



In Chernivtsi children's clinical hospital we use barrier compounds and preventive surgical methods in intraperitoneal adhesions treatment. The purpose of investigation it's explore the using of hyaluronic acid for the treatment and prevention of abdominal adhesions in children and long-term consequences.

Distribution of operated children with AD (age: 5-17 years, n=14). First group – 14 patients. Second group – 12 patients. Terms of supervision for children from 1 to 3 years. From 14 patients of AD: 4 (28.57%) operated on for early adhesive bowel obstruction, 10 (71.42%) - on late adhesive bowel obstruction. Recurrent AD was in 1 (7.15%) children.

In the I group (14 children) in the first year after surgery with adhesion syndrome turned 1 (7.15%) children). In the II group (12 children) adhesion syndrome over 3 years postoperative period turned 4 patients (33.33%), indicating the effectiveness of hyaluronic acid for the purpose for treatment of the adhesions abdominal cavity in children.

Thus, for treatment of adhesions of the abdominal cavity hyaluronic acid increase in tissue fibrinolytic activity of the intestine, which is a factor in preventing of fibrinous layers organization in connective tissue adhesions. Solution of hyaluronic acid is an effective remedy for adhesive intestinal obstruction in children and is accompanied by a relapse of the AD in 7.15% (n = 14 children), instead of in the group without its using - in 33.33% (n = 4 children).

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CLINICAL FEATURES OF GASTRO-THYROID COMORBIDITY IN CHILDREN

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Children with chronic gastrointestinal pathology often have concomitant endocrine disorders, namely thyroid ones. Thyroid hormones affect the secretory function, repair of the mucous membrane of the gastroduodenal area, its motility, etc. Dyshormonal changes lead to disruption of gastric and duodenal mucosa blood supply and contribute to Helicobacter pylori infection.

The aim of the study was to study the clinical features of combined pathology of the gastrointestinal tract and thyroid gland in the pediatric population.

It was carried out a retrospective review of 542 case histories of gastroenterological patients of the Chernivtsi Regional Children's Hospital Chernivtsi. Among them in 56 children (10,3%) aged 7-18 combined pathology of the gastrointestinal tract and the thyroid gland was diagnosed. Particular attention was paid to the child's complaints about pain, its localization, origin, factors that exacerbate or reduce it, seasonality of pain, etc. Detection of a functional disorder or organic lesion of the gastrointestinal mucosa was based on an esophagogastroduodenofibrosopic examination. The acid-producing function of the stomach was evaluated by intragastric pH-metry. The thyroid gland state was evaluated by ultrasound examination. The functional activity of the thyroid gland was evaluated by T3, free T4, and thyroid-stimulating hormone levels.

All clinical gastroenterological symptoms were gathered and divided into basic syndromes – pain, dyspeptic and asthenovegetative. In the first place in the frequency of occurrence was pain syndrome. As a result of a survey of children found that all patients complained about abdominalgia. In most cases, the pain was constant, dull (84,2%), regardless of the duration of the disease, localized in the epigastrium and pyloroduodenal area (57,9%) and around the navel (4,1%), especially in young age children. Estimating the duration of pain, it was established that cases with persistent pain in the first 3 days of disease (86,4±1,4%) significantly predominated in comparison with cases when pain syndrome was not treated for 7-10 days (13,6±0,9 %) (p<0,01).

On the second place in frequency of occurrence was dyspeptic syndrome (73,7%). The most frequent complaints were belching (75,4%), heartburn (68,6%), nausea (59,3%), decreased appetite (83,1%), changes in stool consistency (47,3%). Manifestations of astheno-vegetative syndrome (52,5%) were rapid change of mood (63,6%), hand sweating (36,4%), fatigue (76,3%) and headache (61,9%).



In 94,7 % of children with combined pathology of the gastrointestinal tract and thyroid gland was diagnosed endemic goiter of the I grade and in 5,3% – endemic goiter of the II grade. Evaluating the functional state of the thyroid gland by the level of thyroid hormones any deviations from the reference indicators were not detected.

Thus, children with combined pathology of the gastrointestinal tract and thyroid gland had a functional origin of disorders on the background of not changed thyroid function. Detection of the root cause of the comorbid gastro-thyroid pathology will contribute developing of personalized examination and following treatment approaches among the pediatric population, especially in endemic regions.

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**FEATURES OF THE CONTENT OF SEROLOGIC MARKERS OF NEONATAL SEPSIS
IN CONDITIONS OF CHRONIC CONTACT WITH SMALL DOSES OF COMPOSITION
OF HEAVY METALS**

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To individualize diagnostic approaches in neonatal sepsis, to investigate the features of the content of its serologic markers in newborns from childbirth, who are in chronic contact with small doses of heavy metal salts that pollute the soil in the habitats.

To achieve the goal, using the simple random sample method, 260 neonates were thoroughly examined, which, in the conditions of the neonatal offices of the CMU "Regional Children's Clinical Hospital" of Chernivtsi and the Khmelnytsky regional perinatal center, according to the current recommendations, diagnosed neonatal sepsis, due to which they received treatment during 2014 -2018 years. The unfavorable influence of environmental factors on the body of pregnant women and their newborns, patients with sepsis, were studied taking into account the geochemical nature joints include family residence, based on official reports relevant services Chernivtsi and Khmelnytsky regions. In the complex of a comprehensive examination of patients, informed consent of the parents of the child, studied the serum content of interleukins-6, -8, -10, procalcitonin, C-reactive protein and presepsin. The obtained results were analyzed using STATISTICA computer software packages StatSoft Inc. and Excel XP. At the same time, they investigated the risk of implementing the attributive and relative risk events, as well as the odds ratio, while the diagnostic value of clinical and paraclinical tests was assessed from the standpoint of their specificity and sensitivity.

Newborns who have signs of neonatal sepsis and were born from mothers in chronic contact with low doses of heavy metal salts are significantly worse by anthropometric and Apgar assessment at 5 minutes, and in their mothers who are probably older than their age in each the second case (48,9%) occurs premature rupture of the membranes ($P < 0,05$). Specific markers of environmental disadvantage of the environment in which mothers of patients with neonatal sepsis of children are, the content of interleukin-6 is greater than 40,0 pg/ml (specificity – 83,88%). The concentration of procalcitonin in the blood serum of premature babies with neonatal sepsis who did not exceed or equal to 0,1 ng / ml is highly susceptible (90,9% sensitivity) to the biomarker of the ecological well-being of their mothers' habitat.

Thus, the risk of unfavorable geochemical characteristics of the place of residence is increased during the next thresholds of serological markers of neonatal sepsis in their newborn babies: the content of procalcitonin is greater than 0,2 ng/ml in 6 times (95% CI 2,8-12,9); for the content of C-reactive protein less than 1,0 mg/l in 6,5 times (95% CI 2,7-15,6); Presepsin content over 5000 ng/ml in 272,2 times (95% CI 32,7-226,8).