

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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patients with comorbidity, and probably exceeds the figures in groups with isolated CP and COPD courses ($p < 0.05$). Markers of the OMP intensity significant increase were established in Group 2 patients: AKDNPH NS exceeded the indicator in the AHP 2.7 times ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions. The isolated course of chronic pancreatitis in the exacerbation phase is accompanied by the significant intensity of oxidative stress with an increase of intermediate and final metabolites of lipid peroxidation (within 1.6-1.8 times) in the blood, oxidative modification of proteins (1.5 times) ($p < 0.05$) against the background of a significant imbalance of AOD factors (glutathione deficiency – 1.5 times), activation of glutathione-dependent enzymes and catalase – 1.2-1.4 times) ($p < 0.05$). The isolated course of COPD in the exacerbation phase is accompanied by the lower intensity of oxidative stress due to a slight reliable increase of intermediate and final metabolites of lipid peroxidation (1.2-1.5 times) in the blood, but the OS higher intensity due to the activation of oxidative modification of proteins (2.6 times): the imbalance of AOD factors (glutathione deficiency – 1.2 times, activation of glutathione-dependent enzymes and catalase – 1.2-1.4 times) ($p < 0.05$).

Dudka T.V.

THERAPEUTIC CORRECTION OF CHANGES IN PATIENTS WITH COPD AND ACCOMPANYING CHRONIC NON-CALCULOUS CHOLECYSTITIS

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Introduction. Therapeutic correction of changes in patients with COPD and accompanying chronic non-calculous cholecystitis is vitally important for the patient successful management.

The aim of the study. To investigate the efficacy of roflumilast, ursodeoxycholic and ribonucleinic acids in patients with COPD with an accompanying chronic non-stone cholecystitis.

Materials and methods. The study involved 40 patients with COPD (Group B), in the acute phase with an accompanying CNC in the acute phase and 20 practically healthy individuals (PHI). Patients of the control group (group 2) received berodual, UA500 mg overnight for 30 days, under the conditions of infective exacerbation of COPD - antibiotic therapy. Group 1 (study, 20 people) received roflumilast 500 mg additionally once a day, nucleinas 500 mg 3 times daily for 30 days.

We determined: the ventilation function of the lungs with the help of a computer spiograph, the state of the gallbladder by ultrasonography (US), physical properties of bile, microscopic examination of bile sediment, bacteriological and biochemical research: the lipid complex, cholic acid (CA) content were determined, lithogenicity coefficients were also calculated : cholate-cholesterol coefficient (CCC) and cholate-bilirubin (CBC), morphofunctional state of erythrocytes.

Results. The results obtained in the study of the dynamics of treatment and their analysis indicate that exposure to complex therapy, amelioration, reducing the signs of exacerbation of COPD and CNC, a significant improvement of quality of life in patients of group 1 were noticed sooner. Figures of external respiration functions (FER) in dynamics of treatment in patients with COPD with an accompanying CNC show higher efficiency of the proposed therapy too. In particular, the rate of forced expiration for the first second after treatment in patients of group 1 increased by 31,5% ($p < 0,05$), while patients in group 2 - by 14,0% ($p < 0,05$) probable presence of intergroup differences ($p < 0,05$). Taking into consideration the fact that the treatment of patients of group 1 included antioxidant preparation nucleinas - dynamic performance and the intensity of lipid peroxidation were significantly different from baseline in all periods of observation. For instance, the content of MA (malonic aldehyde) in plasma after treatment in group 1 decreased by 1,7 times ($p < 0,05$), while in group 2 – 1,2 times ($p < 0,05$) with significant difference between groups ($p < 0,05$).

Biochemical analysis of blood and bile for bilirubin after treatment indicates its significant reduction in patients of group 1 - by 1,7 times in blood ($p < 0,05$) and 27,7% ($p < 0,05$) in bile. In patients of group 2, due to the influence of the UA, bilirubin in bile decreased by 7,8% ($p < 0,05$), and the content of bilirubin in blood decreased by 13,0% ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusions. The use of roflumilast in combination with berodual, ursodeoxycholic and

ribonucleic acids in patients with COPD and in acute CNC promoted faster, than under conventional therapy (6-7 days), elimination of symptoms of both acute comorbid conditions. Combined therapy of patients with COPD of the CNC in the acute phase, which included inhalation therapy with berodual, ursodeoxycholic acid, roflumilast and nuclineas helped to reduce the intensity of oxidative stress, endotoxemia, renewed the activity of the components with antioxidant protection and natural detoxification system.

Ferfetska K.V.

ALLELIC STATUS OF THE APOLYPOPROTEIN B GENE (INS/DEL) IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PANCREATITIS ASSOCIATED WITH OBESITY AND TYPE 2 DIABETES

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Introduction. The obtained data on the association of the Ins/Del polymorphism of the Apo-B gene with lipid metabolism, atherosclerosis in different populations and ethnic groups are contradictory, and the features of the expression of this mutation depend on a combination of genetic, environmental, cultural and socio-economic factors determined by the style of nutrition and lifestyle in general. In Ukraine, the study of the Ins/Del polymorphism of the Apo-B gene in the pathology of internal organs was not conducted at the beginning of this study. And since the Ins/Del polymorphism of the Apo-B gene plays an important role in cholesterol metabolism and can be one of the essential causes of genetically determined DL, it was considered necessary to analyze this polymorphism (rs17240441) in the structure of CP patients with comorbidity with type 2 DM and obesity and establish the probability of its influence on the production of lipid fractions, the clinical course of the main disease (CP), the frequency of the appearance of additional accompanying pathology.

The aim of the study. To conduct an analysis of this polymorphism (rs17240441) in the structure of CP patients with comorbidity with type 2 diabetes and obesity and to establish the probability of its influence on the production of lipid fractions, the clinical course of the main disease (CP), the frequency of the appearance of additional concomitant pathology.

Material and methods. 97 patients with CP were included in the study. All examinees were divided into 3 groups, representative in terms of number, age and gender. The first group - 27 patients with CP without concomitant pathology. II group - 28 - for CP combined with type 2 diabetes, III group - 42 patients with CP combined with obesity and type 2 diabetes. The study also included 30 practically healthy individuals (PHI), whose age and gender did not differ significantly from these characteristics of CP patients. To determine the polymorphic variants of the Apo-B gene Ins/Del (rs17240441) we used modified protocols with oligonucleotide primers using the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) method. The studied regions of the gene were amplified using specific primers (Metabion, Germany)

Results. Deletion of the functional DNA region of the Apo-B gene (id.: rs17240441) in the homozygous state in the second pair of chromosomes 2p23-24 has occurred among patients with CP, type 2 diabetes and obesity - in 10.20%, among PZO - in 17.07% cases ($p > 0.05$). According to the nature of the allelic distribution of the Ins/Del polymorphism of the Apo-B gene, the wild Ins-allele has dominated over the Del-allele: in patients - by 40.82% [CI=5.66, 95% CI=3.06-10.45, $p > 0.05$ and $P_{Del}=0.29-0.34$ against $P_{Del}=0.30-0.39$, $p > 0.05$).

Conclusions. Analysis of inheritance patterns showed that CP in combination with type 2 diabetes and obesity is inherited as a recessive trait (Aikake information criterion 15.89).