МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



МАТЕРІАЛИ

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 100 -ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м.Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

Загальна редакція: професор Бойчук Т.М., професор Іващук О.І., доцент Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти: професор Братенко М.К. професор Булик Р.Є. професор Гринчук Ф.В. професор Давиденко І.С. професор Дейнека С.Є. професор Денисенко О.І. професор Заморський I.I. професор Колоскова О.К. професор Коновчук В.М. професор Пенішкевич Я.І. професор Сидорчук Л.П. професор Слободян О.М. професор Ткачук С.С. професор Тодоріко Л.Д. професор Юзько О.М. д.мед.н. Годованець О.І.



Khaschuk V.S. TREATMENT OF ADHESIVE BOWEL OBSTRUCTION IN CHILDREN AT THE MUNICIPAL PEDIATRIC CLINICAL HOSPITAL

Department of Pediatric Surgery and Otolaryngology Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine «Bukovinian State Medical University»

Adhesion bowel obstruction (ABO) is one of the most difficult and unsolved problem of the abdominal surgery in children. ABO accounts for 2.4% of the total number of operations on the abdominal organs. Using of barrier compounds for preventing ABO is the most popular in surgery practice today.

In our hospital we use hyaluronic acid solution for preventing and treatment of intraperitoneal adhesions. The purpose of the investigation is to explore the using possibility of hyaluronic acid for the treatment and prevention of abdominal adhesions in children. Distribution of operated children with ABO (age: 6-18 years, n=84). First group – 56 patients. Second group – 28 patients. Terms of supervision for children were from 1 to 4 years. From 84 patients of ABO: 21 (25%) were operated on for early adhesive bowel obstruction, 63 (75%) - on late adhesive bowel obstruction. Recurrent ABO was determined in 12 (14.29%) children. The solution of 250-500 ml was injected immediately after the suture was applied to the peritoneum (Vicril 3/0), before tightening and closing the abdominal cavity.

In the I group (56 children) during the first year after surgery 13 (23.21%) children were diagnosed to have adhesion syndrome, up to 4 years -20 (35.71%) patients. In the II group (28 children) adhesion syndrome (cured conservatively) over 3 years of the postoperative period was found in 2 (7.14%) patients, indicating the effectiveness of hyaluronic acid for the purpose to treat adhesions of the abdominal cavity in children. For the treatment of adhesions of the abdominal cavity hyaluronic acid increases fibrinolytic activity of the intestinal tissue which appears to be a factor preventing the formation of fibrin layers in connective tissue adhesions. Solution of hyaluronic acid is an effective remedy for adhesive intestinal obstruction in children and is accompanied by a relapse of the adhesive syndrome in 7.14% (n = 28 children), contrary to the group without its use - in 35.71% (n = 56 children).

Khilchevska V.S. ASSESSMENT OF DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF CLINICAL-ANAMNESTIC INDICES OF SEVERE BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN CHILDREN

Department of Pediatrics and Children Infectious Diseases
Higher state educational establishment of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»

Severe bronchial asthma (BA) is known to be a determined phenotype of the disease possessing unfavourable course and does not readily respond to treatment. According to literary sources the prevalence of severe BA among children is 1:1000, and children older than 10 years suffer more often. Verification of severe BA in children remains topical due to diagnostic errors associated with insufficient or aggressive controlling treatment.

The objective of the study was to investigate diagnostic value of clinical-anamnestic indices in verification of severe BA in children.

By means of the method of simple randomized sampling 60 schoolchildren suffering from BA were examined on the basis of the Pulmonological Department of the Regional Pediatric Clinical Hospital in the town of Chernivtsi. The children were distributed into two clinical groups of observation: I clinical group included 30 children with severe BA phenotype, II clinical group included 30 patients with moderate BA phenotype. The groups of comparison did not differ reliably by their main clinical signs.

The performed integral assessment of diagnostic value of the obtained clinical-anamnestic parameters is indicative of a sufficient amount of reliable markers in verification of severe BA in