

opisthorchiasis – 12% and 1% falls at other less common parasitoses.

The role of inorganic plant elements is many-sided: they are parts of cellular structures, take part in biochemical processes, determine the conformation of organic molecules and membrane permeability, influence the living body signaling system functioning, and the main thing is that they take part in the processes of biosynthesis of plant active agents which are necessary for their medical properties manifestation. According to one of the classifications chemical elements are subdivided on the grounds of their importance for the plants: 1) essential macroelements (magnesium, calcium, potassium, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulphur) and microelements (manganese, molybdenum, nickel, cuprum, ferrum); 2) useful elements (sodium, cobalt, chrome, selenium, aluminum). We succeeded to find out all the numerated above substances in Kuzbass antiparasitic action medical plants: absinthium, mugwort, ginger plant, sown garlic, field pumpkin, bulb onion, wild carrot, poisonberry, common hop, garden huckleberry, horseradish, horseheal. Anthelmintic properties of these plants are assured by mineral substances partaking in the synthesis of alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides, terpenoids. At the same, time geochemical factors and infestation with phytohelminths, which stimulate the accumulation of a range of elements (molybdenum, selenium, chrome, ferrum) in host-plant tissues, influence the content of mineral elements in the plants. These elements shortage in the soil promotes the plants protective properties reduction intensifying pathological processes in their nature at the phytohelminths infestation.

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**FASTING-DIET THERAPY INFLUENCE ON SALT GUSTATION THRESHOLD**

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Arterial hypertension (AH) is the most common disease concerning cardiovascular pathology. Its connection with heavy consumption of sodium salt is evident. The carried out research (Volkov V.S. and co-authors, 2004) testify the existence of high salt gustation threshold (HSGT) in arterial hypertension teenagers. However, more than a half of the teenagers with AH are overweighted. In this context the HSGT level in teenagers with AH in combination with overweight with Quetelet index more than 25 and fasting-diet therapy influence on HSGT.

56 teenagers with AH combined with overweight were examined. The average age was 14 years old ( $\pm 2,6$ ). Besides general clinical-laboratory research the HSGT was studied according to the modified method of Henkin R. (Konstantinov Ye.N. and co-authors, 1983). In accord to the HSGT level the examined patients were divided into three groups: 4 (8,4%) teens had the HSGT level below normal one, 2 (4,2%) – had a medium HSGT level and 50 (87,4%) teens had a higher level of HSGT.

We also raised a question of the HSGT disturbance remoteness. On this basis the examination of 150 teens aged from 14 to 17 was carried out. The analysis of the findings testified that 130 (86,7%) teens have a higher level of HSGT. In the given group the HSGT study in 36 children with periodical arterial pressure rise against the background of overweight. The research data found out the HSGT increase both in the teenagers and their mothers.

A fasting-diet therapy in agreement with the guideline of the USSR MHC (1990) was carried out. The cycle lasted 19 days. Due to curative measures the HSGT decrease was registered in 50 (89,3%) of 56 teenagers. Not only the dynamics of arterial pressure decrease in all the patients was noticed, but also body weight losing by 6,4 kg.

So, it is detected that the HSGT level increase in teenagers has a burdened heredity. the carried out fasting-diet therapy has not only a positive effect at AH and decreases body weight, but also promotes the salt gustation threshold decrease.

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**PATHOLOGIC ANATOMY AND MOLECULAR BIOLOGY ON THE BOUNDARY OF MILLENNIA**

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The role of pathoanatomy in the development of biomedical sciences is of great value and diversity. A wide introduction of biochemical methods, and in morphology – histological chemistry, allowed studying metabolic and molecular changes. The progress of molecular biology and immunohistochemistry, in situ hybridization became the foundation for creation of a new discipline – molecular pathology studying molecular biology of general pathologic processes and diseases in the level of structure, functional activity and gene expression changes.

The pathoanatomy gradually co-opted current achievements and up-dated engineering solutions of such sciences as anatomy, physiology, chemistry, microbiology, immunology, genetics, cellular and molecular biology. Nowadays it has got an opportunity to