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ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ
«БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



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У збірнику представлені матеріали 100 – ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м.Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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TREATMENT PECULIARITIES OF TRANSIENT SYNOVITIS IN CHILDREN

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The topicality of the study is caused by the fact that transient synovitis is quite common form of short-term nonspecific inflammation of the synovial membrane of the hip, less commonly the knee joints, predominantly in boys. The development of the process is often associated with minor trauma; a disease with a low subfebrile temperature, such as bacterial diseases of the respiratory tract and oral cavity (tonsillitis, pharyngitis); with long walking.

Transient synovitis of the joints in children occurs quite often, but the pathogenesis of this disease is practically not studied. Basically, synovitis develops in children from one and a half years to the period of puberty. Commonly accepted treatment regimes include immobilization of the patient's joint and the appointment of antibacterial, antiinflammatory, desensitizing therapy and physiotherapeutic procedures, as well as local treatment.

The aim of our work was to optimize the treatment of transient synovitis in children through individual and rational approaches to the appointment of antibiotic therapy, to identify the main differences in the results of treatment with the exclusion of antibiotics from the treatment regimen.

From 2015 to 2017, 237 children with a diagnosis of "coxitis" were treated at Chernivtsi Emergency Hospital in the Department of Pediatric Traumatology, including 135 male and 102 female. The average age was 5.0 ± 2.3 years. There were observed three clinical groups. The first clinical group included 117 children with transient synovitis. The second clinical group included 25 children who had septic coxitis. The third group included 95 children with other pathology of the locomotor system.

According to our observations, transient synovitis is characterized by a acute beginning and rapid development. There is pain in the morning, active and passive movements in the joint are limited, resembling a clinic of juvenile rheumatoid arthritis.

These children are almost always observed lameness and joint pain when palpated. The body temperature is usually slightly elevated and rarely is high. However, since the pathogenesis of the disease is not yet sufficiently studied, detailed diagnostics must be performed before treatment is prescribed.

In 32 children with transient synovitis (from the 1st clinical group) there were no general disorders and local symptoms were prevalent, body temperature was normal, almost complete absence of changes in the parameters in both general and biochemical blood tests, as well as indices of acute inflammation remained intact - C-reactive protein, antistreptolysin-O, sialic acids and others. Taking into account the received data, antibacterial drugs were not administered and this group was defined as comparative. In the analysis of both current and long-term results, no distinction was found between the main group and the comparison group. In both groups the results were negative in the cases when a bacteriological investigation of synovial fluid was performed.

Thus, the optimization of complex treatment of transient synovitis in children has allowed to refuse the administration of antibacterial drugs in some of clinical cases.

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POSSIBILITIES OF ENDOSCOPIC TREATMENT OF PANCREATIC DISEASES

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The number of patients with pathology of hepatopancreatobiliary system is growing worldwide. The problem of effective treatment of pancreatic diseases remains an issue of abdominal surgery, which is due to the prevalence of this disease. In the era of development of non-invasive surgery operative endoscopy confidently occupies a leading place in the treatment of acute biliary pancreatitis, pancreatic cysts, vironolithiasis, and strictures of the main pancreatic duct.