The aim of the study was to evaluate reproductive health of descendants of people who experienced effects of adverse environmental factors, such as radiation and chemical contamination (the descendants themselves were unaffected by these factors). Reproductive health of women was assessed by mathematical modeling. Factors of greatest importance for the health status of the descendants were distinguished among the 76 ones studied. It was shown that reproductive health of the subjects descending from the people exposed to radiation deteriorated more significantly than of those whose ancestors were affected by chemical factors.
AIM: to study clinical and functional impairments in the digestive system in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), including that in the presence of coronary heart disease (CHD). SUBJECTS AND METHODS: Clinical and functional impairments were analyzed in 1104 patients. Of them, 402 patients had COPD (Group 1); 459 had COPD concurrent with angina on exertion (Group 2); 243 had CHD (Group 3). All the patients suffered from cardiovascular diseases. RESULTS: In patients with concomitant pathology, chronic gastritis is a most frequently detectable disease of the digestive system (62.3%), gastroenterological complaints being insignificant. The rate of Helicobacter pylori infection was 68.2% (in Group 2 patients) to 83.7% (in Group 1). A morphological study indicated that in concomitant pathology the number of patients with signs of atrophy increased; at the same time there were microcirculatory disorders in the gastric mucosa. Ulcerative disease was diagnosed in one third of the patients, a gastric ulcerative process being more commonly located in the stomach. Gastroesophageal reflux disease was detected in 206 (51.2%) patients in Group 1, in 267 (58.2%) in Group 2, and in 113 (46.5%) in Group 3. CONCLUSION: By resulting in the mutual burden of the disease, the high rate of concomitant digestive pathology necessitates additional examination and mandatory medical correction in patients with...
The study of thrombin production included 68 patients with severe pneumonia (SP) undergoing monitoring plasma thrombin potential in the thrombin generation test. Thrombin production was found to decrease in the patients who died compared with those alive on days 3-5 and 7-10 after onset of the disease. Endogenous thrombin potential decreased progressively during the first 7-10 days among the patients with the fatal outcome of SP. This trend in thrombin generation can be used to predict the unfavourable outcome of SP.
Retrospective expert appraisal of the causes of premature death provides the possibility for raising the quality of health care, eliminating defects in the work of polyclinics and hospitals and also consolidating the main chains of health care. Reduction of premature mortality for preventable causes can lengthen expectation of life. When assessing the quality of health care it is recommended to apply an integral indicator of premature mortality.
The authors studied the seasonal cyclicity of the thrombotic and embolic process in the veins of the upper and lower extremities, as well as acute ascending varicothrombophlebitis in the great and small saphenous veins over eleven years. The study included a total of 1,513 patients. Of these, 593 (39.1%) presented with arterial ischaemia and 920 (66.9%) patients had ascending thrombophlebitis. The obtained findings showed the seasonal cyclicity of the thrombotic and embolic processes in the peripheral arteries and superficial veins. The maximal number of arterial thrombi was revealed in winter and that of embolisms and ascending varicothrombophlebitis in the spring period. No seasonal dependence for severe grade arterial ischaemia (category III according to the TASC II classification) was revealed.
The distinctive characteristics of malignant neoplasms in the population of the Altai Territory subjected to long-term radiation exposure as a consequence of the multiyear nuclear explosives tests at the Semipalatinsk proving ground

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          Radioactive Fallout - adverse effects
          Sex Distribution
          Siberia - epidemiology
          Time Factors

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Abstract: There are the results of a comprehensive clinical examination of 112 women of childbearing age who are second generation descendants of those who were in the area of radiation exposure over 25 ED cSv. Incidence and factors leading to chronic inflammation of pelvic organs were studied. Immune status was evaluated by studying of subpopulation of immune cells in peripheral blood and levels of basic inflammatory cytokines. High incidence of the pelvic organs inflammatory diseases in women second-generation offspring due to disturbances in the complex chain of immunocompetent system was defined.
Urogenital pathology in patients with chronic obstructive lung disease and ischemic heart disease.

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Russia - epidemiology
Urography

Abstract: The objective of this study was to elucidate the incidence and clinical features of renal dysfunction and urogenital system disorders in 956 patients with chronic obstructive lung disease (COLD) and/or coronary heart disease (CHD). COLD was diagnosed in 346 patients (group 1), COLD and CHD in 402 (group 2), CHD in 211 (group 3). The methods included X-ray studies (survey and excretory urography), functional diagnostics (ECG, Doppler cardiography, assessment of external respiration, abdominal, renal, and bladder ultrasound, measurements of residual urine, transrectal and transabdominal examination of prostate). The glomerular filtration rate was estimated using Cockcroft-Gault and MDRD formulas and Rerberg- Tareev method, renal hemodynamics by duplex scanning of renal arteries. Inflammatory urogenital diseases were most frequently diagnosed in group 2 (chronic cystitis 83.8%, chronic pyelonephritis 73.9%). Diabetic nephropathy common in this group (25.4%) was related to the high prevalence of diabetes mellitus in these patients (37.8%) compared with 26.3 and 29.9% in groups 1 and 3 respectively. Ischemic renal disease occurred in every tenth patient of group 2 or much more frequently than in groups 1 and 3. This suggests additive COLD and CHD effect on the atherosclerotic process. The combination of these diseases was responsible for a large fraction of patients with chronic renal insufficiency in group 2 (45%). It is concluded that concomitant urogenital pathology in patients with COLD results in mutual aggravation of the clinical course of the two diseases and requires additional examination and obligatory medicamentous correction.

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