Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Poltava State Medical University

IMEDSCOP 2024

Abstract book

of the 5th International Medical Students Conference in Poltava of Poltava State Medical University

28 of March 2024
Poltava, Ukraine

5-та Міжнародна студентська наукова конференція “International Medical Students Conference in Poltava 2024” (IMEDSCOP 2024)

РЕДАКЦІЙНА КОЛЕГІЯ

РЕДАКЦІЙНА РАДА

Aim: the aim of this research is to provide an overview of the global HIV epidemic by examining key indicators such as the number of people living with HIV, progress towards the 95-95-95 goals, HIV incidence, and HIV-related mortality. The research seeks to shed light on the gaps and challenges in achieving the targets set forth by the 95-95-95 goals and to emphasize the ongoing importance of HIV prevention, testing, treatment, and care.

Materials and Methods: the data for this research was collected from various sources, including global HIV surveillance programs, epidemiological studies, and official reports from international organizations such as the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The methods involved in data collection and analysis include systematic data gathering, statistical modeling, and data synthesis to provide a comprehensive overview of the global HIV epidemic.

Results: the results of this research indicate that as of the end of 2022, approximately 39.0 million people were living with HIV globally, including 1.5 million children. Progress towards the 95-95-95 goals shows that there is a need to increase awareness of HIV status among an additional 3.5 million individuals, provide antiretroviral therapy to 2.1 million more people, and achieve viral load suppression in an additional 570,000 individuals.

Looking ahead to the goal of the 95-95-95 regime by 2025, significant efforts and accelerated progress are required. It is estimated that an additional 8.5 million individuals need to be aware of their HIV status, 4.9 million more people need to receive antiretroviral therapy, and viral load suppression needs to be achieved in an additional 1.3 million individuals to reach the targets by 2025.

Conclusions: the research highlights challenges in achieving the 95-95-95 goals and addressing the global HIV epidemic. Efforts are needed to improve testing rates, increase access to antiretroviral therapy, and enhance viral load suppression for reduced transmission and better health outcomes. Commitment, resources, and collaboration are necessary to reduce HIV incidence, improve testing and treatment access, and save lives.

Military conflicts pose additional barriers to the 95-95-95 goals. In conflict-affected regions like Ukraine, healthcare services for HIV prevention, testing, and treatment may be disrupted. Displacement, infrastructure destruction, and healthcare system breakdown impede progress. Addressing conflict's impact on HIV response requires humanitarian efforts, strengthening healthcare systems, ensuring access to essential services, and supporting affected individuals and communities.

Keywords: HIV, global, prevalence, incidence, testing, treatment, viral load suppression, 95-95-95 goals, antiretroviral therapy, mortality.

PREVALENCE OF RETINOPATHIES OF PREMATURE BABIES IN ODESSA REGION

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Relevance. Retinopathy of prematurity (vasoproliferative retinopathy, (ROP)) is a severe vitreoretinal eye disease that occurs mainly in deeply premature, immature children. First described by T. Terru (1942), as a separate nosological form, due to prematurity. Among preterm infants, ROP develops from 9% to 46.9%, and 69-90% of deeply preterm infants with birth weight less than 1000 g suffer from it. For today, PH occupies one of the main places in the structure of childhood vision disability and remains one of the most pressing problems in neonatology.

Aim: determination of the prevalence of ROP among premature babies of Odessa region depending on body weight at birth.

Materials and methods: a retrospective analysis of 648 medical histories of premature infants with a gestation period of 26-32 weeks, body weight 800-2000, who were treated in the department during 2021-2023, was conducted. The studies were conducted on the basis of the intensive care unit for newborns and premature babies of the MNE "ORCHCH" ORC, Odessa.

Results: in 2021, 70.00% of infants were low body weight (LBW) among 204 preterm children under treatment in the ORCHCH; 23.00% very low body weight (VLBW); 7.00% with extremely low body weight (ELBW). In 2022 - 226 children: 72.00% - with LBW; 18.00% - from VLBW; 10.00% - from ELBW. In 2023 - 247 children: 66, 00% - with LBW; 29.00% - from VLBW; 5.00% - from ELBW. The diagnosis of ROP was established in 78 premature infants, of which: in 2021 - in 27 (13.23%) children; in 2022 - in 24 (10.16%); in 2023 - in 21 (8.50%). Surgery was performed in 19 premature infants: in 2021 - in 6 children: 1 (16.66%) - with LBW, 4 (66.66%) - with VLBW, 1 (16.66%) - with ELBW; in 2022 - in 8 children: 1 (12.50%) - with LBW, 1 (12.50%) - with VLBW, 6 (75.00%) - with ELBW; in 2023 - in 5 children: 1 (20.00%) - with LBW, 1 (20.00%) - with VLBW, 39 (60.00%) - with ELBW.