



НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНА
КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ
З МІЖНАРОДНОЮ
УЧАСТЮ



СУЧАСНІ ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ТА ПРАКТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ КЛІНІЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

для здобувачів вищої освіти
другого (магістерського) рівня

23–24 квітня 2026 року

Тези доповідей

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Сучасні теоретичні та практичні аспекти клінічної медицини для С91 здобувачів вищої освіти другого (магістерського) рівня [Електронне видання] : наук.-практ. конф. з міжнар. участю. Одеса, 23–24 квітня 2026 року : тези доп. — Одеса : ОНМедУ, 2026. — 132 с.
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У тезах доповідей міжнародної науково-практичної конференції здобувачів другого (магістерського) рівня освіти наведено матеріали учасників зібрання, а також іменний покажчик доповідачів.

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МУЛЬТИДИСЦИПЛІНАРНА
АНГЛОМОВНА СЕКЦІЯ
Multidisciplinary English Section

**ANTIOVARIAN ANTIBODIES IN WOMEN
AS A NEW PROGNOSTIC MARKER OF
INFERTILITY**

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Introduction. In the structure of infertile marriage the main place has still been kept by a tubal factor. The frequency of this infertility factor reaches 18–73%.

Target of the study. To determine the level of antiovarian antibodies in the blood of women with tubal infertility.

Materials and methods. A clinical-laboratory examination has been made of 109 women which were divided into 2 groups: 1 group (main) — 58 women with infertility of tubal origin; 2 group (control) — 51 women. The antiovarian antibodies were determined by means of immunofermental set made by the firm Bioserv Ovari-Antibodi ELISA for determination in the blood serum of autoantibodies directed against ovarian antigens.

Results. 30 women have been examined and divided in two groups in our study. The first group included 20 women with infertility of tubal origin. The second group consisted of 10 healthy women with a preserved reproductive function. The average age of women in the main group didn't differ from the women's age of the control group. Significant majority in the number of women with chronic salpingoophoritis in the main group (6 times more) testified to the possibility of autoimmune salpingoophoritis initiation in the group under study. The level of antiovarian antibodies was determined equal to 7.1 ± 0.9 and in the main group — 4.1 ± 0.5 , which is 1.7 times less than in the control group.

In the control group the level of antiovarian antibodies was 7.1 ± 0.9 and in the main group — 4.1 ± 0.5 , that is 1.7 times less than in the control group. On the other side, it is due to the level of antiovarian antibodies that makes it possible to speak about functional activity of the ovaries.

Conclusions. 1. The level of antibodies in the main group of women under study and rise of the

level have been determined in patients with a secondary infertility who didn't impregnate for more than 5 years and underwent the following surgery; tubectomy, cystectomy, adnexectomy.

2. On the contrary, the decreased level of antiovarian antibodies has been discovered in patients with a primary infertility who did not impregnate for 5 years as well as in women with uterine pathology and myoma.

**MARKETING STRATEGIES OF
PHARMACEUTICAL ENTERPRISES
IN THE CONTEXT OF DIGITAL
TRANSFORMATION**

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Digital transformation significantly changes the approaches to management and marketing activities of pharmaceutical enterprises. The expansion of e-commerce, telemedicine, CRM systems, Big Data, and personalized communications is shaping a new model of interaction with patients, physicians, and pharmacy institutions. In the context of increasing competition, regulatory constraints, and higher requirements for pharmaceutical care, traditional marketing tools are losing their effectiveness. Particular importance is attached to the development of digital strategies for promoting medicines and pharmacy assortment products that combine omnichannel approaches, data analytics, and a customer-oriented focus. Therefore, the study of marketing strategies of pharmaceutical enterprises in the context of digital transformation is relevant and timely.

The aim of the study was to substantiate the directions for the formation and implementation of marketing strategies of pharmaceutical enterprises under conditions of digital transformation, taking into account the specifics of the pharmaceutical market and consumer behavior.

