



cardiac specific markers was considerably higher in neonates with comorbid pathology but without signs of infectious-inflammatory process and damage of the cardiovascular system.

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QUALITY OF LIFE OF SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN WITH CEPHALGIA

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The quality of life is an important complex index of self estimating health condition of a person and one of the most essential factors which reflect condition of a children's health. Pain syndrome formed significant medical and social problem among children. Near 88% school age children in our region suffer from different type of headache. Thus we made decision to study this problem.

Under our supervision were 90 children (age 9-15 years) from Chernivtsy region. We were carried out the medical examination, questionnaire among children with refinement social, anamnesis, and other features. Pain assessment was done by McGill and self-concept "color-pain" scales. We were looking on a direction, force and significance of correlation. Study concerning of type headache shows, that at 11% were acute headache cases, 35% - persistent headache, 27% - chronic type.

Cephalgia influences on the psychology of the child's behavior and emotions and often determine his place and role in a social life. The characteristic features of children with headache are as follows: restless, uncertainly, irritability and difficulty in communication. These traits increase with the progression of the diseases and reflect its impact on the child's mentality.

The importance of estimating quality of life among children with headache is emphasized.

Rate QOL can be used in complex estimation of health state of children at all the stages of prophylactics, treatment and rehabilitation.

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FESS IN PATIENTS WITH EPILEPSY: DOES IT HELP?

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Epilepsy is an extremely important medical and social problem due to its numerous complications, mental illness, and premature death. The Global Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Study, conducted in 2010, found that only HIV was more likely to cause disabilities than severe uncontrolled epilepsy.

The purpose of our study was to study the effectiveness of endoscopic surgery of the maxillary sinus for the course of epilepsy. For the period from 2015 to 2020, 7 patients (2 women and 5 men) with epilepsy were treated. Patients' age ranged from 14 to 22 years. All patients have no history of sinusitis, nasal obstruction due to nasal septum deviation and chronic vasomotor rhinitis were found in 4 of them. On MRI of the paranasal sinuses, a cyst of the right maxillary sinus (in 2), left (in 4), hypogenesis of the maxillary sinus was found. The cysts were localized on the inferior sinus wall and varied in size from 15 to 22 mm. Patients underwent endoscopic maxillotomy with cyst removal (at 6) and anthrostomy (at 7) in the middle nasal meatus. In the postoperative period, complete disappearance of seizures was recorded in 5 patients.

In one of the cases, the 15-years boy with epilepsy was operated on the cyst of the left maxillary sinus. Complete disappearance of seizures after surgery was registered. But three years later seizures reappeared. On MRI of the head we found 20-mm cyst of the right maxillary sinus and performed the sinus surgery on the right side. No seizures were observed after endoscopic surgical removal of the cyst. Surgical treatment of sinus pathologies facilitates the course of epilepsy.