

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



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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 Івашук О.І., доцент Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти:

професор Братенко М.К.

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професор Юзько О.М.

д.мед.н. Годованець О.І.

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Hulei L.O.
**STATE OF BLOOD BIOCHEMICAL INDICES IN PATIENTS
WITH ALLERGIC DERMATOSES
WITH CONCOMITANT DIFFUSE HEPATIC LESIONS OF NON-VIRAL ORIGIN
IN THE DYNAMICS OF TREATMENT**

*Department of Dermatovenereology
Higher State Educational Institution of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

According to modern data of literature references, in recent years, the incidence of hepatitis in Ukraine has increased by more than 76.6%, the development of liver cirrhosis – by 75.6% and the associated concomitant pathology of the digestive system (up to 80%). This leads to biochemical and pathophysiological changes in the liver. In addition, an increase in the number of cases of severe forms of allergy-induced dermatoses, resistant to treatment, requires administering a large number of medications, which usually have hepatotoxic effects. Consequently, the study of the liver functional state and inclusion hepatoprotectors into the complex treatment of patients with allergic dermatoses is pathogenetically grounded.

This paper *aimed* at analyzing the state of blood biochemical indices in patients with allergic dermatoses with concomitant diffuse liver lesions of non-viral origin before and after treatment. The research involved 49 patients with allergic dermatoses (29 men, 20 women) aged 18-67 years: chronic eczema was diagnosed in 19 people, atopic dermatitis was detected in 11 diseased, restricted neurodermitis was found in 9 patients, allergic dermatitis was diagnosed in 7 patients, and urticaria was found in 3 people. Chronic course of the skin disease was revealed in 36 patients (lasting more than a year in 15 patients, more than 5 years – in 21 diseased), and in 13 people it was diagnosed for the first time. The patients underwent the following methods of examination during the study: instrumental methods of diagnostics (US of the abdominal cavity organs) and evaluation of laboratory methods (blood biochemical indices, immunogram, coprogram, proteinogram). Concomitant, often combined, diseases of the hepatobiliary system or the intestinal tract were also diagnosed in all patients in the process of examination: in 25 cases chronic hepatitis of mixed etiology was diagnosed, in 13 patients chronic pancreatitis was found, in 11 cases chronic cholecystitis was detected, in 7 diseased chronic gastroduodenitis was diagnosed. Prior to the beginning of treatment in 30 (61%) patients with allergic dermatoses with diffuse hepatic lesions of non-viral origin there was a significant increase (more than twice) in the activity of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) and aspartate aminotransferase (AST), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (GGTP), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), lipid spectrum indices and serum cholesterol. In 19 (39%) patients the hepatobiliary system pathology was not accompanied by reliable deviations of biochemical indices and was not accompanied by subjective sensations. Patients with allergic dermatoses were divided into two groups: the group of comparison (25 persons) who received standard treatment, according to the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 312, and the main group (24 persons), whose treatment scheme additionally included: hepatoprotector Eslidine 2 capsules 3 times a day for a month and antihistamine Tsetrilov 1 tablet (5 mg) once daily for 14 days. Biochemical indices in patients of the main group decreased, and in the vast majority of them, the indices ($p < 0.05$) of transaminases (ALT and AST), GGTP, ALP, bilirubin and cholesterol rates were normalized and there was a pronounced hypolipidemic effect. According to the ultrasound, these patients tended to echogenicity normalization and decrease in the liver size. In the patients of the comparative group regression of rash was much slower, positive reliable dynamics of biochemical indices and ultrasound data were practically not observed.

Thus, patients with allergic dermatoses, with concomitant diffuse hepatic lesions of non-viral origin, require thorough study of the functional state of the liver and the inclusion of medications, containing essential phospholipids and methionine, into the complex therapy, since the inclusion of the latter into the suggested integrated treatment method provides a reliable positive dynamics in the blood biochemical indices.