

**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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Висновки. Виявлено статистично вірогідне збільшення інтенсивності розвитку вторинного каріозного процесу в осіб I групи, у яких індекс Green-Vermilion за результатами проведеного дослідження корелює в межах діапазону показників 1,8-2,6 бали. З метою запобігання поширеності вторинного каріозного процесу необхідно проведення профілактичних заходів у осіб I та II груп.

СЕКЦІЯ 17

КЛІНІЧНА ОНКОЛОГІЯ, ПРОМЕНЕВА ДІАГНОСТИКА ТА ПРОМЕНЕВА ТЕРАПІЯ

Chuprovskaya Yu.Ya.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF BREAST CANCER PROGRESSION

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Introduction. Despite the rapid development of oncology, the prediction of breast cancer metastasis still remains a disputable and unexplored issue. A retrospective study of the characteristics of breast cancer progression will provide an opportunity for better understanding of the problem. This one can serve as the basis for further research aimed at identifying objective criteria for predicting breast cancer progression.

The aim of the study. The objective of the research was to study the clinical and statistical characteristics of the breast cancer course with the verified progression of the tumor process, depending on the stage of the disease and the molecular subtype of the tumor.

Material and methods. A retrospective analysis of 242 outpatient records of patients with breast cancer was carried out. The female patients, depending on the breast cancer progression after treatment, were divided into two groups: the one consisted of 179 people “without breast cancer progression” and the second one - of 63 (26.0%) people “with verified breast cancer progression”. The average age of the patients was 57.3 ± 0.69 years.

Results. On the basis of the data obtained, it can be concluded that there is a clear dependency on the increase in the persons' percentage with breast cancer progression and the stage of the disease. There is no significant difference between the two research groups in the course of the study of a female average age, the frequency of the right or left mammary glands lesions, the number of regional lymph nodes affected by metastases, except for an average tumor size, where the rates in patients with verified progression of breast cancer are significantly higher. The longest period to verify the progression of breast cancer is common for stage II B of the disease, with the Luminal-A subtype of the tumor.

Conclusions. All of the above: woman's age, localization of tumors in the right or left breast, and the number of regional lymph nodes affected by metastases do not affect breast cancer progression. Within breast cancer progression, larger average tumor size is noted, especially with the Luminal-A subtype of the tumor. The longest period to verify the progression of breast cancer is common for stage II B of the disease, with the Luminal-A subtype of the tumor.

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SALIVA SPECTROSCOPY IN ORAL CANCER DIAGNOSIS: A LITERATURE REVIEW

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Introduction. Oral cancer is a serious and potentially life-threatening disease that affects millions of people worldwide. Early detection is crucial for successful treatment, but traditional diagnostic methods such as biopsies can be invasive and costly. Saliva spectroscopy has emerged as a promising non-invasive and cost-effective diagnostic method for oral cancer.

The Aim of the Study. The aim of this literature review is to critically evaluate the current state of research on saliva spectroscopy as a diagnostic method for oral cancer. To assess the potential of saliva spectroscopy in providing a non-invasive and cost-effective approach to early

detection of oral cancer. The review will analyze the existing literature to determine the diagnostic accuracy of saliva spectroscopy and its implications for clinical practice and future research.

Materials and Methods. For this literature review, a systematic search was conducted in electronic databases including PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The search was limited to studies published in English from 2013 to 2023. The following search terms were used: "saliva spectroscopy," "oral cancer," "diagnosis," and "biomarkers." The inclusion criteria were studies that investigated the diagnostic accuracy of saliva spectroscopy for oral cancer detection.

Results. The literature review included several studies that utilized saliva spectroscopy for disease diagnostics, including oral cancer. Vibrational spectroscopy, particularly Raman and infrared techniques, emerged as promising tools for providing detailed salivary fingerprints and disease biomarker discovery. These studies highlighted the potential of vibrational spectroscopy as a rapid, label-free, and non-invasive diagnostic method for various diseases, including oral cancer. The review also emphasized the importance of saliva-based diagnostics in translational research related to cancer diagnostics and treatment.

The diagnostic accuracy of saliva spectroscopy for oral cancer detection has been a subject of interest in recent research. However, the available literature presents a mixed picture. Some studies, such as the Cochrane Library review, indicate that there were no eligible diagnostic accuracy studies evaluating blood or salivary sample analysis for oral cancer detection. On the other hand, a systematic review and meta-analysis highlighted the diagnostic capability of salivary biomarkers in the assessment of head and neck cancer, indicating the potential for saliva-based diagnostics in oral cancer detection. While the specific diagnostic accuracy of saliva spectroscopy for oral cancer detection is not explicitly reported in the available sources, the overall potential of saliva-based diagnostics for oral cancer is evident, and further research in this area is warranted to establish its diagnostic accuracy conclusively.

Based on the findings of the review, saliva spectroscopy demonstrates significant potential as a diagnostic method for oral cancer. While specific biomarkers applicable for the diagnosis of oral cancer by salivary samples have not been identified conclusively, the literature underscores the promise of saliva as a non-invasive, reliable, and easy-to-use diagnostic medium for oral cancer.

Additionally, infrared and Raman spectroscopy have emerged as valuable tools for providing detailed information on the chemical composition of saliva, indicating their potential for the diagnosis and monitoring of oral cancer.

Conclusions. Saliva holds promise for oral cancer diagnosis, with biomarker variations indicating the disease. This review identifies potential salivary diagnostic molecules, emphasizing saliva's non-invasive, reliable, and cost-effective role in oral cancer detection. Saliva-based diagnostics contribute to cancer research, acting as a "liquid biopsy" for early, non-invasive oral cancer diagnosis. Further research is needed to pinpoint specific biomarkers for widespread early detection through saliva samples. To maximize saliva spectroscopy's diagnostic potential for oral cancer, improved methodologies and quantification protocols are crucial.

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THE ROLE OF INTRA-ABDOMINAL HYPERTENSION IN DEVELOPMENT POSTOPERATIVE EVENTRATION IN CANCER PATIENTS

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Introduction. Despite the development of modern surgery, postoperative eventration continues to be one of the most dangerous complications, especially in patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal cavity, where there are phenomena of secondary immunodeficiency, cachexia, anemia, etc.

The aim of the study. One of the many factors that directly lead to postoperative eventration is an acute increase in intra-abdominal pressure (IAP), which is quite common in cancer patients in the early postoperative period. One of the most accurate predictors of visceral perfusion is the level of abdominal perfusion pressure (APP). According to the literature, the level of APP