

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
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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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detection of oral cancer. The review will analyze the existing literature to determine the diagnostic accuracy of saliva spectroscopy and its implications for clinical practice and future research.

Materials and Methods. For this literature review, a systematic search was conducted in electronic databases including PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The search was limited to studies published in English from 2013 to 2023. The following search terms were used: "saliva spectroscopy," "oral cancer," "diagnosis," and "biomarkers." The inclusion criteria were studies that investigated the diagnostic accuracy of saliva spectroscopy for oral cancer detection.

Results. The literature review included several studies that utilized saliva spectroscopy for disease diagnostics, including oral cancer. Vibrational spectroscopy, particularly Raman and infrared techniques, emerged as promising tools for providing detailed salivary fingerprints and disease biomarker discovery. These studies highlighted the potential of vibrational spectroscopy as a rapid, label-free, and non-invasive diagnostic method for various diseases, including oral cancer. The review also emphasized the importance of saliva-based diagnostics in translational research related to cancer diagnostics and treatment.

The diagnostic accuracy of saliva spectroscopy for oral cancer detection has been a subject of interest in recent research. However, the available literature presents a mixed picture. Some studies, such as the Cochrane Library review, indicate that there were no eligible diagnostic accuracy studies evaluating blood or salivary sample analysis for oral cancer detection. On the other hand, a systematic review and meta-analysis highlighted the diagnostic capability of salivary biomarkers in the assessment of head and neck cancer, indicating the potential for saliva-based diagnostics in oral cancer detection. While the specific diagnostic accuracy of saliva spectroscopy for oral cancer detection is not explicitly reported in the available sources, the overall potential of saliva-based diagnostics for oral cancer is evident, and further research in this area is warranted to establish its diagnostic accuracy conclusively.

Based on the findings of the review, saliva spectroscopy demonstrates significant potential as a diagnostic method for oral cancer. While specific biomarkers applicable for the diagnosis of oral cancer by salivary samples have not been identified conclusively, the literature underscores the promise of saliva as a non-invasive, reliable, and easy-to-use diagnostic medium for oral cancer.

Additionally, infrared and Raman spectroscopy have emerged as valuable tools for providing detailed information on the chemical composition of saliva, indicating their potential for the diagnosis and monitoring of oral cancer.

Conclusions. Saliva holds promise for oral cancer diagnosis, with biomarker variations indicating the disease. This review identifies potential salivary diagnostic molecules, emphasizing saliva's non-invasive, reliable, and cost-effective role in oral cancer detection. Saliva-based diagnostics contribute to cancer research, acting as a "liquid biopsy" for early, non-invasive oral cancer diagnosis. Further research is needed to pinpoint specific biomarkers for widespread early detection through saliva samples. To maximize saliva spectroscopy's diagnostic potential for oral cancer, improved methodologies and quantification protocols are crucial.

Ivashchuk O.I.

THE ROLE OF INTRA-ABDOMINAL HYPERTENSION IN DEVELOPMENT POSTOPERATIVE EVENTRATION IN CANCER PATIENTS

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Introduction. Despite the development of modern surgery, postoperative eventration continues to be one of the most dangerous complications, especially in patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal cavity, where there are phenomena of secondary immunodeficiency, cachexia, anemia, etc.

The aim of the study. One of the many factors that directly lead to postoperative eventration is an acute increase in intra-abdominal pressure (IAP), which is quite common in cancer patients in the early postoperative period. One of the most accurate predictors of visceral perfusion is the level of abdominal perfusion pressure (APP). According to the literature, the level of APP

below 60 mmHg is directly correlated with the survival of patients with intra-abdominal hypertension. The study of the frequency of postoperative eventration, depending on the level of intra-abdominal and abdominal perfusion pressure in patients with oncological pathology of the abdominal cavity, will determine the role of the latter in the development of this postoperative complication. Therefore, the research is aimed to study the frequency of postoperative eventration in patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal cavity, depending on the level of intra-abdominal and abdominal perfusion pressure.

Material and methods. We examined 122 operated patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal cavity, who underwent median laparotomy.

Results. Depending on the average level of IAP, patients were divided into three groups. The first group consisted of 57 (46.7%) individuals with a mean IAP level below 12 mmHg. The second group consisted of 40 (32.8%) with an average level of IAP - 12 - 17 mmHg. The third group consisted of 25 (20.5%), in which the average level of IAP was more than 18 mmHg. Depending on the average level of abdominal perfusion pressure (APP), the first group consisted of 48 (39.3%) individuals with an average APP level of more than 90 mmHg. The second group consisted of 43 (35.3%) with an average level of APP - 89 - 56 mmHg. The third group consisted of 31 (25.4%), in which the average level of APP was less than 55 mmHg. IAP and APP were determined at intervals of 3 times a day for 12 days in the early postoperative period. The average level of IAP and APP was calculated by dividing the sum of the above values obtained during the first 12 days of the early postoperative period divided by the number of observations. The results of the study indicate a probable difference in the frequency of postoperative eventration in groups of patients with higher levels of IAP and lower levels of APP, respectively (2nd and 3rd experimental groups). This proves a certain relationship between the levels of IAP, APP, and the frequency of postoperative eventration.

Conclusions. Thus, a long-term increase in the level of IAP and, accordingly, the decrease in the level of APP in the early postoperative period, ie intra-abdominal hypertension, is a factor promoting development of postoperative eventration and one of the markers of its prediction. The frequency of postoperative eventration directly depends on the levels of intra-abdominal and abdominal perfusion pressures in the early postoperative period, which allows us to consider the latter as one of the factors in the development of this complication and markers of its prognosis.

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MICROBIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LAPAROTOMIC WOUND, WHEN COMPLETE EVENTRATION BEGINNING, IN THE ONCOLOGICAL PROCESS

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Introduction. Today, postoperative eventration is one of the most dangerous complications that occurs after operations on the organs of the abdominal cavity, especially in patients with malignant neoplasms of the organs of the abdominal cavity, where phenomena of secondary immunodeficiency, cachexia, anemia, etc. occur, which definitely affects the speed of regeneration and the risk development of purulent-septic complications of the laparotomy wound in weakened patients.

The aim of the study. To study the peculiarities of the qualitative and quantitative composition of the microflora of the wound exudate of the laparotomy wound, complicated by the eventration, depending on its degree, in patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal cavity.

Material and methods. 28 patients with malignant neoplasms of abdominal organs who had postoperative eventration were studied. The main group consisted of 12 patients who had a complete eventration (grade II-IV). The comparison group was formed by 16 patients who had subcutaneous eventration (I degree). The collection of biological material was carried out during the 8th day of the early postoperative period, by bacteriological examination of the wound exudate, during dressings. Species composition of microorganisms, their population level, the coefficient of