

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**

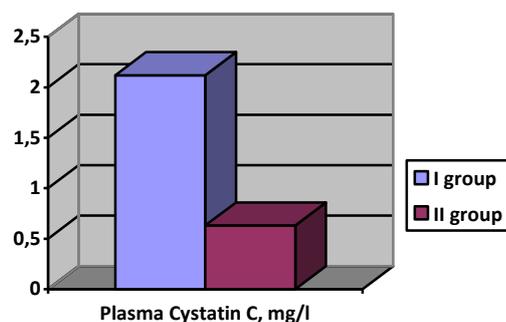


МАТЕРІАЛИ

**104-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
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Conclusions. The results demonstrated that determination of the plasma cystatin C level can be used for the purpose of early diagnosis and prediction of severe renal dysfunction in critically ill premature children, which will improve the effectiveness of medical care in this pediatric cohort.

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INTESTINAL DYSBIOSIS IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC PURULENT MAXILLARY SYNUTIS

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Introduction. The aim of the work was to determine the species composition and population level of the microbiota of the colon cavity in patients with chronic purulent maxillary sinusitis (CPMS).

The aim of the study. The studied contingent consisted of 81 patients with CPMS in the exacerbation stage, aged from 15 to 68 years without concomitant pathology.

Materials and methods. Clinically, CPMS exacerbation was manifested by typical local and general symptoms in all patients. The diagnosis was based on X-ray examination data, but the main criterion for establishing the diagnosis was the diagnostic and therapeutic puncture of the maxillary sinus, which was performed on 81 patients. At the same time, the volume of the sinus, which was reduced in all examinees, and the nature of the pathological content in the lavage fluid were evaluated. Upon admission to the hospital, purulent exudate from the maxillary sinuses was collected from patients with CPMS in the acute stage, which was subjected to microbiological examination: the microorganisms persisting in the exudate were isolated and identified. In each pathological material, the species composition and population level of viable (colony-forming) microorganisms in 1 ml of exudate were determined.

Results. Of identifying the species composition of exudate microflora from the maxillary sinuses showed that the leading microorganisms released from exudate in patients with CPMS are *str. pneumoniae*, *haemophilus influenzae*, *moraxella catarallis*, *st. aureus*, *pseudomonas aureginosa* and *s. pyogenes*, and it was also established that associations of conditionally pathogenic microorganisms cause disease in some patients.

Taking into account the fact that a significant number of inflammatory processes occur against the background of reduced resistance of the body and dysbiotic changes in the intestine, all patients with an exacerbation of CPMS underwent a microbiological study of the cavity contents of the large intestine by determining the species composition and population level of autochthonous and allochthonous representatives of the fecal microflora, followed by establishing the degree dysbiotic changes.

The results of the microbiological study demonstrate characteristic changes in the species composition of the anaerobic and aerobic autochthonous, facultative and allochthonous microflora of the contents of the colon cavity, significantly different from the indicators of the species composition of the microflora of the colon cavity within the normal range.

Characteristic of the microbiocenosis of the colon cavity of patients with CPMS is a pronounced deficiency of autochthonous obligate physiologically useful bifidobacteria and lactobacteria. Thus, the population level of bifidobacteria decreases by 51.04%, lactobacilli - by 23.46%. At the same time, the number of anaerobic gram-negative bacteroids and aerobic non-pathogenic *Escherichia coli* significantly increases in the contents of the colon cavity (by 17.59% and 21.49%, respectively). In parallel with the decrease of bifidobacteria and lactobacilli in the colon cavity of the examined patients, the population level of facultative conditionally pathogenic anaerobic and aerobic microorganisms - clostridia, peptococcus, proteus, staphylococcus - increased.

Conclusions. The obtained results allow us to state that with CPMS, intestinal dysbacteriosis or dysbiosis is formed in all patients, mainly of the II degree, due to the elimination and pronounced deficiency of autochthonous vital bacteria, which reduces the immune status of patients, affecting the severity of the clinical manifestations of the main disease, in particular, CPMS, complicating his course. The obtained results will be taken into account in the development of treatment tactics in the complex therapy of patients with CPMS with the systemic use of probiotics (Biform, Lactovit, Linex, Symbiter).

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NATRII HYALURONAS AS AN EFFECTIVE BARRIER SOLUTION OF ADHESIVE BOWEL OBSTRUCTION IN CHILDREN

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Introduction. The problem of forecasting remains unsolved today, prevention and treatment of adhesion disease (AD) in the whole world, which leads to is the development of severe complications, especially a violation of the normal life and development of the child. According to the literature, SC occurs in 63% after urgent operations, in 37% – after planned operative interventions, and mortality varies widely – from 13 to 60%.

The aim of the study. In our hospital we use natrii hyaluronas solution for preventing and treatment of intraperitoneal adhesions at AD.

Materials and methods. To explore the using possibility of natrii hyaluronas for the treatment and prevention of abdominal adhesions in children.

Distribution of operated children with AD (age: 7-17 years, n=14). First group – 7 patients with natrii hyaluronas using. Second group – 7 patients – without natrii hyaluronas using. Terms of supervision for children from 1 to 2 years. From 7 patients of AD: 2 (28.57%) operated on for early adhesive bowel obstruction, 5 (71.42%) - on late adhesive bowel obstruction. Recurrent AD wasn't detected. A solution of 50-100 ml was injected immediately after the suture was applied to the peritoneum, before tightening and closing the abdominal cavity.

Results. In the I group (7 children) in the first year after surgery with adhesion syndrome turned none, up to 2 years – 1 (14.28% patients). In the II group (7 children) adhesion syndrome (cured conservatively) over 2 years postoperative period turned 3 (42.85%) patients, indicating the effectiveness of natrii hyaluronas for the purpose for treatment of the adhesions abdominal cavity in children.

Conclusions. For treatment of adhesions of the abdominal cavity natrii hyaluronas increase in tissue fibrinolytic activity of the intestine, which is a factor in preventing the organization of fibrinous layers in connective tissue adhesions. Solution of natrii hyaluronas is an effective remedy for adhesive intestinal obstruction in children and is accompanied by a relapse of the adhesive syndrome in 14.28% (n = 1 child), instead of in the group without its using - in 42.85% (n = 3 children).