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175 milikdə 10 patent alınıb: “Sonuncu patentimiz Avrasiya patentidir (Patent N 042306, Eurasian Patent Organization, 02.02.2023). Bu tədqiqat işimiz Azərbaycanda çay emalı müəssisələrində yaranan tullantılardan L-teanin və kofeinin ayrılıqda təmiz şəkildə alınmasına həsr olunub. Tədqiqat işində etanol və su kimi qeyri-toksik həlledicilərdən istifadə etməklə zehni fəaliyyəti yaxşılaşdıran bioloji fəal maddələr alınması yolları göstərilir. Düşünürük ki, gələcəkdə respublikamızda yaranacaq əczaçılıq istehsalı müəssisələri bu elmi tədqiqatımızdan bəhrələnəcək”.

486 Sağalma mərhələsindən başqa, yaranın dərinliyi, nekrotik toxumanın olması və ifrazatın miqdarı da nəzərə alınmalıdır. Məhz bu baxımdan hər bir yara fərqli sarğı, bəzən müalicə dövründə dəyişən bir neçə sarğı tələb edir. Yataq yaralarının əmələ gəlməsinin qarşısını almaq və onların sağalmasını tezləşdirmək məqsədi ilə aloe, B vitamini, askorbin turşusu, kalorili qida, ümumi vannalar qəbul etmək lazımdır. Daim təzyiqə məruz qalan nahiyələrə kamfora spirti, naşatırın 0,5% spirtli məhlulu, salisil turşusunun 1% spirtli məhlulundan sürtmə və yüngül masajla istifadə olunmalıdır”.

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44 ციტოტოქსიკურობა ისაზღვრებოდა in vitro სამ უჯრედულ კულტურაზე: A-549 (ადამიანის ფილტვის კარცინომის უჯრედული კულტურა - ATCC#CCL-185); DLD-1 (სწორი ნაწლავის ადენოკარცინომის უჯრედული კულტურა - ATCC#CCL-221), WS-1 (კანის ნორმალური ფიბრობლასტები), რომლებიც მიღებულია ATCC-დან (American და Type Culture Collection მანასა, აშშ). სიმსივნური უჯრედები კულტივირებულია Earle მარილთან და L-გლუტამინის შემცველ საკვებ არეში (Earle's მარილი შემადგენლობა: KCl, NaCl, NaH2PO4 · H2O, D-გლუკოზა, MgSO4 · 7H2O, CaCl2 · 2H2O, NaHCO3, წითელი ფენოლი), რომელსაც ემატება ემბრიონალური ხბოს 10%-იან შრატი (Hyklon, Logan, ა.შ.შ.) ვიტამინები (1X), პენიცილინი (100 I.U./მლ) და სტრეპტომიცინი (100 მკგ/მლ), ამინომჟავები (1X), ნატრიუმის პირუვატი (Mediaech Cellgro, VA). უჯრედების ინკუბაცია მიმდინარეობს 37°C ტემპერატურაზე, ტენიან ატმოსფეროში CO2 5%.

137 The goal of presented research was a study on tropane group alkaloids from the above-ground and underground organs of Atropa caucasica Kreyer (Solanaceae) grown in Georgia, and evaluation of their cytotoxic activity. Alkaloid-containing total substances were obtained by liquid-demand extraction from the air-dried comminuted of the above-ground and underground organs of Atropa caucasica Kreyer with NH4OH (12%) pre-elution and delay, we treated the alkaloids with chloroform. The yield of total alkaloids was: From the above-ground organs - 0.28%, from the underground organs - 0.54%, calculated to the air-dried material of the plant. As a result of phytochemical studies on the base of FCMS and TLC experiments, has been determined the dominated alkaloids of the tropane group in the total sum of purified alkaloids were: atropine and hyoscyamine in above-ground organs and atropine, hyoscyamine and scopolamine in underground organs. In vitro evaluation of cytotoxic activities according to Resazurine and

Hoechst experiments demonstrated that the total alkaloid sum obtained from above-ground organs revealed a weak cytotoxic activity against colon adenocarcinoma (DLD-1) and normal human skin fibroblasts (WS-1), and the total alkaloid sum obtained from the underground organs, exhibited a moderate cytotoxic activity against cell cultures of A-549 (lung adenocarcinoma) and DLD-1 without any significant toxicity against normal human skin fibroblasts (WS-1).

