

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
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CLINICAL AND NEUROLOGICAL STATUS OF PATIENTS IN THE ACUTE PERIOD OF TRAUMATIC BRAIN INJURY OF VARYING SEVERITY

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Introduction. In the structure of general traumatism, traumatic brain injury (TBI) is one of the leading causes of long-term and persistent disability. In the acute period of TBI, neuropsychiatric disorders occur, which are manifested by changes in behavioral actions and emotional sphere, which is aggravated in patients with TBI and alcohol intoxication.

The aim of the study. The purpose of the study is to assess the clinical and neurological status of patients in the acute period of traumatic brain injury of varying severity under conditions of alcohol intoxication.

Materials and methods. The study involved 600 patients divided into two groups. The main group consisted of 300 patients with TBI who were intoxicated at the time of injury detection. The comparison group consisted of 300 patients with TBI without alcohol intoxication. Patients of both groups were divided into three subgroups according to the severity of the injury: group I - patients with mild TBI; group II - victims with moderate TBI; group III - patients with severe TBI.

Results. It was found that in mild and moderate forms of TBI in the main group the number of patients with neurodynamic disorders increased, which was statistically significantly different from the comparison group. In severe TBI, there was no significant difference in the number of patients with neurodynamic complaints in the main group and the comparison group. As for cognitive complaints, these disorders are more pronounced in patients with TBI and alcohol intoxication, and as the severity of the injury increased, the percentage of patients with cognitive injuries increased with maximum rates in severe TBI. The frequency of focal and vegetative complaints in patients increased with increasing severity of TBI with a predominance in patients with TBI and alcohol intoxication.

Conclusion. Neuropsychological abnormalities in patients in the acute period of TBI consist of a tendency to increase neurodynamic, cognitive, focal and autonomic complaints, the number of which increases in the dynamics of increasing the severity of TBI and in victims who were intoxicated at the time of injury.

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TREATMENT PECULIARITIES OF TRANSIENT SYNOVITIS IN CHILDREN

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Introduction. The topicality of the study is stipulated 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; disease with a low subfebrile temperature, such as bacterial diseases of the respiratory tract and oral cavity (tonsillitis, pharyngitis); and 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 administration of antibacterial, anti-inflammatory, 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 indication of antibiotic therapy, to identify the main differences in the results of treatment with exclusion of antibiotics from the treatment regimen.

Materials and methods. From 2021 to 2023, 187 children with a diagnosis of "coxitis" were treated at Chernivtsi Emergency Hospital in the Department of Pediatric Traumatology, including 102 male and 85 female. The average age was 5.0 ± 2.3 years. There were observed three clinical groups. The first clinical group included 95 children with transient synovitis. The second