

*Omniū profecto artium medicina nobilissima est.*  
*З усіх наук, безумовно, медицина найбільш шляхетна.*  
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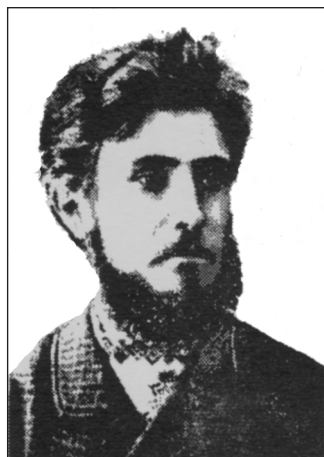
НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНЕ ВИДАННЯ

# УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ НАУКОВО-МЕДИЧНИЙ МОЛОДІЖНИЙ ЖУРНАЛ

*УКРАИНСКИЙ НАУЧНО-МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ МОЛОДЕЖНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ*  
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*В.о. головного редактора В.В. Мороз*  
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Засновники першого в Україні наукового товариства студентів-медиків у Києві:

Кисіль  
Олександр Андрійович  
(1859–1938)

Нікольський  
Петро Васильович  
(1858–1940)

**Матеріали та методи:** Під наглядом знаходилось 24 пацієнта (24 очей) з діагнозом ГК (деревоподібна форма), який був викликаний вірусом простого герпесу I типу. Діагноз був підтверджений за допомогою імунофлюоресцентного аналізу (ІФА) крові. Усі хворі були розділені на 2 групи по 12 пацієнтів у кожній. До хворих першої групи було застосовано місцеве лікування (очні краплі окомістин, офтальмоферон, очна мазь зовіракс, корнерегель), до хворих другої групи – як місцеве, так і загальне лікування (ацикловір внутрішньо та парентерально).

**Результати.** У пацієнтів другої групи швидше відновилась чутливість рогівки (на  $4,0 \pm 0,5$  доби у порівнянні з  $7,3 \pm 0,9$  контрольної групи), збільшилася швидкість розсмоктування інфільтратів (на  $10,0 \pm 0,4$  доби у порівнянні з  $12,1 \pm 0,9$  контрольної групи), краще відбулась реабілітація зорових функцій (при виписці в основній групі гострота зору до 0,1 складала 8%, від 0,1 до 0,3 – 25%, від 0,4 до 0,5 – 42%, від 0,6 – 25%, у порівнянні з контрольною групою: до 0,1 – 25%, від 0,1 до 0,3 – 42%, від 0,4 до 0,5 – 25%, від 0,6 – 8%).

**Висновки.** Результати даного дослідження показали, що для підвищення ефективності лікування офтальмогерпесу необхідний комплексний підхід, який передбачає загальне та місцеве використання протівірусних та імуномодулюючих препаратів.

**Summary.** Herpetic simplex keratitis is a form of keratitis caused by recurrent herpes simplex virus in cornea. Enhancement of efficiency of herpetic simplex keratitis treatment requires a comprehensive approach, which provides general and local usage of antiviral drugs and immunostimulants.

ПЕДІАТРІЯ /  
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 PEDIATRICS

**THE INFLUENCE OF BLOOD GROUPS ON THE ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASE AT CHILDREN**

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Today it has been established that a genetic predisposition to the disease has a polygenic origin. One of the factors influencing this predisposition are the peculiarities of human blood isoantigenes according to the ABO system. Therefore is actual to study the characteristics of the children disease with various blood isoantigenes according to the ABO system.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the particularities of the acute respiratory disease of children with various blood isoantigenes. All in all we have examined 247 children with the acute respiratory disease of the age group from 6 months to 15 years old (128 boys, 119 girls) and 102 healthy children of the control group. Children with the acute respiratory disease had been clinically and bacteriologically examined, the X-ray examination had been conducted with the primordial indications. The blood groups had been determined according to the ABO system using the standard sera.

It is defined, that among the children with the acute respiratory disease aged from 6 months to 3 years old the children with A (II) blood group – 53,3% ( $P < 0,01$ ) prevailed, and among the children from 12 to 15 years old the children with 0(I) blood group – 48,7% ( $P < 0,01$ ) preponderated, among the ones from 3 to 5 years old, the frequency of blood groups of affected children wasn't significantly different from the control group. Bacterial complications of the acute respiratory disease were more frequent among the patients with A(II) blood group. In addition, among the boys with the acute respiratory disease with pneumonia with A(II) blood group the hyperthermia syndrome occurred twice more often. Also the postinfection anemia occurred more frequently among the children with A(II) blood group ( $P < 0,05$ ).

Thus, the peculiarities of the acute respiratory disease among the children with different blood group according to the ABO system it was revealed. This should be taken into consideration while making the prognosis of the currency and the severity of the course of the acute respiratory disease.

**Summary.** 247 children with acute respiratory disease have been examined with the purpose to analyze the particularities of the acute respiratory disease course among the children with different isoantigenes of blood. It was revealed the peculiarities of the acute respiratory disease among the children with different blood group according to the ABO system.