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125 Qutaiba A. Qasim. HEPARIN-INDUCED THROMBOCYTOPENIA (HIT) SYNDROME AMONG HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY…….....……159-170

130 Georgi Tchernev. MULTIPLE KERATINOCYTIC CANCERS AFTER ENALAPRIL/LOSARTAN INTAKE: POTENTIAL LINKS TO DRUG MEDIATED NITROSOGENESIS/ CARCINOGENESIS: MELOLABIAL ADVANCED FLAP AND UNDERMINING SURGERY AS OPTIMAL THERAPEUTIC APPROACH…….....……196-199

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172 The profession of a medical worker refers to complex types of work, which requires the specialist to continue the process of learning and professionalization, versatile education, erudition, as well as the possession of personal and professional qualities. A medical worker is endowed with the trust of society, therefore, the humanism and attention of a medical worker, his respect for the patient should not be determined by high politeness.

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125 Qutaiba A. Qasim. HEPARIN-INDUCED THROMBOCYTOPENIA (HIT) SYNDROME AMONG HEMODIALYSIS PATIENTS AND DISEASE MANAGEMENT STRATEGY…….....……159-170

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172 Given the recent challenges in our country, our objective is to explore the reformation and deformation of competencies in several professions in Armenia. The impetus for modeling competencies arises from the crisis faced by Armenian specialists post-2019. The foundational methodology guiding this modeling process is the "Readiness for Change." Originating as an organizational staff enhancement tool or preparation for external critical challenges, this methodology is underpinned by a philosophical perspective on the world and the inherently changeable nature of humans [7]. The "Readiness for Change" methodology has been thoroughly analyzed within modern psychological theories, encompassing behavioral, cognitive, and humanistic perspectives. In behavioral theories, readiness for change is explicated through features akin to S-R (stimulusresponse) formulas, wherein altering stimuli induces changes in reactions. Cognitive psychology contributes to this methodology through various approaches, with many authors suggesting that changes in behavior, attitude, and emotions occur when there is a shift in one's mindset or thinking style. Humanistic psychology delves into the readiness for change within the process of self-realization of personality [13]. Within the realms of HR management and organizational psychology, this methodology serves as the bedrock for the dynamic growth of both individual staff members and organizations concerning personality qualities and abilities [16]. The competency holder, in this context, is a specialist engaged in activities within a

218 HUMAN Humanism Ability to support Merciful Conscientious

246 HUMAN Liberal Companionable Humanist

267 HUMAN Humanistic Kindness Prudence

274 Addressing our research question, we found that: 1) Personal competencies, especially those rooted in humanistic and spiritual values, took precedence during crises for these professions. 2) In crisis conditions, professional competencies, including knowledge, ethical norms, language skills, and similar general competencies, were ranked lower in significance. This suggests that crises did not diminish basic personal qualities but accentuated common humanistic values that guided professional activities. 3) Determining whether the crisis context was constructive or destructive is challenging. Changes in competencies during war, pandemic, lockdown, and deprivation for these four professions indicate a transformation, but whether it is deformation or reformation requires further statistical investigation.

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124 Georgi Tchernev, Naydekova N. MELANOMA AND DYSPLASTIC NEVI DEVELOPMENT AFTER RANITIDINE/RILMENIDINE/MOXONIDINE, LERCANIDIPINE, ROSUVASTATIN AND VERAPAMIL/TRANDOLAPRIL-NEW DATA/CASE SERIES. THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF NITROSAMINE/ NDSRIS CONTAMINATION IN POLYMEDICATION AS SUBSTANTIAL SKIN CANCER TRIGGERING FACTOR……152-158

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182 than the tongue-scraping group. Only PDT therapy was able to reduce halitosis to undetectable levels, although both therapies were successful in lowering the concentration of H2S. The paper [9] assessed the effectiveness of antimicrobial PDT in support of managing a sense in older people wearing dentures. Two groups of elderly patients with halitosis wearing the complete dentures were created, those receiving therapy with a tongue scraper and full mouth cleaning and those receiving treatment through a single application of PDT along with the full mouth cleaning and tongue scraping. In elderly individuals wearing dentures, antimicrobial PDT reduced H2S concentrations and improved the quality of life. The study [10] determined the extent to PDT reduced Streptococcus mutans and the way that affected the restorations were carried out. Both molars had the selective excision of carious tissue; one was repaired, while the other underwent PDT therapy on the damaged dentin using a low-intensity laser combined with 0.005% methylene blue PS preceding restoration. After selective caries removal, PDT was utilized as a supplementary therapy against cariogenic bacteria without harming composite resin restorations. The paper [11] determined the best erythrosine-based PDT bactericidal incubation and radiation periods for in biological films that were generated in vivo from dental plaque. A human enamel slab and intraoral appliance randomized controlled experiment with 18 healthy people to collect a few pieces of dental plaque over 2 divides, then two week intervals for use in arms 1 and 2. It appears promising and successfully eliminates in vivoformed dental plaque biofilms using PDT by shortening the total treatment time. The study [12] used PDT in conjunction with periodontal therapy to cure oral halitosis in healthy persons and to monitor them for three months after treatment. By analyzing volatile sulfur compounds with gas chromatography, halitosis was being assessed. A second evaluation and a microbiological investigation to identify the bacteria are carried out in subsequent therapies. This protocol will assess that phototherapy is useful in halitosis treatment for adults. The paper [13] assessed the effectiveness of PDT meditation through fotoenticine (FTC) on dental caries microcosm biofilms. In vitro, biofilms were created using samples of degraded dentin from several individuals. Colony-forming units (log10 CFU) were

