



## Gramatiuk Svetlana

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### BIOGRAPHY

Gramatiuk Svetlana (MD, PhD) serves as president of UAB (Ukraine Association of Biobank) that she co-founded in 2017. She was also the medical director of research of biobank at ASK-Health (2015-2016) and the Ukraine editor of the Journal of Advanced Research Biobank and Pathophysiology from 2017. Previously, Svetlana also has established and managed several biobanks in Ukraine.

In addition to her unique expertise in biobanking, Svetlana also has done master of science in biobanking from Medical University Graz and has an in-depth knowledge of oncology biomarker research in the position holding a position from head of department, Medical and Research Laboratory in Hrigoriev Radiology and Oncology Institute and having completed a post-doctoral fellowship at the Kharkiv National Medical University (department of pathophysiology from Kharkiv – Ukraine).

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### INDICATORS OF METABOLIC ACTIVITY OF MICRO BIOCENOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH STOMACH CANCER

The gastric cancer patients have intestinal dysbiosis characterized by inhibition of protective and activation of opportunistic microflora against the background of digestion disorders of carbohydrates, fats, proteins and accumulation of toxic exchange products, which are an important pathogenetic factor of activation, induction, proliferation and metaplasia of the tumor tissue. The presence of *Streptococcus bovis* stomach cancer patients may be an early marker of disease progression.

The leading metabolic profile of microbiocenosis in the development of stomach cancer is the significant accumulation of biogenic amines, which in turn may have a prognostic value for diagnosis, and the determination of pathogenetic therapy in patients with gastric cancer. The results of the study of intestinal microbiocenosis in patients with gastric cancer testify to the violation of interspecific ratios of the microflora that populate the intestine in normal conditions. Reducing the level of lactobifid bacteria and bacteroids, which in the process of life form a milk, acetic, anthraquinone, succinic acid, may be one of the most important causes of changes in the trophic, protective, metabolic and immunological function of the gastrointestinal tract, due to the change in intestine of pH medium.

The analysis of the results of the study shows that the failure of anastomosis in patients with gastric cancer is accompanied by profound disorders of the metabolism of connective tissue and is confirmed by increased activity of elastase, collagenolytic activity of blood serum and its content of glycosaminoglycans. The activity of elastase and glycosaminoglycans may be a prognostic criterion for dehiscence of sutures in the course of treatment.