

**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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(20.2%) - dissatisfaction with the quality of medical care, contrary to expectations, corruption appeared only in the fourth place (16.1%), the fifth place was taken (11.0%), insufficient communication and attention and in the last place (0.6%) - other reasons, in which the most active was the age group of 36-55 years.

Analyzing the circumstances in which conflicts between the patient and the doctor occur - the majority of respondents (42.6%) note that when the patient's condition worsens, 30.9% of the respondents believe while performing duties and providing emergency medical assistance to the patient, 25.9% - during the explanation of the treatment plan and 0.6% - in other circumstances.

Conclusions. For Ukraine, such results are expected, because the health care system has been in a state of reform for a long time, and with each change of government, the concept of reform also changes. Such uncertainty leads to the fact that, in the conditions of the changed general socio-political context, the principles of work of health care institutions, their goals and principles of financing remain practically unchanged, both for the patient and for the doctor.

Chornenka Zh.A.

DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION - MODERN TRENDS

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Introduction. The current process of declining birth rates is global and caused by economic, social and biological reasons: between 1970 and 2020, the birth rate decreased in all countries of the world. The main reason for the downward trend in the birth rate is the decrease in the need for children, which is probably due to changes in the economic, cultural, social and technological spheres of society. In developed countries, this process is accompanied by a decrease in the mortality rate and an increase in life expectancy. In Ukraine, the decrease in the birth rate to a crisis level is accompanied by an increase in mortality, which together causes a rapid depopulation. The full-scale war and its negative consequences only exacerbated the demographic problems that had been accumulating for 30 years and by February 24, 2022 had already become a serious challenge for the Ukrainian state.

The aim of the study. The purpose of the work is to highlight the current state of the demographic situation in Ukraine and in the Chernivtsi region in particular, to identify problems and determine the main ways to overcome the demographic crisis.

Material and methods. In order to assess the scale of the problematic demographic situation, an analysis of morbidity and mortality rates from STDs in Ukraine as a whole and in Bukovyna in particular was conducted. Data from the National Cancer Registry of Ukraine for the last 15 years (2006-2020) and data from the "Report on malignant neoplasms" (form No. 7) for 2016-2020 were used to study the relevant indicators.

Results. During 2001-2020, the structure of the population by gender did not change practically. Both in Ukraine and in the region, the specific weight of women remained higher. Among the significant changes in the birth rate, it should be noted the increase in the average age of the mother from 24.65 in 1991 to 28.04 in 2020. The birth rate of women over 35 has almost doubled. It was found that during the years 2001-2021, urbanization processes intensified, as the indicator increased from 67.2% to 69.6%.

Analysis of the age structure of the population revealed unfavorable trends. In particular, in Ukraine as a whole there was a decrease in the specific weight of children aged 0-14 (from 16.5% in 2001 to 15.2% in 2021) and an increase in the share of people aged 60 and older (from 21.3 % to 24.4%, respectively), incl. over 65 years old (from 14.4% to 17.4%), which is 2-2.5 times higher than the population aging threshold. The age structure of the population of Chernivtsi region during the considered period of time was characterized by a somewhat "younger" composition than in Ukraine in general, but it was also affected by aging processes, and therefore remains unfavorable in the future.

Conclusions. Thus, the analysis of the demographic situation proved its unfavorable trends both in Ukraine in general and in Bukovina in particular, namely: a decrease in the population and an increase in the demographic burden due to the aging of the population

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CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MAIN RISK FACTORS OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF GASTRIC CANCER

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Introduction. Gastric cancer occupies an important place among the gastrointestinal tract, which remains one of the most common and deadly neoplasms in the world. The incidence of malignant neoplasms of the gastric (GMN) ranks fifth among all cancers (5.7% of all new cancer cases) and ranks second in the structure of cancer incidence of digestive organs. Every year, more than a million new cases of GMN are diagnosed worldwide, and more than 600,000 people die from it, despite the stabilization of the incidence in some developed countries. Ukraine ranks 8-9 in the list of 49 countries with registered morbidity. Every year, 6-8 thousand new cases of GMN are registered in the country (among men - 22.3 per 100 thousand population, women - 12.6%).

The aim of the study. To evaluate the main risk factors for the development of stomach cancer and to provide them with a medical and social characteristic.

Material and methods. An analytical retrospective epidemiological medical-sociological study of a representative number of patients with gastric malignancies - 130 patients of the main group and 50 people with precancerous diseases of the stomach from the comparison group - was conducted with the aim of in-depth study of medical and organizational risk factors in the study.

Results. It was found that the risk factors for malignancy of precancerous diseases of the stomach, in addition to uncontrolled ones, are mostly modified: behavioral - unfavorable eating habits: too frequent meals (OR=5.27; 95% CI=2.59-10.72), excessive consumption of sweets (3.48; 1.28-9.48), caffeinated beverages (3.37; 1.64-6.92) and alcohol (3.12; 1.44-6.78), insufficient water consumption (3.04; 1.43-6.45), smoking (2.97; 1.46-6.06), particularly intensive (5.80; 1.10-30.50); professional - contact with industrial hazards of a chemical nature (2.30; 1.02-4.20), as well as genetic - burdened hereditary anamnesis (5.20; 2.25-12.02) and social - living in rural areas (28.61; 8.44-97.03). It was established that the occurrence of complaints of discomfort from the digestive organs (2.93; 1.39-6.18) and a decrease in body weight (2.07; 1.07-4.02) are predictors of malignant transformation.

Conclusion. The appearance of new malignant neoplasms of the stomach is due to both uncontrollable risk factors and, in the vast majority, modified ones, and stressful situations contribute to the least degree of malignancy of precancerous gastric diseases.

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MEDICAL ASSISTANCE FOR PATIENTS WITH DIAGNOSED CANCER AND PRE-CANCER DISEASES OF THE STOMACH

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Introduction. Modern medicine is able to cure malignant tumors of almost all localizations, if they are diagnosed in the early stages. The difficulties of such diagnosis, which were in the past the main reason for the neglect of the disease, are now overcome by modern methods of researching cancer patients. Regular preventive examinations allow timely detection of visual localizations of cancer - skin, oral cavity, larynx, mammary gland, and cervix. The introduction of modern endoscopic diagnostic methods into widespread practice makes it possible to recognize tumors of the gastrointestinal tract and bronchi in the initial stages of the disease. However, despite this, the percentage of neglected cases continues to be very high: almost every fifth patient is diagnosed in the neglected stage. Among malignant neoplasms, stomach cancer occupies an important place. As a non-visual form, TN of this localization is often detected in the late stages, which leads to high