МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

М А Т Е Р І А Л И

104-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
06, 08, 13 лютого 2023 року

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку, які проводитимуться у 2023 році №5500074

Чернівці – 2023

Chernetska N.V.

VASCULAR ENDOTHELIAL DYSFUNCTION AND HEMOSTASIS OF PATIENTS WITH COPD AND TYPE 2 DIABETES

Department of Internal Medicine
Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), a chronic inflammatory disease, mainly with lesions of the peripheral respiratory system with development of emphysema, manifested by irreversible bronchial obstruction, has a progressive nature with the subsequent development of pulmonary insufficiency and chronic pulmonary heart disease. Diabetes mellitus (DM) also remains a very important problem in Ukraine today, as its incidence has increased by 10% in the last 2 years. In 2010, more than 1 million patients with diabetes were registered in Ukraine, including 870 thousand patients with type II diabetes. The study of a comorbid course of COPD and diabetes has a long history. Although the combination of COPD with diabetes is common, there is no comprehensive information in the literature concerning this problem, in particular on the pathogenic role of vascular endothelial dysfunction and the state of the hemostasis system.

The aim of the study: to establish the pathogenetic features of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease combined with type 2 diabetes mellitus, based on the study of the functional state of the endothelium and oxidative modification of proteins.

Material and methods. 10 patients with COPD, 10 patients with COPD associated with diabetes, 10 healthy individuals were examined. The studies were conducted in different periods of the disease using clinical, endoscopic, ultrasound, functional and laboratory methods.

Results.The course of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with concomitant type 2 diabetes mellitus is characterized by an increase in vascular and endothelial dysfunction,which is one of the pathogenic factors of recurrence and progression of the disease, and therefore requires adequate correction. Moreover, vascular endothelial dysfunction in patients with COPD combined with type 2 diabetes mellitus, accompanied by uncontrolled enhancement of oxidative modification of serum proteins against the background of decompensation of unlimited proteolysis, which can lead to a significant accumulation in the blood of oxidatively modified proteins, is an important factor in disease progression.

Conclusions. The study of oxidative modification of proteins and the study of the functional state of the endothelium in patients with COPD combined with type 2 diabetes is necessary to predict recurrence, severity and complications.

Dudka I.V.

DISTURBANCE OF THE REGULATION OF GLYCAEMIA PARAMETERS IN PATIENTS WITH COMORBID CHRONIC PANCREATITIS AND CHRONIC OBSTRUCTIVE PULMONARY DISEASE

Department of Internal Medicine, Clinical Pharmacology and Occupational Diseases
Bukovinian State Medical University, Chernivtsi

Introduction. Chronic pancreatitis (CP) of various etiology and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) frequently associate with somatic pathology in the internal medicine clinic. Each nosology out of this pathological tandem can result in glucose metabolism disorders since both organs – the pancreas and lungs – take an active part in a direct supply of carbohydrate metabolism and its regulation. At the initial stages of chronic pancreatitis exacerbations, in addition to an enzymatic imbalance of the pancreas, hyperinsulinemia with clinical signs of hypoglycemic conditions is observed.

The aim of the study. To determine the degree of insulin resistance in patients with chronic pancreatitis with its isolated course and with comorbid COPD and diabetes mellitus (DM).

Material and methods. 55 patients with chronic pancreatitis of a mixed etiology in the exacerbation stage of moderate severity were examined. The first group of patients included 19 individuals with an isolated course of chronic pancreatitis (1 group), 2nd group included 18 patients