

**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
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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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mortality of patients already in the first year after detection. All this allows us to put forward a hypothesis about the shortcomings in the organization of prevention and medical care of oncology, in particular, regarding early detection and prevention of malignancy of precancerous diseases in gastric cancer.

The aim of the study to identify shortcomings in the organization of prevention and medical care, in particular regarding early detection and prevention of malignancy of precancerous diseases in gastric cancer.

Material and methods. Analytical retrospective epidemiological medico-sociological study of a representative number of patients with malignant neoplasms of the stomach - 130 patients of the main group and 50 people with precancerous diseases of the stomach of the comparison group was conducted with the aim of in-depth study of the organization of medical care for patients.

Results. It was found that the complete coverage of patients with gastric cancer by dispensary observation in 2016-2020 increased both in Ukraine (up to 84.0%) and in the Chernivtsi region (92.1%), but the specific weight of those who was registered for more than five years, although it also increased somewhat, it remained significantly lower (59.5% and 69.8%, respectively). It has been proven that the absence of dispensary monitoring for precancerous diseases of the stomach significantly increases the chances of their malignancy (OR=29.18; 95%CI=11.60-73.40), but only 18.2% of such patients were registered. Respondents with precancerous diseases of the gastric also showed insufficient adherence to medical treatment, mainly due to financial motives (21.00; 2.51-175.70) and the prescribed diet, non-compliance with which also contributes to malignancy (4.73; 2.15-10 ,40).

Conclusions. The main risk factors for the transformation of precancerous diseases of the stomach directly into cancer are failure to consult doctors, primarily PMD, both about the disease and screenings, and especially - about dynamic monitoring, as well as low adherence to recommendations for drug treatment and diet.

Mandryk-Melnychuk M.V.
HUMAN RESOURCE PROBLEM FOR MANAGEMENT
OF THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM

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Introduction. The health care sector in Ukraine is one of the most prioritized, especially in the conditions of armed conflict and the problems and consequences that accompany it. It is about clear and transparent mechanisms for the further reform of the health care system, taking into account the challenges of time, costs, the growing demand of certain industries, the need to repurpose institutions into rehabilitation centers for the military.

The aim of the study. A well-thought-out medical policy of the Ukrainian state is one of the levers of stable development of society, proper provision of services to various categories of the population, including adhering to the principles of barrier-free access and inclusion, rapid response to the number of needy and injured persons who have left the war zone for safe regions. So, we should talk about effective management, which is responsible for further reforming the industry, for the correct allocation of budget funds, attracting alternative sources of financing, that is, training, qualification level, forms and methods of training or retraining must meet the latest requirements and challenges of the time. The state model is typical for Britain, Canada, Sweden, Finland and Ukraine.

Material and methods. Fundamental provisions of the science of public administration and general scientific principles of analysis of social phenomena and processes, as well as theoretical works of leading scientists. Methods of systematic analysis and synthesis, comparison, systematization made it possible to outline the connections between the elements of the model of public management of the health care system as the basics of reforming the medical system in Ukraine.

Results. One of the important characteristics of the medical industry of these countries is the contract-competition approach to the formation of the management of institutions, which takes into account personal and professional qualities, management skills and the ability to communicate, establish effective communication in the institution's team, skills in strategic planning, crisis management and response in emergency situations, teambuilding, ability to work for results, creativity, etc. Thus, the presence of a medical education is not a necessary language when participating in the competition and selection for a position, because much more important criteria are used. A fairly extensive network of educational services works in the West to train such effective managers. Such programs are established for top managers, their deputies (deputies), team members or civil servants of category "A" and "B", who combine training in Ukrainian and English with modern experts, trainers, representatives of WHO, UNICEF and others international structures.

One of the key aspects of the formation of a new generation of health care managers is understanding the essence of the principles of barrier-freeness and inclusion in the context of observing human rights to receive medical services. Practical observance of the human right to health care involves a qualitative approach to creating conditions, providing services, taking into account the specific needs of a person with a disability. Therefore, the manager of a health care facility should have a good understanding of the basic international and national regulatory acts that regulate ensuring compliance with human rights (employee, colleague, patient), medical ethics, combating various forms of discrimination, gender inequality, mobbing and bullying, be able to apply mediative technologies in preventing or resolving conflict situations.

Conclusion. Therefore, the effectiveness of the reform of the medical system in Ukraine primarily depends on effective management, i.e. specially trained specialists who speak foreign languages, are communicators, know how to act in crisis (emergency) situations, and set up the team for results. This is precisely why, in our opinion, it is necessary to reform the system of training such managers, who should receive the entire package of special knowledge, modern skills for organizing the work of the institution, specialists who are able to think strategically, create their own team.

Vlasyk L.Y.

THE IMPACT OF WAR AS A DISASTER ON THE MENTAL HEALTH OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

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Introduction. Disasters are unforeseen and often sudden events that cause significant damage, destruction, and human suffering. The Russia's war on the territory of Ukraine is seen as a disaster of a global scale due to its devastating consequences, massive migration, and the number of deaths among the civilian population. The breach of the Kakhovska dam in June 2023 is a large-scale environmental disaster that goes beyond the borders of Ukraine; the extent of which may not be clear for years or even decades. The equivalent of examining reports of injury and death from military action (as well as disasters in general) is considered to be an examination of the mental health effects of these events (Awuah, et al., 2022).

The aim of the study. Analysis of the impact of a local flood, pandemic COVID-19, military operations on the mental health of the civilian population was our aim.

Material and methods. The materials were the data of a cross-sectional study on the basis of the Ptoukha Institute for Demography and Social Studies of the NAS of Ukraine among students of higher education institutions of Ukraine (2022) regarding the life and health, with its own statistical processing and with joint interpretation of the results; data of a sociological study of the needs of internally displaced persons in the Chernivtsi region (2022); used data from an epidemiological study of the economically active population (2017-2018) for an example of the indirect effect on the mental health of those employed in the market 10 years after the flood.

Results. Despite high frequency and devastating repercussions of floods and droughts, there currently is limited epidemiological evidence on their health impacts, partly because disasters are