

Distribution of operated rats with surgical pathologies (n=30): first group – 10 rats with anastomosis of the small intestine, second group – 10 rats with anastomosis of the large intestine, third group – 10 rats with intestinal ischemia. First open surgery included simulation of surgery type, second step – relaparotomy for adhesion development assessment. Terms of relaparotomy, assessment of adhesions and observation of them from 5 to 7 days after second operation without dividing them according to the age and gender were carried out.

In I group (10 rats) in the first 7 days after surgery with adhesion syndrome had 2-3 mark according to Zühlke scale. In II group (10 rats) adhesion syndrome over 7 days of postoperative period at rats had 0-1 point of estimating. In III group (10 rats) over 7 days of postoperative period had 3-4 point of estimating. Du to statistic data indication the most vulnerable process after surgery is ischemic bowel injury.

According to the research, the most pronounced adhesion process was found in the 3rd experimental group (intestinal ischemia), which is 3-4 points according to the Zühlke classification. The lowest severity of adhesion process was in group 2 (0-1 points). And 2-3 points in the 1st group - anastomosis of small intestine. This trial indicates a high risk of adhesions development in small intestine ischemia.

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### **LIFE QUALITY INDICATORS OF SCHOOLCHILDREN BEFORE AND DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF HEALTH PROGRAMS.**

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Quality of life is a multifactorial and includes physical, mental, emotional, and social functioning. Its development depends on the socioeconomic factors, moreover educational level is the most significant one. Education implies learning: knowledge, behaviours, skills and attitudes that can influence health and wellbeing. The health-promoting program has an aim to provide support and preventive measures to improve the health of school children, which can be associated with their cognitive development, learning, and academic performance. It is a process that lead to increase young people's competencies in understanding and influencing lifestyles as well as living conditions. Instruments for children must be short, simple, and easy to complete, taking into account cognitive developmental level in reading skills and emotional maturity to match different developmental stages. An affordable and common method of assessment quality of life is using standard surveys, but some of them are focused on a specific disease and do not pay enough attention to healthy children.

The goal of the research was to identify variation of the health-related life quality indicators during the health-saving program at school. Such program was implemented in secondary school of Chernivtsi region and include the elements of breathing exercises according to the Strelnikova method, jogging, eye gymnastic. In general, 45 children of both sexes in age 10-15 years were examined. The general condition, self-assessment of health, physical and psychoemotional functioning was evaluated. Positive associations were found between childrens' weekly total physical activity at school and total health-related quality of life. The schoolers felt less fatigue in the classroom and have a better night's sleep, better indicators of spirometry "flow-volume".

To conclude, the health-promoting program at school is a crucial tool for providing a healthier environment, using interactive learning methods, building better communication and seeking partners and allies in the community, to promote schoolers' health and well-being.