

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ
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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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Results. Depending on the type of TB case in our patients, we found that in both groups of the study the recurrence of TB prevailed – 49 cases (55.7%) against TB 39 cases (44.3%) of people in the main group; 363 cases (53.9%) against 311 (46.1%) in the control group ($p < 0.05$).

The rate of successful treatment in gr.2 is probably higher than in gr. 1 (64.7% vs. 61.4%; ($p < 0.05$)). However, a more significant probable difference is characterized by the treatment rate, which in the main group is 27.3% versus 40.3% in the control group (almost 2 times; $p < 0.05$). The rate of ineffective treatment, which in patients with comorbidity was 27.3% (almost every third patient) against 17.6% in group 2 is also important for scientists and practitioners.

Conclusions. There is a clear tendency to increase the comorbid pathology and chemoresistance in the structure of the incidence of tuberculosis, the share of recurrences of tuberculosis in the presence of diabetes mellitus. The pulmonary tuberculosis developed significantly more often in middle-aged patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus with moderate and severe states, a subcompensated form, with a complicated course. In patients with diabetes a common tuberculous process in the lungs (79.5% of patients) was registered more often, and in all 100% of patients with syntropy bacterial excretion was registered, as well in all 100% of patients with syntropy bacterial excretion was registered. The rate of successful treatment for the presence of MDR-TB / diabetes syntropy is probably lower in the main group (61.4% vs. 64.7%; ($p < 0.05$)).

Todoriko L.D.

INFLUENCE OF COMORBID PATHOLOGY ON THE FORMATION OF THE POST-VIDAL SYNDROME IN COVID-19

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Introduction. COVID-19 has become a real challenge for healthcare workers around the world in 2019-2020. Today, despite significant successes in overcoming the pandemic, doctors still face the challenges of this infection. One of these challenges was post-COVID syndrome, or long-COVID.

The aim of our study. To evaluate comorbid pathology in patients with post-COVID syndrome.

Evaluation of comorbidities was carried out by the survey in patients with PCS who were treated in hospitals (106 people) using analytical and statistical methods.

Results. It was established that during March-April of 2021 in the group of 56 people with PCS the following diseases were the most common: coronary heart disease (OR = 33.088 [CI 9.444-115.930]), arterial hypertension (OR = 13.641 [CI 6.547-28.422]), diabetes (OR = 4.755 [CI 1.915-11.803]), heart failure (OR = 18.504 [CI 8.200-41.752]), adiposity (OR = 4.828 [CI 2.433-9.581]). Smoking and alcohol abuse were not significant. A combination of comorbid pathology was evaluated using Euler circles. It was established that the combination of all 5 diseases was present in 3 people, of 4 different pathologies - in 6 people, 3 - in 19 people, 2 - in 11 people, one separate pathology - in 17 people. The combination of 3 pathologies was the most common (arterial hypertension, heart failure, obesity) - in 18 people. For the period December 2021 - January 2022 (II stage), the following trends were noted in 50 patients: arterial hypertension (OR = 22.263 [CI 9.116-54.368]), diabetes OR = 41.707 ([CI 12.074-144.074]), heart failure OR = 39.588 [CI 13.187-118.846]) dominated.

Conclusion. So, in persons who were treated in an inpatient setting with COVID-19 there was a greater probability of the formation of a prolonged PCS when combined with such comorbid pathology: coronary heart disease, arterial hypertension, diabetes, heart failure, adiposity. Every eighth patient had a combination of all 4 diseases.