

**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
06, 08, 13 лютого 2023 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,
які проводитимуться у 2023 році №5500074

Чернівці – 2023

although connected with the promoter regions of CTLA-4 ($F=18.18$, $p<0.001$) and APO-1 / Fas ($F=10.62$, $p=0.001$) genes, but does not affect significantly the p53 protein expression). This may cause possible extension of the cell survival time and insufficient removal potentially oncogenic cells from the common cells pool, and supposedly can contribute to carcinogenesis.

Conclusions. The practical significance of the results obtained consists in the possibility to determine an individual approach to the treatment of nodular endemic goiter patients against the background of autoimmune thyroiditis.

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A NEW ASSESSING METHOD OF VITALITY OF INTESTINES

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Introduction. One of the reasons for the failure of sutures is their application to the walls of organs with impaired viability. The determination of viability is based mainly on visual assessment. The search for objective methods of evaluating viability is relevant.

The aim of the study. To assess the effectiveness of a new way of assessing viability.

Materials and methods. 10 white non-linear rats. Violations of the gastrointestinal tract were modeled by ligation of loops of the small (SmlI) and large (LrgI) intestines. After 6 hours, a laparotomy was performed, the width of the scattering zone (WSZ) of laser beams with wavelengths of $\lambda = 0.63$ and $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ was measured by the intestinal wall. The data were compared with the results of histological studies.

Results. In the control, the WSZ of different sections of the intestines did not differ significantly. The ratio of WSZ indicators of rays with $\lambda=0.63$ to $\lambda=0.5$ was 1.01 ± 0.08 for SmlI, 1.05 ± 0.07 for LrgI. After 6 hours, signs of necrosis were found in the pinched areas of the intestines, functional changes in the adducts, and no changes in the abductors. The ratio of the indicators of WSZ on SmlI was, respectively, 0.64 ± 0.03 , 0.79 ± 0.05 , 0.94 ± 0.06 , on LrgI, respectively, 0.62 ± 0.02 , 0.82 ± 0.03 , 0.97 ± 0.06 . The parameters of the ratio were statistically significantly different between the indicators of the control, adductor and pinched areas. There were no such differences between the indicators of the control and reference sites. At the same time, the indicators within the abductor areas were statistically significantly different from those within the abductor and pinched areas. Therefore, the use of this indicator can become the basis of an objective method to determine the viability of the intestines.

Conclusions. The proposed method can be used as a reliable and objective auxiliary factor to assess the viability of intestines.

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TREATMENT OF AMETROPIAS IN CHILDREN OF EARLY AGE BY MEANS OF CONTACT LENSES

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Introduction. With the view to prevention of low vision and blindness there is the use of pediatric contact lenses for the correction of ametropia in small children. Until recently, there were no such lenses in Ukraine, and commonly used lenses are not suitable for children's eyes due to the inconsistency of the parameters. That is why, invalids since childhood make up 25% in the general structure of primary disabilities in vision in Ukraine.

The aim. The purpose of our study was to determine the safety of using lenses for the prevention of low vision and blindness and to implement soft contact lenses that would be suitable for young children.

Material and methods. 52 children aged 6 months to 4 years with the following diagnoses: congenital myopia, myopia of high extend, anisometropia, aphakia after congenital cataract extraction took part in the study. After carrying out the main research methods: keratorefractometry, skiascopy, observational ophthalmoscopy, ophthalmometry, determination of APA, contact lenses