The blood concentration in both sexes ranged from 0.45 mg/l to 5340 mg/l. In period 24.10.2012–07.01.2013 the highest frequency of methanol poisoning was observed. It is linked to 2012 Czech methanol poisoning scandal, and influence of this event on Polish alcohol market. Ethylene glycol poisonings are reported in 9 cases (1 woman). The concentrations of alcohol in blood of males varied from 8 mg/l to 5710 mg/l; in female was 90.7 mg/l. The average age of victims was 45.6 years. Isopropanol and acetone poisonings were observed in 17 cases. The concentration of isopropanol ranged from 160 to 5589 mg/l. It is worth noticing, that acetone may partially be a product of metabolic transformation of isopropanol. The average age of victims is 45.6 years.

Conclusion: The vast majority of lethal non-consumable alcohol poisonings of victims were adult men with chronic overconsumption of alcohol. Nevertheless, some mean blood alcohol concentrations in women are comparable to those in men. There is an obvious time correlation between lethal alcohol poisonings and information about non-consumable alcohol appearance on the market.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pbj.2017.07.143

PS026
Scientific support of the most widespread and socially significant diseases in 2016
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Aim: Analysis of scientific support of the most widespread and socially significant disease in 2016.

Introduction: Scientific and technical activity is carried out by academic programs, scientific directions, scientific problems and research tasks, which are defined by perspective, practice and necessities.

Methods: The regulatory and legal materials in healthcare of Ukraine are analyzed. The methods of systems analysis, statistical, structural and logical analysis are applied.

Results: In 2016 year 177 scientific-research works were being done in 36 establishments (institutions) of Ministry of Health ofUkraine; including 85.4% applied researches and 14.6% fundamentalones. Among the total number of establishments 19 scientific and research institutions provided 83 research projects (46.9%), including 77 applied and 6 fundamental researches. In 17 medical educational establishments 94 research projects (53.1%) were being done, including 74 applied and 20 fundamental researches.

In 2016 year 69 scientific-research works were mainly focused on the development and improvement of existing methods of diagnostics, treatment and especially prevention of the most widespread and socially significant diseases, among them 27 works were devoted to researching of cardiovascular diseases, 24 – to cancer pathology, 3 – to tuberculosis, 4 – to HIV/AIDS, 4 – to diabetes, 7 were devoted to issues of scientific evidence of medical and rehabilitation provision of soldiers who took part in anti-terrorist operation, especially those, who were injured and became disabled.

Conclusion: Thus, the results of scientific researches of leading scientists will have real impact on the quality of medical care, improvement of indicators and health care, accelerate the reform of the industry through the scientifically based measures.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pbj.2017.07.144