counted in nonselective and selective culture mediums after biofilms had been treated with FTC and LED irradiation. The study [14] examined the realms of PDT application have extended with the introduction of endoscopic and fiber-optic technology. PDT was possible to use the oropharynx and oral cavity foci. Because extensive surface defects were treated with little consequences in the early stage of oral mucosal carcinoma, these stages were ideal for PDT. The paper [15] assessed the effectiveness of PDT in lowering streptococcus mutans levels concerning the affected complete restorations. The restoration was performed on one of the molars after selective excision of carious tissue was performed on the molars. The study [16] intended to include a comprehensive understanding of the features therapy for a broad variety of oral illnesses as well as an investigation into the potential applications of PDT treatments utilizing nanomedicine for the treatment of a number of prevalent oral ailments. Also presented were the issues and potential fixes for PDT mediated by nanomaterials. The paper [17] examined

the decrease in bacterial load in primary teeth after standard endodontic treatments. The study [18] assessed through in vitro testing the efficacy of a PDT beside metronidazole-resistant clinical subgingival plaques. The aPDT was mediated by methylene blue, chlorin-e6, and curcumin. The agar dilution technique evaluated the samples' metronidazole sensitivity profile. The paper [19] established the characteristics of aPDT and conducted an analysis of the scientific literature on its impact on cariogenic bacteria organized in biofilms and cavities lesions. A clinical recommendation for the use of aPDT was not supported by enough scientific data, even though it serves as an effective and less intrusive supplementary technique to disinfect deep caries lesions. The study [20] evaluated the PDT efficacy in treating oral premalignant and malignant lesions. In treating premalignant and cancerous growths in the oral cavity's soft tissues, topical PDT appears to be an effective treatment strategy with a high rate of successful outcomes. Yet, additional studies were required to take into the current experience gained from using this program. The paper [21] determined the effectiveness of Photo biomodulation therapy (PBM-T), either unaccompanied or in combination with PBM-T, for treating oral mucositis (OM) in cancer patients.OM is treated with PBM-T unaccompanied or in conjunction with PBM-T. Particularly, PDT + PBM-T enhanced OM healing, cutting the duration of abrasionreduction from 15 to 11 days. The
187 study [22] increased the success rate of PDT in treating childhood dental caries. PDT completely killed streptococci that cause cavities after a 60-second laser exposure, and after a 30-second exposure, the frequency of isolated strains dropped by many orders of magnitude. The paper [23] examined that in PDT, non-toxic PS, such as synthetic dyes, tetrapyrroles, and chemical compounds that occur naturally, were subjected toward a certain dimension of illumination wavelengths to form reactive oxygen species. These species had a deadly impact on the bacterium, particularly by rupturing the biofilm. The study [24] investigated the potential for matrix metalloproteinases (MMPs) connected to oral cancer to be downregulated by PDT with MB. The study [25] demonstrated that PDT with Methylene Blue (MB) decreases matrix metalloproteinases (MMP) that are necessary for the progression of oral cancer into metastases and for its invasion. According to these findings, MB PDT has the potential to be a therapy for oral leukoplakia and cancer that is not only clinically meaningful but also financially viable. The paper [26] provided a general perspective of the way PDT was used in preclinical through vivo investigations using an animal model. Investigations use control or hamster cheek pouch models to assess tumor growth suppression after treatments with different PS. The study evaluated the influence of aPDT on Streptococcus mutans, common caries-causing microorganisms, through the plaque disclosing solutions while a PS dye to a location that was difficult to remove manually. This allowed the researchers to study the consequences of aPDT on Streptococcus mutans.

