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THE PYLORODUODENAL PATHOLOGY. OPTIMIZATION OF THE ADJUVANT THERAPY

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Chronic gastroduodenal diseases in children make up 70-75% in the structure of digestive disorders and represent a medical and social problem due to their wide prevalence, which increased from 20,3 ‰ to 23,75 ‰ in Ukraine in recent years. The lack of significant efficacy in the treatment of certain forms of chronic gastroduodenitis and peptic ulcer makes the assessment of the mucosal damage due to imbalance between local factors of "aggression" and "protection" important and searching of the new ways of optimization of the treatment of these diseases necessary. Fucose is a marker of glycoproteins and glycolipids metabolism in the development of pathological processes, which are accompanied by the dissociation of the acute phase proteins, immune complexes, cell elements etc, that in its turn, shows the destruction of the protective mucosal barrier, and overall protection of the organism.

The group of 156 children aged 7 to 18 years with chronic gastroduodenal pathology with varying degrees of destructive damage were under supervision, the level of fucose in the gastric mucus was determined in every case.

The comparison of morphological changes in the gastric mucosa of the same patients showed a significant reduction in resistance of protective mucosal barrier, characterized by histological changes, and therefore, defective mucus production and reduced secretory activity, more pronounced in children with ulcer disease. The positive correlation between the level of mucus fucose and characteristics and severity of endoscopic picture of the gastric mucosa is seen ($r = +0,42$; $p < 0,05$) and mucosa of duodenum($r = +0,44$; $p < 0,05$), the degree of HP infection ($r = +0,42$; $p < 0,05$), the degree of destruction of duodenal mucosa ($r = +0,40$; $p < 0,05$). During the study a direct correlation between the fucose level in the blood and asthenic constitutional type in the surveyed children was found ($r = +0,42$; $p < 0,05$).

The conducted analysis showed the increase of fucose in the mucus, not bound to proteins, in all morphological types of chronic gastroduodenal pathology.

The detected changes of mucosal barrier are caused by inflammatory and degenerative processes in the mucosa, especially in the antrum, where neutral mucolipoproteins are secreted, as evidenced by our data.

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THE EFFICACY OF CONTROLLER THERAPY OF THE BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

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The frequency and risks of asthma exacerbation in school-children with early and late onset bronchial asthma against the background of the basic anti-inflammatory therapy have been investigated.

On the base of the Regional Children Hospital (Chernivtsi, Ukraine) 50 children were examined afflicted with bronchial asthma. According to the terms of asthma symptoms manifestation two groups of monitoring were formed. The first (I) group included 25 patients whose first episode of illness occurred before the age of three, the second (II) clinical group included 25 patients who presented asthma symptoms after six years of life. No significant differences by sex, age, and place of residence have been found which was indicative of correctly formed clinical comparison groups. We studied the episodes of exacerbation like one of the most important characteristic of asthma control. Assessment of the risk implementation events was calculated by attributive (AR) and relative risks (RR), and odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidential interval (CI).

In children of both clinical groups despite administration of controlling medications during the last three months, the episodes of asthma exacerbations occurred. Among the patients of clinical group I the frequency of exacerbations was slightly lower and constituted 32,0±9,3% , in schoolchildren with phenotype of late onset this sign was 56,0±9,9%, $P\varphi>0,05$. AR of the exacerbations was 24,0%, RR – 1,54 (95% CI 0,82 to 2,90), OR – 2,70 (95% CI 0,85 – 8,57) in patients with bronchial asthma onset after 6 years.

Patients with late debut of bronchial asthma had in 2,7 times more chances to have asthma exacerbation against the background of controlling medication. Among the patients with late onset of the disease educational program should be introduced with an individual plan of measures taken in case of bronchial asthma.

Sorokman T.V.

THE FREQUENCY OF CONGENITAL CLEFT LIP AND PALATE IN CHILDREN OF CHERNIVTSI REGION

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The frequency of congenital cleft lip and / or palate among newborns during the 2009-2014 biennium equal to 0,99 per 1,000 live births in Ukraine and 1,26 per 1,000 live births in the Chernivtsi region.