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FEATURES OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHILDREN
DEPENDING OF THE NOSOLOGY

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Quality of life is one of the components of health which is based on subjective perception. Any disease can significantly affect the psychology and behavior of the child. Without understanding the internal picture of health, it is impossible to understand the picture of the disease, to form an idea of the child's reaction to the disease. These aspects describe the indicators of quality of life, which are increasingly being implemented in medical practice. The study of the constituent factors allows to determine the level of quality of life (QOL) of both an individual child and whole groups. To date, there is a significant increase in neurological pathology among school-age children, including epileptic syndrome and epilepsy. According to data, epilepsy occurs in 4-5% of the child population. Fortunately, in childhood, thanks to the achievements of modern science, the treatment of epilepsy has become effective in 70-80% of cases. Despite this, the disease often becomes chronic and in some cases leads to disability. In the treatment of children with neurological diseases, the main attention is paid to clinical indicators and practically does not take into account the subjective component. Most nootropic drugs used in pediatrics cause general stimulation of nervous activity without affecting the subjective perception of the environment.

The aim of this study was to determine the presence of hopantothenic acid on the QOL of children with epilepsy. To achieve this goal, we examined 42 children. The mean age of the patients in the sample was 11.2 years. Children were randomly divided into two groups comparable in age and clinical indicators - the main (22 children) and control (20 children) depending on the nootropic drug. The first examination was performed after the adaptation period (1-2 days) in the hospital, the second - in 4 weeks. The quality of life of children was assessed by the adapted questionnaire CHQ-SF87v.3. Statistical processing of the results was performed using standard methods of variation statistics and correlation analysis using the software package Statistica 6.0 for Windows and QuattroPro 12.0 for Windows. The probability of difference was assessed by Student's test at $p < 0.05$.

Indicators of quality of life in children of the main group had a positive trend, which was associated with increased activity and efficiency of children, improving emotional balance. The frequency of such subjective manifestations as feelings of anxiety and insecurity has decreased. This generally led to an improvement in the overall rate of QOL ($73.2 \pm 4.9\%$), which after the course of treatment did not have a significant difference ($83.1 \pm 5.2\%$, $p > 0.05$).

As can be seen, the use of nootropic drugs in epilepsy has a positive effect on the psychological state of children. We believe that during the diagnostic and treatment process of neurological patients, the doctor's attention should be focused not only on providing objective diagnostic and therapeutic options, but also on improving the parameters of quality of life.

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HEREDITARY DETERMINED LEVEL OF PRODUCTION OF IL-1BETA AND IL-4 AS
THE RISK FACTORS OF CHRONIC SINUSITIS IN CHILDREN

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Pediatric sinusitis is a common problem treated by primary care physicians and otolaryngologists. Although this disorder has been addressed for many centuries, full appreciation for its scope, pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment, and complications has been realized only relatively recently. Children with occasional episodes of acute sinusitis following a routine cold are treated with short courses of antibiotic therapy with good results. However, treatment of chronic and recurrent sinusitis can be more challenging for physicians and frustrating for families. In these cases, the physician must not only treat with an appropriate antibiotic but must also address the associated conditions contributing to the problem.