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THE PYLORODUODENAL PATHOLOGY. OPTIMIZATION OF THE ADJUVANT THERAPY

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Chronic gastroduodenal diseases in children make up 70-75% in the structure of digestive disorders and represent a medical and social problem due to their wide prevalence, which increased from 20,3 ‰ to 23,75 ‰ in Ukraine in recent years. The lack of significant efficacy in the treatment of certain forms of chronic gastroduodenitis and peptic ulcer makes the assessment of the mucosal damage due to imbalance between local factors of "aggression" and "protection" important and searching of the new ways of optimization of the treatment of these diseases necessary. Fucose is a marker of glycoproteins and glycolipids metabolism in the development of pathological processes, which are accompanied by the dissociation of the acute phase proteins, immune complexes, cell elements etc, that in its turn, shows the destruction of the protective mucosal barrier, and overall protection of the organism.

The group of 156 children aged 7 to 18 years with chronic gastroduodenal pathology with varying degrees of destructive damage were under supervision, the level of fucose in the gastric mucus was determined in every case.

The comparison of morphological changes in the gastric mucosa of the same patients showed a significant reduction in resistance of protective mucosal barrier, characterized by histological changes, and therefore, defective mucus production and reduced secretory activity, more pronounced in children with ulcer disease. The positive correlation between the level of mucus fucose and characteristics and severity of endoscopic picture of the gastric mucosa is seen ($r = +0,42$; $p < 0,05$) and mucosa of duodenum($r = +0,44$; $p < 0,05$), the degree of HP infection ($r = +0,42$; $p < 0,05$), the degree of destruction of duodenal mucosa ($r = +0,40$; $p < 0,05$). During the study a direct correlation between the fucose level in the blood and asthenic constitutional type in the surveyed children was found ($r = +0,42$; $p < 0,05$).

The conducted analysis showed the increase of fucose in the mucus, not bound to proteins, in all morphological types of chronic gastroduodenal pathology.

The detected changes of mucosal barrier are caused by inflammatory and degenerative processes in the mucosa, especially in the antrum, where neutral mucolipoproteins are secreted, as evidenced by our data.

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THE EFFICACY OF CONTROLLER THERAPY OF THE BRONCHIAL ASTHMA IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN

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The frequency and risks of asthma exacerbation in school-children with early and late onset bronchial asthma against the background of the basic anti-inflammatory therapy have been investigated.

On the base of the Regional Children Hospital (Chernivtsi, Ukraine) 50 children were examined afflicted with bronchial asthma. According to the terms of asthma symptoms manifestation two groups of monitoring were formed. The first (I) group included 25 patients whose first episode of illness occurred before the age of three, the second (II) clinical group included 25 patients who presented asthma symptoms after six years of life. No significant differences by sex, age, and place of residence have been found which was indicative of correctly formed clinical comparison groups. We studied the episodes of exacerbation like one of the most important characteristic of asthma control. Assessment of the risk implementation events was calculated by attributive (AR) and relative risks (RR), and odds ratios (OR) with 95% confidential interval (CI).

In children of both clinical groups despite administration of controlling medications during the last three months, the episodes of asthma exacerbations occurred. Among the patients of clinical group I the frequency of exacerbations was slightly lower and constituted 32,0±9,3% , in schoolchildren with phenotype of late onset this sign was 56,0±9,9%, $P\varphi>0,05$. AR of the exacerbations was 24,0%, RR – 1,54 (95% CI 0,82 to 2,90), OR – 2,70 (95% CI 0,85 – 8,57) in patients with bronchial asthma onset after 6 years.

Patients with late debut of bronchial asthma had in 2,7 times more chances to have asthma exacerbation against the background of controlling medication. Among the patients with late onset of the disease educational program should be introduced with an individual plan of measures taken in case of bronchial asthma.

Sorokman T.V.

THE FREQUENCY OF CONGENITAL CLEFT LIP AND PALATE IN CHILDREN OF CHERNIVTSI REGION

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The frequency of congenital cleft lip and / or palate among newborns during the 2009-2014 biennium equal to 0,99 per 1,000 live births in Ukraine and 1,26 per 1,000 live births in the Chernivtsi region.

The share of the different forms of the disease was as follows: congenital cleft palate 24,24%, congenital cleft lip – 36,36%; congenital cleft lip and/or palate – 39,39%, reflecting differences in the etiology of the disease.

Found that the presence of congenital malformations in future mother probability of a sick child increased in 14,38 times (CI 5,71-35,93). In the presence of congenital abnormalities in father probability of disease in a child was increased to the same extent as that of family history in the mother. The magnitude of increase unchanged when considering specific pathologies. Showing improvement opportunities having a child with congenital cleft lip and/or palate in the presence of congenital anomalies in the relatives of the mother (OR = 5.45, CI 2,59-11,22). Probability of a sick child in the presence of congenital disease in close relatives husband also increased (OR = 4,64, CI 1,84-11,20). The magnitude of increase in the probability of the whole group did not change when considering specific pathologies.

