



Thus, it was noted that in patients who received Lacto and ReO-water, the symptoms of intoxication (fever, weakness) disappeared sooner. Analysis of clinical manifestations of the gastrointestinal tract revealed a more pronounced effect obtained when using such a combination, which manifested a faster normalization of bowel movements, the disappearance of abdominal pain.

**Sydorchuk A.S.**

**EFFICACY OF PROBIOTIC LACTO AND REO IN HOLIATRY OF PATIENTS WITH  
ACUTE GASTROENTEROCOLITIS PRESUMBLY OF VIRAL ETIOLOGY**

*Department of Internal Medicine and Infectious Diseases  
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Social and economic situation that take place in Ukraine within last times have caused the increase of infectious diseases, including also gastroenterocolitis of likely viral etiology, which are the most distributed among persons of working age. Endoecological understanding of interaction of human microflora, in particular, intestinal and macroorganisms is receiving more and more experimental and clinical evidence of its feasibility in various infectious conditions. Disorders of the intestinal microflora are characterized by the disappearance or reduction of its obligate representatives and an increase in the population level of opportunistic pathogens (enterobacteria, staphylococci, fungi of the *Candida* genus, and others), which are normally absent or occur in small quantities.

The research aim was to study the effectiveness of the probiotic Lacto in combination with ReO in patients with different ages and genders with a clinical diagnosis of acute gastroenterocolitis, presumably of viral origin.

Research tasks: to study the effectiveness of the use of the basic therapy in combination with the probiotic Lacto and rehydration oral solution ReO in patients with acute gastroenterocolitis presumably of viral origin by clinical and laboratory parameters. Based on the results obtained to determine the feasibility of using these drugs in patients with acute gastroenterocolitis, presumably of viral etiology.

On the basis of the section of intestinal infections of the infectious stationery of Regional municipal non-profit institution “Regional Clinical hospital” of Chernivtsi conducted clinical and laboratory investigations of 11 patients with acute gastroenterocolitis, presumably of viral etiology. Patients admitted urgently to the admission department of the infectious hospital with typical complaints of acute intestinal infection (predominantly with gastroenterocolitis syndrome). After hospitalization, medical care provided according to standards. The involved patients informed and agreed to the proposed regimen of treatment. The study of the intestinal microbiocenosis involved the defining of qualitative composition and population level of the main representatives; the presence of pathogenic microflora, the total number of *Escherichia coli*, opportunistic enterobacteria, staphylococci, fungi of the *Candida* genus, lactobacilli, bifidobacteria, hemolytic *E. coli* in 7 patients.

There were a decrease in the content of lactobacilli less  $10^6$  CFU/g of feces in all patients; the number of bifidobacteria was less than  $10^7$  CFU/g in two patients, in three sick – reached normal (more  $10^7$  CFU/g). There were also a decrease in the total amount of *E.coli* below  $10^6$  CFU/g in two patients. In addition to basic therapy, patients were additionally prescribed Lacto as one capsule three times a day 30 minutes before meals for five days in combination with ReO.

Thus, it has been noted that in patients who received Lacto and ReO the symptoms of intoxication – fever, general weakness, dizziness regressed faster. The analysis of clinical manifestations of the gastrointestinal tract revealed a more pronounced effect obtained using this combination, which manifested itself in a faster normalization of the nature of bowel movements (by Bristol scale) and regression of abdominal pain. Patients with acute gastroenterocolitis should be prescribed this treatment regimen.