

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**104-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції  
з міжнародною участю  
професорсько-викладацького персоналу  
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ  
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Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,  
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group 31 (96.9%) versus 57.1% in the 1st group ( $p<0.05$ ), as well as almost no disturbed by dyspeptic symptoms 24 patients of group 2 (75.0%) versus 11 people (39.3%) in group 1. One month after the start of treatment, no clinical manifestations of cholestasis syndrome were registered in 20 (62.5%) patients of 2 group and only in 10 patients (35.7%) in the 1st group ( $p<0.05$ ). The positive effect of Quercetin, in addition to complex therapy, on the regression of hepatomegaly, after treatment for one month remained only in 5 people of group 2 (15.6%), while 19 people (67.9%) in group 1 had it ( $p<0.05$ ). After the treatment, splenomegaly was registered in only 1 patient of group 2 (3.13 %), while in group 1, an increase in the spleen was found in 8 people (28.6 %) ( $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusions.** Complex therapy with essential phospholipids, rosuvastatin, and metformin in combination with quercetin in people with comorbid NASH, DM2, and DKD helps to eliminate the main clinical and laboratory symptoms of NASH exacerbation.

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## **THE ROLE OF HEMATOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE PROGRESSION OF RENAL DYSFUNCTION IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC HEPATITIS**

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**Introduction.** General damage to the hepato- and nephrocytes consists in the patterns of damage to the cells of any tissue, including microcirculatory disorders with secondary development of hypoxia. Disorders of the liver function significantly affect the state of the hemostasis system, which is accompanied by the development of chronic disseminated intravascular coagulation, the intensity of which correlates with the degree of hepatocellular insufficiency.

The aim of the study: to examine changes in the functional state of the kidneys in patients with chronic toxic hepatitis and their relationship with changes in the rheological properties of erythrocytes and some indicators of hemostasis.

**Material and methods.** 18 patients with chronic hepatitis of toxic origin with minimal activity were examined. The diagnosis was confirmed by conventional clinical, laboratory and instrumental research methods. The functional state of the kidneys was assessed under conditions of spontaneous 12-hour diuresis. Rheological properties of erythrocytes were evaluated by their ability to deform (IDE) and the relative viscosity of the erythrocyte suspension (RVES). The total coagulation potential of the blood was assessed by recalcification time (PR) and activated partial thromboplastin time (APTT), fibrinolytic blood activity - by total (SPA), non-enzymatic (NFA) and enzymatic (FFA) fibrinolytic activity.

**Results.** The results of the study showed a probable decrease in the specific gravity of urine, an increase in plasma creatinine concentration by 1.44 ( $p<0.05$ ) and a decrease in glomerular filtration rate (GFR) by 33% ( $p<0.05$ ) compared with healthy individuals. Changes in the ion-regulating function of the kidneys were probably manifested by a decrease in the level of sodium ions and a tendency to a decrease in the concentration of potassium ions in the blood. Evaluation of the coagulation link of hemostasis showed a shortening of APTT by 15.8% ( $p<0.05$ ) with normal PR. In the analysis of SFA, there was a tendency for an increase in NFA by 27%, compared with a group of practically healthy individuals in the background of a slight suppression of FFA. Changes in the rheological properties of erythrocytes are characterized by a decrease in IDE by 1.25 times ( $p<0.05$ ) and an increase in RBC by 1.07 times ( $p<0.05$ ) compared with the age norm. Conducting a correlation analysis established the relationship between the value of GF and RVES ( $r=-0.46$ ;  $p<0.05$ ) GF and APTT ( $r=0.52$ ;  $p<0.05$ ).

**Conclusions.** The conducted studies indicate changes in the functional state of the kidneys in patients with chronic hepatitis of toxic origin with minimal activity, mainly due to a decrease in filtration processes. A certain role in their development is played by changes in the rheological properties of erythrocytes and disturbances in the coagulation link of hemostasis with a tendency to hypercoagulation.