period depending on expression of system inflammatory reaction. Correlation dependence between development of infectious post-surgical complications and expression of *HERV-E* λ 4-1 during post-surgical period.

Introduction. An increase in number of patients with pathologies of coxae (CP) is an urgent problem of modern medicine that is defines by an increase in part of aged population [22]. Arthroplasty of CP is an efficient method of treating this pathology that provides an improvement in life quality of patients, so, decrease in number of post-surgical complications after arthroplasty is important for efficient reproduction of the joint function.

Prosthetics of CP is a major surgery that goes along with local and system alterations in immunologic state in early post-surgical period, specifically