

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



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Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,
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кровоточивість ясен, посилену саливацію. Після первинного висипу температура тіла у дітей знижувалася, але поява нових елементів знов супроводжувалася її підвищенням.

Позитивний клінічний ефект лікування спостерігався у нормалізації температури тіла, зменшенні гострих запальних процесів, зникненні елементів ураження та болю під час прийому їжі. Симптоми інтоксикації зникали через 2-3 дні. Переносимість Протефлазиду оцінена батьками як «добра». Після лікування на 5-ту добу спостерігалось підвищення вмісту лізоциму в ротовій рідині на 64,9%, що може свідчити про формування достатньо високого ступеня антивірусного захисту ротової порожнини під впливом цих препаратів.

Висновки. Застосування комплексної терапії в лікуванні дітей, хворих на гострий герпетичний стоматит, сприяє позитивному перебігу захворювання, значному зменшенню клінічних проявів і термінів дії етіопатогенетичних засобів.

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КЛІНІЧНА ОНКОЛОГІЯ, ПРОМЕНЕВА ДІАГНОСТИКА ТА ПРОМЕНЕВА ТЕРАПІЯ

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MORPHOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE SKIN GRANULATION TISSUE IN PATIENTS WITH MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS OF THE ABDOMINAL ORGANS

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Introduction. Nowadays postoperative eventration is one of the most dangerous complications occurring after surgery performed on the abdominal cavity of weakened patients. In spite of a considerable advance of abdominal surgery the rate of postoperative eventration does not decrease for many years, and lethal outcome is 24%, though certain authors admit 65%.

The choice of the method of treatment of postoperative eventration is known to depend on its kind and availability or absence of complications. Thus, in case complete or true eventration occurs the majority of authors prefer urgent surgery after a short preoperative preparation, but in case of subcutaneous eventration a conservative tactics is more preferable. Surgery is indicated only in case of such complications as strangulation of the intestinal loop or development of secondary peritonitis with underlying subcutaneous eventration.

Examination of morphological peculiarities of the granulation tissue in this group of patients, and the laparotomy wound skin in particular, will enable to better understand the role of malignant neoplasm in occurrence of subcutaneous eventration and help in further investigations in order to predict its development.

The aim of the study. To examine morphological peculiarities of the skin granulation tissue from the laparotomy wound in patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal organs.

Material and methods. 36 bodies of deceased people were examined after midline laparotomy performed for surgical treatment of diseases of the abdominal organs. The main group included 22 bodies of deceased people suffering from malignant neoplasms of the abdominal organs, mostly in III-IV stages of diseases. The group of comparison included 14 bodies of deceased individuals suffering from acute surgical diseases of the abdominal organs. An average length of the laparotomy wound was $24,5 \pm 0,28$ cm. An average distance from the reticular elements to the external border of the granulation tissue was measured by means of computed histometry (mcm), the optical density (OD) of staining of the collagen fibers was determined by means of computed microdensitometry (expressed in OD absorbance coefficient – the absorbance of the solution per unit length per mole of solute), the specific volume of the blood vessels in the granulation tissue – by means of computed histostereometry (%), the granulation tissue cells were calculated by means of the score test (within eyeshot 10000 mcm^2). The specimens were stained with hematoxylin, eosin and methylene blue/Chromotrop 2B.

Results. The obtained results of the investigation conducted are indicative of more prominent chromotropic properties in the samples of the main group, confirming certain biochemical changes and features of the collagen fibers respectively. Moreover, slide mounts of the

main group possess reliably lower optic density of staining of the collagen fibers which is indicative of their slow formation. It may suggest a reduced solidity of the postoperative scar on the laparotomy wound skin promoting easier wound disruption, that is, occurrence of subcutaneous eventration in patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal organs.

Conclusions. Oncological process in the body results in the aggravation of swelling and chromotropophilia in the deep layers of derma during more remote terms after surgery and reduced optic density of the collagen fibers staining, which promotes easier laparotomy wound disruption and occurrence of true postoperative eventration.

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SIGNS OF BREAST CANCER RECURRENCE PROGNOSIS

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Introduction. Breast cancer takes a leading place among all malignant neoplasms not only in women of Ukraine but also in all the economically developed countries of the world. The highest incidence rates are determined in the countries of Western Europe and the USA. Every year, more than 5,000 new cases of breast cancer are registered in the world, which, according to the standardized indicator of the global standard of incidence of breast cancer, is almost 44% of all cancers in women. Every year in Ukraine, more than 5,000 women die of this disease.

The aim of the study. In the structure of cancer occurrence in Ukraine, breast cancer takes the first place, as more than 14 thousand new cases of breast cancer are registered annually, among which 25% are women of the reproductive age, and more than 30% of patients are found in neglected condition. The rate of breast cancer has increased almost 2.0 times over the past 10 years, with an annual increase of approximately 0.4%. The peak occurrence of the disease falls in the age group of women - from 30 to 54 years.

Material and methods. It is disturbing that the ratio between the number of women who fell ill and the number of those who died in Ukraine is worse than in the developed countries of the world, which makes this problem extremely urgent. The effectiveness of treatment in patients with breast cancer largely depends on predicting the metastatic spread of tumor, as this directly affects the choice of treatment tactics, the volume of surgery, etc. Highly complicated processes are involved in the development and spread of the tumor process of the mammary gland, as indicated by a large number of publications dealing with this issue.

Results. Therefore, to date, predicting the metastatic spread of breast cancer remains an understudied issue of current oncology. There are a large number of studies that indicate the relationship between clinical, biochemical, genetic, and morphological characteristics of tumor with the possible metastatic spread of the process, but they have not been widely used due to the lack of a single algorithm for studying the structure of cancer tumor, the specificity of indicators, etc.

Conclusions. Prediction of the metastatic spread of breast cancer is one of the important and understudied problems of current oncology, which requires further research on the correction of the algorithm for the study of tumor structure and peritumoral tissues. It has a direct impact on the choice of treatment tactics for this disease.

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THE ROLE OF ONCOLOGICAL PROCESS IN OCCURRENCE OF POSTOPERATIVE EVENTRATION

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Introduction. Eventration is one of the rare but the most dangerous postoperative complications in the abdominal surgery registered in 0,5-2,35% of patients. Eventration occurs most frequently after urgent surgery on the abdominal organs of weakened patients of the old and elderly ages with a low immune-biological condition of the body. Examination of certain specific features of eventration occurrence with underlying oncological process will allow better understanding the