In the course of the research, general scientific and special methods were applied: analysis and synthesis — to generalize scientific approaches to

digital marketing; a systematic approach — to determine the place of digital tools within the overall marketing strategy of the enterprise; comparative analysis — to assess the effectiveness of traditional and digital promotion channels; strategic analysis methods (SWOT, PEST) — to identify the factors influencing the external and internal environment; elements of economic analysis — to evaluate the effectiveness of marketing activities.

At the first stage of the research, it was determined that the digital transformation of marketing strategies of pharmaceutical enterprises involves a shift from a product-oriented model to a customer-centric one. The key directions include: implementation of CRM systems for managing relationships with physicians and pharmacy chains; use of Big Data for consumer segmentation and demand forecasting; development of omnichannel communications (websites, social media, e-mail marketing, mobile applications); application of content marketing and educational digital projects to enhance brand trust; and automation of marketing processes.

Thus, the effectiveness of digital strategies increases provided that marketing is integrated into the enterprise management system, aligned with regulatory requirements, and focused on pharmaceutical care. It was determined that the use of analytical tools enables optimization of the marketing budget, improvement of targeting accuracy, and growth of conversion rates.

Therefore, it can be concluded that digital transformation is a strategic factor in enhancing the competitiveness of pharmaceutical enterprises. The development of modern marketing strategies should be based on the integration of digital technologies, data analytics, and a customer-oriented approach. Further research into mechanisms for evaluating the effectiveness of digital tools, taking into account the specifics of the pharmaceutical market and regulatory environment, appears to be promising.

MODERN WOUND DRESSINGS IN THE COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT OF DIABETIC FOOT

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Diabetic foot syndrome is one of the most serious chronic complications of diabetes mellitus (DM), which often leads to permanent disability. Patients with diabetes make up the majority of people who undergo non-traumatic lower limb amputations — according to various estimates, from 40 to 60%, and in some regions this figure can reach 90%. According to the results of epidemiological studies, the rate of amputations is about 206 cases per 100 thousand people annually.

The aim of the study is to analyze the use of modern wound dressings in the treatment of diabetic foot syndrome. The study materials were data from clinical guidelines, results of epidemiological studies and modern scientific publications on the treatment of diabetic foot syndrome. The methods of content analysis of scientific sources, comparative analysis and data synthesis were used.

Effective treatment of this pathology requires a multidisciplinary approach, which includes optimization of glycemic control, antibiotic therapy, surgical treatment of wounds, unloading of the affected limb and modern methods of local treatment. Rational choice of dressings plays an important role in complex therapy.

According to modern principles of chronic wound treatment, the choice of dressing is based on the shape of the lesion, the depth of the ulcerative defect, and the severity of the infectious process.

For the treatment of wounds with moderate and significant exudation, alginate and hydrofiber dressings are widely used, as they have a high absorption capacity and help cleanse the wound surface. Hydrocolloid dressings are appropriate at the granulation stage, as they maintain optimal humidity and stimulate epithelialization. Foam (polyurethane) dressings effectively regulate the moisture level and protect the wound from mechanical damage. In the case of infected wounds, dressings with antimicrobial components are used to reduce the bacterial load without systemic exposure.

Particular attention is paid to bioactive and interactive coatings that contain growth factors, collagen or matrix components that help activate regeneration processes. The use of modern dressings can reduce the frequency of dressings, reduce pain, improve patient adherence to treatment, and shorten wound healing time.

Thus, the use of modern wound dressings is an important component of the comprehensive treatment of diabetic foot syndrome. Rational choice of dressing material based on clinical characteristics of the wound helps to increase the effectiveness of therapy, prevent complications and reduce the risk of amputation.

AI AND MACHINE LEARNING IN ANALYSIS OF ULTRASOUND AND EMERGENCY CONDITIONS

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Relevance: FAST (Focused Assessment with Sonography in Trauma) ultrasound is a critical tool in trauma care, used to quickly identify internal bleeding or cardiac compromise. In emergency situations, especially with novice users or under stress,

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