**PECULIARITIES OF AIRWAYS INFLAMMATION IN CHILDREN WITH EARLY AND LATE ONSET BRONCHIAL ASTMA**

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Currently an inefficiency of standard anti-relapse basic therapy of bronchial asthma in children is associated with phenotypic polymorphism of disease. It believed that asthma with late debut, for example, is characterized by more severe and long-lasting course, and neutrophilic phenotype of the disease is distinguished by resistance to inhaled corticosteroids. The aim of the investigation was to determine

the peculiarities of the nature of airway inflammation by the study of the characteristics of the cellular structure of induced sputum in school-age children with bronchial asthma with early and late onset.

**Materials and methods.** There has been examined 46 school age children suffering from persistent bronchial asthma. A cytological analysis of induced by inhalation of hypertonic solutions (3%, 5%, 7%) of sodium chloride sputum has been performed by the method of Pavord I.D. in the modification of Pizzichini M.M. (1996). Into the first (I) clinical group 21 child with early onset of bronchial asthma (up to 3 years) has been gotten, the second (II) group has been consisted of 25 children with a late debut (at 6 years and later) of the disease.

**Results.** The cellular composition of the induced sputum of children of I clinical group was: eosinophilic granulocytes  $3,95 \pm 1,3\%$ , neutrophilic granulocytes  $49,9 \pm 4,1\%$ , mast cells  $0,38 \pm 0,3\%$ , alveolar macrophages  $30,0 \pm 4,5\%$ , lymphocytes  $15,8 \pm 2,9\%$ , epithelial cells  $47,8 \pm 4,7\%$ . In the cytogram of bronchial secretions in patients with late onset asthma there have been included, respectively: eosinophils  $14,2 \pm 4,3\%$  ( $P < 0,05$ ), neutrophils  $46,3 \pm 4,8\%$  ( $P > 0,05$ ), mast cells  $0,5 \pm 0,3\%$  ( $P > 0,05$ ), macrophages,  $29,7 \pm 4,5\%$  ( $P > 0,05$ ), lymphocytes  $9,3 \pm 2,8\%$  ( $P > 0,05$ ) and epithelial cells  $40,4 \pm 3,2\%$  ( $P > 0,05$ ).

**Conclusions.** On the basis of a complex investigation of 46 children suffering from bronchial asthma, it has been stated that early-onset disease characterized by a more expressive damage of the epithelial layer of the airways due to their neutrophil-lymphocytic inflammation, and in patients with late-onset asthma phenotype the eosinophil-macrophagal variant of inflammatory response in the bronchi has been determined.

### THE MODERN POSSIBILITIES OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF BASIC THERAPY OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN'S BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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Purpose of the study: To increase the effectiveness of the basic therapy with the use of Nucleinat in its complex for the treatment of school-age children's bronchial asthma (BA). Material and Methods: 98 school-age children with BA in the period of remission were examination with a double blind, randomized, placebo controlled method. All the patients were divided into two groups. Patients of I group were administered Nucleinat in the basic therapy, the second – placebo with the same scheme. Bronchial hypersensitivity (BHS) was estimated by the findings of PC20H and PD20H. It was calculated the absolute risk (AR), relative risk (RR) and odds ratio (OR) realisation of event at the 1st group children to control group

with them 95% CI. The effectiveness of the basic treatment was analyzed with next indexes: decrease of absolute risk (DAR), relative risk (DRR) and the minimum number of the patient which should be treated to have one positive result (MNP). Results. Children in I group after the treatment were characterized by higher risk reduction BHS relatively to second. The relative risk of the positive change of BHS in I group was 1,9 (95% CI 1,3-9,3), the absolute risk – 0,3 with odds ratio – 3,3 (95% CI 1,7-6,1). Under the influence of Nucleinat in the basic therapy revealed lowering of absolute risk of distinct BHS and could see 25,8%, DRR – 54,8% (95% CI 44,5-64,8) and MNP was equal to 1,8 (95% CI 0,1-7,1). Conclusions. The use of Nucleinat in the combined therapy for children's BA ensures a significant reduction in BHS. The inclusion of Nucleinat in the basic therapy led to an increase the effectiveness of BA treatment in every second patient.

**Summary.** The effect of Nucleinat included in the basic therapy of BA has been analyzed by means of double-blind, placebo-controlled method in 98 school age children. The application of the Nucleinat in complex therapy of the BA was accompanied by decrease of BHS due to the possible reduction of the inflammatory process activity in the airways. The use of Nucleinat in the basic therapy of the school-age children led to an increase the effectiveness of BA treatment in every second patient.

### MARKERS OF A METABOLIC SYNDROME IN CHILDREN WITH OBESITY

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Timeliness: obesity refers to one of the most widespread endocrine-metabolic diseases among children and adolescents.

Goal of research: to study the occurrence of main components of metabolic syndrome among children and adolescents with obesity for early detection of high-risk groups and prevention program development.

Materials and methods. we have analyzed 797 medical records of school-aged inpatients proceeding with the treatment for obesity in endocrinology department of regional children's clinical hospital as of from 2005 to 2008.

Outcomes: Among 797 school-aged children (444 boys and 353 girls of 7-17 years old) the final diagnosis was: pubertate dyspituitarism with impaired fat metabolism of one degree or another in 87,0 % cases, constitutive exogenous obesity in 12,5 % cases and Laurence-Moon-Biedl-Bardet syndrome in 4 children. The first degree obesity was diagnosed in 12,0%, the second degree was diagnosed in