

Keywords: mammary gland, risk factors of breast cancer, fibrocystic disease of the breast, the individual reproductive anamnesis.

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Pathological anatomy of flu in Yakutia in 2009

Results of the analysis of the clinical picture and pathologic anatomy of 4 cases of severe influenza during the period autumn-winter 2009 in the Republic Sakha (Yakutia) are presented. The predominance of the different phases of diffuse alveolar lesion with blocking of vascular walls of the alveoli with massive hyaline membranes, which indicates that purely viral pneumonias with development of early acute respiratory failure, infectious-toxic shock with the affection of several organs is noted. Adherence of bacterial flora does not always happen. Analysis of observations of the dead in the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) suggests that regardless of the version of the influenza virus, pathological changes are stereotypic. It should also be noted that pulmonary ventilation was not carried out in any observation, and patients did not receive adequate antiviral therapy.

Keywords: influenza, viral pneumonia, pathological anatomy

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TECHNIQUE OF EARLY DIAGNOSTICS OF THE OSTEOPOROSIS

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The osteoporosis is a widespread medical problem and covers all population, irrespective of a sex, develops without symptoms throughout decades, demonstrating fractures after an insignificant trauma. Preventive maintenance osteoporotic fractures which are the main reason of disease, physical inabilities and death rates, is possible and necessary. For today a densitometry – a unique authentic way of diagnostics of an osteoporosis at an early stage when disease gives in to treatment.

Keywords: an osteoporosis, fractures, disability, early diagnostics of an osteoporosis, a densitometry, rheumatologic center, diagnostics, treatment and prophylaxis consulting-room.

Introduction. The first decade of the XXI-st century proclaimed World Health Organization (WHO) on the International Decade of Bones and Joints (The Bone and Joint Decade 2000-2010), starting in January, 2000 in Geneva comes to the end. Attraction of attention of the wide public worldwide to the patients, suffering rheumatic diseases, for improvement of quality of life and saving of health of these persons was the purpose of Decade.

In 1994 the WHO officially recognized and has defined an osteoporosis (OP) as system disease of a skeleton from group of metabolic osteopathy which is characterized by reduction of bone weight and disorders of a bone tissue microarchitectonics that leads to decrease in durability and increase of risk of occurrence of fractures. In the International classification of illnesses OP it is carried in XIII statistical class of illnesses of osteo-muscular system and a connective tissue [1].

The initiative of carrying out of Decade has supported more than 750 professional medical organizations and societies of patients, the WHO and the United Nations. The secretary general of the United Nations mister Kofi Annan in the message to opening of Decade has underlined that already now there are effective ways of preventive maintenance and treatment of disabling conditions, including from the osteo-muscular device, therefore has ripened necessity actively to realize them.

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The idea of Bones and Joints Decade was based 2000-2010 on success of Decade of the Brain 1990-2000 which has drawn attention of the public and has raised support of researches, especially at Alzheimer's disease, as well as on success the last decade Declarations the Sant-Vinsent which has appeared effective concerning increase of standards of the help to diabetics.

Following problems of Decade have been defined: comprehension by a society of sufferings and the price of joint-skeletal infringements; possibility for patients to participate in the decision-making, concerning their health; comprehension by a society of necessity of improvement of