

role of a passive listener, just sitting in the class. Thus, all students became active participants in the academic process.

OPTIMIZATION OF CONSERVATIVE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS IN THE STAGE OF EXACERBATION AND REMISSION

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Introduction. Chronic rhinosinusitis (CRS) is the most common disease in both outpatient and inpatient practice, with the same frequency in all age groups. A steady increase in the incidence of CRS, its course progression, leading to significant extraneous losses, which determines not only medical, but also social significance. The above information substantiates the relevance of the development of new effective methods of treatment with a pathogenetic direction of action. We have not come across works devoted to the study of the combined effects of NUS with regional antibiotic therapy on the area of the paranasal sinuses (SNP) in patients with CRS during exacerbation and remission. The practicing physician is faced with the difficult task of the optimal choice of the drug and the method of its administration during exacerbation and remission of CRS, contributing to the mobilization of nonspecific factors of protection and functional reserves of the body, reducing the drug load to the required minimum.

Aim: optimization of conservative treatment of chronic rhinosinusitis in the stage of exacerbation and remission

Materials and methods: In the ENT department of the clinic No. 1 of SamMI, 70 patients (39 men, 31 women) aged 18 to 69 years were examined and treated. The duration of the disease ranged from 1 to 3 years. 40 patients were inpatient treatment, 30 patients received outpatient treatment. All patients were divided into two groups - the main group (36 people) and the control group (34 people). The selection criteria were the presence of exacerbation of CRS, confirmed by anamnesis data, ENT examination, bacteriological examination of pathological discharge from the paranasal sinuses and nasal cavity, assessment of respiratory and olfactory function, radiography or computed tomography (CT) of the paranasal sinuses (ONP). The main group received, after preliminary anemization of the nasal mucosa and sinus evacuation, an antibacterial drug (cefamed) by the method of endonasal intradermal administration against the background of NUS and oral administration of 2nd generation antihistamines during the period of exacerbation. After preliminary

breathing of the nasal cavity during the period of remission, the patients received the domestic drug flumarin nasal spray 22 mg / ml and phonophoresis of novocaine against the background of NUS.

The control group received standard treatment of parenteral administration of an antibacterial drug (cefamed at a dosage of 1 g 1 time per day) in combination with punctures, physiotherapy procedures and daily anemization of the nasal mucosa, as well as oral administration of 2nd generation antihistamines during an exacerbation. During the period of remission after preliminary anemization of the nasal mucosa and sinus by evacuation, the patients received physiotherapeutic procedures and 2nd generation antihistamines.

Results. The study showed that in 34 out of 36 patients in the main group, only 25 patients in the control group assessed the effect of treatment as positive. A satisfactory effect of treatment was noted by 2 patients in the main group and 5 patients in the control group.

Thus, a comparative analysis showed the safety, efficacy of regional antibiotic therapy and phonophoresis of novocaine in combination with NUS, as well as their advantage over parenteral (systemic) and local use of antibacterial drugs in the treatment of chronic hepatitis C in the stage of exacerbation and remission.

Conclusions. Throughout 2017-2020 studied the results of CRS treatment in the period of exacerbation and remission. The main methods of conservative treatment of CRS are considered. It was found that the greatest efficiency among the studied methods of treatment in comparison with others was observed in patients with OG when receiving the antibacterial drug cefamed in the complex NUS. The results of the study showed that 94% of patients from the main group, 70% of patients from the control group assessed the effect of treatment as positive.

THE PRACTICAL COMPONENT OF THE TRAINING OF MILITARY MEDICAL PERSONNEL IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

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Introduction. The relevance of tactical medicine (TM) is primarily due to the new nature of warfare, i.e., "secentric" and "hybrid" wars of our time.

The purpose of our work was to consider the main stages of TM development in the Republic of Belarus.