

**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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DETERMINATION OF THE OCCURRENCE AND CHARACTER OF DISEASES OF THE GASTRODUODENAL AREA IN PATIENTS WITH ACNE VULGARIS

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Introduction. In recent years, acne vulgaris (acne) is one of the most common skin diseases with a tendency to increase the share of people with a severe clinical course of dermatosis, which is the cause of psycho-emotional disturbances and a decrease in the quality of life of such patients. Acne is known to be a chronic multifactorial disease that is genetically determined. Endocrine regulation disorders, changes in systemic and local immunity, diseases of the digestive organs, metabolic disorders, foci of chronic infection, etc., can aggravate the clinical course of acne.

The aim of the study. Analyze the occurrence and spectrum of *H.pylori*-associated diseases of the gastroduodenal localization in patients with acne and to evaluate their relationship with the nature of the clinical course of dermatosis.

Material and methods. The outpatient cards and examination results of 134 patients with acne aged 18 to 30 years were analyzed. There were 74 (55.2%) females and 60 (44.8%) males among them. In all 134 patients with acne, an inflammatory form of the course of dermatosis was diagnosed, including: in 11 (9.2%) - the second degree of severity of the inflammatory process (mild clinical course), in 88 (65.7%) - the third degree of severity (moderately severe clinical course), in 35 (26.1%) - the fourth degree of severity of the inflammatory process (severe clinical course of acne). To diagnose the presence of *H. pylori* infection, the following examinations were used: respiratory urease test ("Helic" device); detection of *H. pylori* antigen in feces by immunoenzymatic method (SITO TEST Hp Ab., "Alfa scientific" Designs Inc USA, LLC "Pharmasco", Ukraine) or histologically in biopsy pieces of the gastric mucosa. The control group consisted of 35 practically healthy individuals of similar age and gender.

Results. Among the examined patients with acne, concomitant *H.pylori*-associated diseases of the gastroduodenal zone were found to be registered in 44 (32.8%) out of 134 individuals. 25 patients had gastroduodenitis, 19 had gastritis, 6 of them had erosive forms with mostly oligosymptomatic or latent clinical course. Acne patients with concomitant *H.pylori*-associated diseases are found to be 2.02 times more likely to have severe forms of acne - 12 (27.3%) out of 44 people with *H.pylori* infection than in acne patients from the comparison group (without *H.pylori* infection) - in 7 (13.5%) of 52 people and 4.2 times less often - mild forms of acne (in 2.3%; in the comparison group - in 9.6%)). It is a significant difference from the patients of the comparison group (according to Friedman's non-parametric analysis of variance $\chi^2 = 3.95$ for a critical value of $\chi^2 = 3.84$) with the same frequency of moderate forms of acne (respectively: in 70.4% and 76.9%). however, with more frequent (1.3 times) relapses of dermatosis. The research results indicate a significant importance of concomitant *H. pylori* infection of the gastroduodenal area as an aggravating pathogenetic factor of acne.

Conclusions. A third (32.8%) of patients with Acne vulgaris were diagnosed with concomitant *H.pylori*-associated diseases of gastroduodenal localization, which mostly have a subclinical course, but are accompanied by a more severe clinical course of acne, which should be considered in the comprehensive examination and treatment of this group of patients.

Yeremenchuk I.V.

IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND WAR ON THE DETECTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

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Introduction. Global tuberculosis mortality increased for the first time in over a decade, from an estimated 1.4 million deaths in 2019 to 1.5 million in 2020 and 1.6 million in 2021. Reduced case finding and subsequent treatment coverage during the pandemic probably increased transmission rates, forecasting worsening tuberculosis incidence and mortality in the coming years.