Value for boys/girls among children with congenital cleft palate different from the sex ratio was observed among healthy term infants ($p<0,001$); among the cases of children born with congenital cleft lip and cleft lip and palate and generally all cases of pathology sex ratio is not changed. Increase distance marriage the couple increases the likelihood of children born with congenital cleft lip and/or palate (OR = 1,39, CI 1,03-1,87). National composition of the group structure displayed on the disease: in areas with almost a hundred percent Ukrainian population proportion palate cracks in the structure of pathology increased. It is established that exposure to occupational hazards increases the likelihood of neonatal cleft lip or cleft lip and palate (OR = 3,28, CI 2,09-5,11 for women and OR = 2,44, CI 1,60-3,69 for men). Increased risk of having children with cleft palate provided adverse occupational factors in spouse is not selected. Chronic extragenital pathology, including endocrine, infectious and chronic diseases of parents, increase the likelihood of having a baby with cleft lip and/or palate (OR = 1,95, CI 1,40-2,70 for mother and 3,04, CI 1,98-4,64 for father; OR = 1,85 CI 1,21-2,81 for mother and 12,75, CI 4,35-36,61 for father; OR = 2,15, CI 1,39-3,30 for mother and 4,94, CI 2,37-10,09 for father, respectively). Pathology of the parents is a significant factor in causing congenital cleft lip with cleft palate or without cleft palate than. Smoking increases the likelihood of a newborn baby in congenital cleft lip and/or palate: OR = 2,92, CI 1,81-4,66 in the case of smoking mothers and 1,29, CI 1,00-1,67 - father. The probability of having a child with congenital cleft palate increased only in smoking women: OR – 2,70, CI 1,04-6,57.

The use of drugs in the preconception period increases the probability of a sick child: OR = 5,79, CI 2,97-11,12 when women use drugs and 5,73, CI 1,82-16,86 - man. The use of female drug in the first 12 weeks of gestation also increased the likelihood of having a baby with a defect: OR = 2,82, CI 1,80-4,38. There were differences in the impact of drug use on the formation of various forms of pathology.

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THE ROLE OF HEREDITY IN EARLY MANIFESTATION OF GASTRODUODENAL PATHOLOGY

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Among diseases of the gastroduodenal area in children and adolescents, a significant place occupies erosive gastroduodenitis and stomach and/or duodenum ulcer disease, due to the high prevalence, recurrent course and the possibility of serious complications. For the prediction of occurrence, recurrence and the probability complications is important to identify the socio-economic and genetic risk factors, and specific agent - *H. pylori.*

The aim of the study was to determine the role of heredity and *H. pylori* infection at an early manifestation of erosive gastroduodenitis and peptic ulcer disease and duodenal ulcer disease.

To achieve this purpose, at the gastroenterology department of Regional Children's Hospital were examined 25 children aged 11 to 17 years with chronic gastroduodenal pathology. All children performed a comprehensive clinical examination provided by «Unified clinical protocols of medical care for children with diseases of the digestive system» (№ 59 from 01.29.2013). Children were divided into 2 groups: the I group - 14 children with burdened heredity on gastroduodenal pathology and the II group - 11 children without a hereditary predisposition. By gender distribution was the next: the I group – 70 % of boys and 30 % of girls and the I group – 45 % of girls and 55 % of boys. It was established, that in children with burdened heredity on gastroduodenal pathology the average age of the disease appearance was 12,2 ± 1,4 years and was lower than in children without a hereditary predisposition - 14,6 ± 2,2 years ($p<0,05$). Analysis of groups by the presence of *H. pylori* infection showed that 72 % of Group I (10 children) had a positive test, and in Group II this test was positive in only 46 % (5 children) of cases. It should also be noted that all children with stomach and/or duodenum ulcer disease included in the Group I may indicate a hereditary nature of this disease.

Thus, in patients with gastroduodenal pathology with burdened heredity the disease occurs earlier than in children without a hereditary predisposition and in children with burdened heredity on gastroduodenal pathology more often was detected infection *H. pylori* than in children without a hereditary predisposition.

Ungurian A.M.

THE USE OF OZONIZED PHYSIOLOGICAL SOLUTION IN EXPERIMENTAL PERITONITIS

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In spite of the progress and improvement of surgical methods of treatment and introducing of new antibacterial means into surgical practical work, lethal outcome in case of diffuse purulent peritonitis remains high.