

**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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**Чернівці – 2023**

peripheral blood was 1.7 (95% CI 0.9-2.9), the absolute risk was 0.1 with an odds ratio of 1.7 (95% CI 0.9-2.9).

**Conclusions.** The proposed clinical scales and individual paraclinical indicators have insufficient diagnostic value, so they cannot be independently applied for early verification of non-streptococcal etiology of tonsillopharyngitis in children.

**Khunovska L.Yu.**

## **CHARACTERISTICS OF PAIN SYNDROME IN CHILDREN WITH A COMBINED PATHOLOGY OF THE GASTRODUODENAL AREA AND VEGETOVASCULAR DYSFUNCTION**

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**Introduction.** Diseases of the gastroduodenal tract occupy a leading place among the general morbidity of the children's population. In recent years, a steady trend towards an increase in the frequency of this pathology has been established. Vegetovascular dysfunction remains a frequent companion of gastrointestinal tract pathology. It acts both as a trigger and as a cause of the poor state.

**The aim of the study** was to study the specifics of the pain syndrome in children with combined pathology of the gastroduodenal region and vegetative-vascular dysfunction as a leading clinical syndrome of gastroduodenal pathology.

**Material and methods.** The examination group consisted of 43 patients. The presence of an erosive and ulcerative defect of the mucous membrane of the stomach and/or duodenum was confirmed endoscopically. Initial vegetative tone was determined using Kerdo Index =  $(1 - \text{dBP/HR}) * 100$ , where 0-normotonia, <0-vagotonia, >0-sympatonia.

**Results.** The ratio of gastroduodenal pathologies is the following: erosive gastritis - 7 cases (16.3%), erosive duodenitis - 19 (44.2%), gastric ulcer - 2 (4.7%), duodenal ulcer - 15 (34.9%). By Kerdo Index data there were 37 (86.1%) patients with predominance of parasympathetic part of vegetative nervous system and only 6 (13.9%) children with predominance of sympathetic part of it.

In the presence of erosive gastritis or stomach ulcer, pain during palpation of the abdomen was more intense in the epigastrium, and in duodenal pathology - in the epigastrium and pyloroduodenal areas. A positive Mendelian symptom was observed in 28 patients (65.1%). In 93.1% of cases, the pain was aching, only 6.9% of children complained of stabbing, spasm-like pain. In 72.1% of abdominal pain cases were associated with meal intake: in 74.4% they occurred after feeding (20.9% pain appears early, and in 79.1% - late), pain on empty stomach was noted in 16.3% of children, night pain - in 11.6% of cases. 11.6% of children did not associate pain with feeding. In addition, 62.8% of children had a genetic history of gastroduodenal pathology, 53.5% of patients had spring-autumn seasonal exacerbations of erosive-ulcerative diseases of the gastroduodenal region.

**Conclusion.** Therefore, the presence of abdominal pain syndrome requires a timely in-depth examination of the child to clarify the cause of its development and the correct choice of further treatment tactics in children with a combined gastroduodenal pathology and vegeto-vascular dysfunction.

**Korotun O.P.**

## **COVID-19 CLINICAL COURSE IN CHILDREN FEATURES DURING THE FIRST YEAR OF PANDEMIC**

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**Introduction.** Pneumonia is one of the leading causes of death in children worldwide for the several last decades. This fact makes the study of coronaviral infection in children especially relevant and important. Although according to first reviews and meta-analysis of the world literature data, most infected children appear to have a milder course and have better outcomes