The intended surgical location was mapped out using a radiovisiograph (RVG) before the procedure began depicts on figure 2. Infected granulation tissue was curetted from the extraction socket, and the area was irrigated with povidoneiodine. A graded UNC-15 probe acquired the socket dimensions that assisted implant sizing. At the beginning of the process, the base of the extraction socket was perforated with a large precision drill to function as a guide for
206 future drilling operations. The use of Lance Pilot Drills continued a diameter of 3.2 millimeters was achieved via consecutive drilling. Drills were utilized between 800 and 1200 rpm while properly cooled. As an implant is inserted into a used extraction site, its main stability is enhanced by an osteotomy. After surgery, patients were instructed to take amoxicillin 500 mg, serratiopeptidase, and diclofenac potassium for seven days. Additionally, twice daily use of a chlorhexidine oral wash 0.2% for three weeks was recommended. Radiographic and medical information were collected at the beginning of this study.

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145 Goal: Obesity is a global challenge of the 21st century, both in terms of morbidity and mortality worldwide. In this article, we studied the effect of surgical treatment on glycemic indicators within morbid obesity patients, therefore assessing the glucose and glycosylated hemoglobin in blood serum. Also, we evaluated the hormonal background associated with Obesity by measuring the insulin level in patients.

147 Results: It should be noted that the glucose level is ~1.4 times higher in patients immediately before bariatric surgery (group II) compared to the control group (group I) and ~1.19 times lower in the postoperative period (group III) according to compared with the control group. The insulin level is ~1.4 times higher in patients immediately before bariatric surgery (group II) compared to the control group (p=0.0066) and ~2.5 times lower in the postoperative period (group III) compared to the control group (p= 0.0001). According to the results, the insulin level after surgery decreases by ~3.7 times compared to the preoperative group (p = 0.0001). The glycated hemoglobin level in bariatric patients is lower (slightly) than in the control group (~1.01 times), which is explained by the preoperative preparation of the patient at least several months before surgery. In postoperative patients, it decreased by ~1.06 times compared to preoperative patients. Conclusion: Thus, today, bariatric surgery is undoubtedly a very effective method of radical treatment of morbid Obesity, which we can consider to be one of the most essential parts of the holistic model of obesity treatment.

148 Key words. Morbid obesity, bariatric surgery, insulin, glucose, glycosylated hemoglobin.

164 studied the effect of surgical treatment on glycemic indicators of morbidly obese patients, therefore assessing the glucose and glycosylated hemoglobin in blood serum. Also, we evaluated the hormonal background associated with Obesity - by measuring the insulin level in patients.

166 We have studied the effect of surgical treatment of morbid (extreme degree) Obesity on metabolic indicators. In particular, we investigated blood glucose, Insulin, and glycosylated hemoglobin in Patients with Morbid Obesity after Bariatric Surgery. The selection criterion of patients was morbid Obesity in the preoperative period. A fully automated DIALAB, Roche COBAS-411 analyzer and a HumaMeter A1c glycohemoglobin device were used for laboratory parameters evaluation based on laboratory "Medical World". Blood samples were examined with the mentioned devices to determine selected laboratory parameters. This study included 40 patients who underwent bariatric surgery using the same method in the past (JDSF97), during approximately the same period (2017-2021).

169 From the laboratory indicators, the changes in the glucose, Insulin, and glycosylated hemoglobin, before and after the operation, are clearly marked. It should be noted that in the background of morbid Obesity, an insulin-resistant condition develops, which, in turn, subsequently leads to the development of non-insulin-dependent diabetes. As already well known, determining glucose in the blood is a decisive and necessary indicator for diagnosing diabetes. Also, the Insulin's levels increase parallel to glucose and in direct proportion with the progression of the disease. It is well known that the glycated hemoglobin test, which shows the sum of the glucose content in the blood for the last three months, is used to monitor the disease. Therefore, we can unequivocally say that to evaluate the main expected result of the radical treatment of Obesity, it is essential to assess the mentioned three laboratory indicators with special attention and routinely. It should be noted that despite the incomplete and poor postoperative monitoring, in 100% of the patients included in the study, there is a decrease in the plasma glucose level after the operation, which in turn significantly reduces the risk of expected complications of diabetes in the future (Figure 1).

172 Figure 1. Study of glucose levels in morbidly obese patients. 1. Control group; 2. Before bariatric surgery 3. After bariatric surgery.

174 It should be noted that the glucose level is ~1.4 times higher in patients immediately before bariatric surgery (group II) compared to the control group (group I) and ~1.19 times lower in the postoperative period (group III) according to compared with the control group (Figure 1).