



Individuals with HIV/TB-associated infection differ from TB patients only by more pronounced clinical symptoms and significantly higher mortality.

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EVALUATION OF CONDITION OF THE HEPATOBILIARY SYSTEM ORGANS IN PATIENTS WITH DIFFERENT CLINICAL SIGNS OF ROSACEA

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Rosacea (erysipelatous acne) is an urgent medical and social issue which is caused by occurrence of dermatosis in Ukraine (among 3% - 5% of the Ukrainian population) and peculiarities of clinical development – localization on the open skin areas (face), a long chronic character, often resistant to the standard treatment. All these factors reduce patients' ability-to-work, their social activity, which substantiates the necessity to specify rosacea pathogenic links with the purpose to improve therapy. Rosacea is found to be multifactor dermatosis. Its development occurs due to all-round influence of exogenous factors (hot food, insolation, chemical irritants etc.) and endogenous mechanisms including disorders of the neurogenic and endocrine regulation, vegetative dysfunctions, immune disorders, and functional digestive disorders. Objective of the study was to determine and analyze the parameters of the functional state of the hepatobiliary system organs in patients with different clinical signs of rosacea. 32 patients suffering from rosacea were under observation. Their age was from 29 to 68 including 25 women and 7 men. According to clinical manifestation on the skin erythematous-telangiectatic form of rosacea was diagnosed in 15 patients, and papulopustule form of dermatosis was diagnosed in 17 individuals. Dermatitis lasted from 2 to 6 months in 9 patients, and in the rest 23 patients – from 7 months to 1 year and more. The following methods of examination were applied to determine the functional state of the hepatobiliary system organs in patients suffering from rosacea: instrumental (ultrasound diagnostics of the abdominal organs), laboratory (biochemical, immune-enzymatic) and statistical. Before examination 15 (46,9%) patients suffering from rosacea had not been registered at the gastroenterologist's, other 17 (53,1%) patients consulted a gastroenterologist from time to time due to various digestive diseases. A comprehensive examination did not find any changes from the side of the hepatobiliary system in 9 (28,1%) patients suffering from rosacea, and in the majority of cases – 23 (71,9%) individuals – comorbid, often combined, diseases of the liver and gallbladder were diagnosed; in 21 (65,6%) – chronic cholecystitis (including 17 individuals with non-calculous form, 4 – calculous); 10 (31,3%) patients suffered from chronic hepatitis (3 – viral and 7 – non-viral origin), manifested by changes found by the ultrasound examination of the liver and gallbladder, with deviations (more than 30%) in the content of cholesterol in the blood serum, lipid spectrum, activity of gamma glutamyl transpeptidase (GGT), alanine aminotransferase (ALT), aspartate aminotransferase (AST), alkaline phosphatase (ALP) etc. It should be noted that 6 (18,8%) patients presented changes from the side of the hepatobiliary system organs for the first time, and those changes were of a latent character. Analysis of the examination of patients with different clinical signs of rosacea showed that changes from the side of the hepatobiliary system organs were found in 8 (53,3%) out of 15 individuals with primary erythematous- telangiectatic form of rosacea, and in 15 (88,2%) out of 17 individuals with papulopustule form of dermatosis, which according to nonparametric dispersion Friedman test was found to be more reliably often ($\chi^2 = 4,80$ with the critical value of this parameter – 3,84). Therefore, the majority (71,9%) of the examined patients suffering from rosacea experience certain changes of the functional state of the hepatobiliary system organs, which are found more frequently among patients with more severe clinical manifestation of dermatosis (papulopustule form). It should be considered during a comprehensive examination of such patients and indication of pharmacological agents in order to normalize the functions of the liver and gallbladder.