

**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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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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нирок, особи з ХХН частіше помирають у лікарні (OR 1,22, 95%ДІ 1,14-1,32) і мають несприятливий функціональний статус при виписці (OR 1,13, 95%ДІ 1,07-1,99). Ризик симптоматичної кровотечі фактично не призводив до збільшення смертності, водночас інші фактори, пов'язані з ХХН, мали значення. Наявність ХХН не повинна бути протипоказанням до введення внутрішньовенної ТРА для відповідних пацієнтів.

Висновки. Виникнення інсульту у пацієнтів із ХХН, особливо при термінальній стадії ниркової недостатності є результатом впливу багатьох чинників, зокрема неконтрольованої артеріальної гіпертензії, фібриляції передсердь, прискореного розвитку атеросклерозу, неадекватною відповіддю на терапію антикоагулянтами. Під час перебування пацієнтів із ХХН у стаціонарі очікується більша кількість ускладнень інсульту, що призводить до збільшення летальності. Тому важливо розуміти ризики, а також переваги стандартизованої терапії для лікування та профілактики інсульту та застосовувати їх на всіх стадіях ХХН.

СЕКЦІЯ 13 АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ КЛІНІЧНОЇ ПЕДІАТРІЇ

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THE FOREIGN GRADUATES' ACADEMIC UNDERACHIEVEMENTS AND COPING STRATEGIES IN WARTIME IN UKRAINE

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Introduction. On the eve of wartime, Ukraine has become one of the biggest host countries for international students primarily from Asia. The wartime crisis has become challenging for national medical education, because all the aspects of education were affected. A substantial percentage of foreign medical students deal with problematic adaptation to stressful educational environment while learning in wartime since February 2022 in Ukraine. After initial escape from the country later in 2022/23 academic year the majority of foreign students of Bukovinian State Medical University returned to alma mater for further studies and only few of them were studying distantly while graduating. The current study may help to reveal the risk group of students who could benefit from the help of psychological support due to wartime triggered and test anxiety (TA) (Sarason I.G., 1980) and subsequent academic underachievements.

The aim of the study was to investigate the final academic achievements and coping strategies of the foreign graduates to improve performance during the first year of wartime in Ukraine.

Material and methods. In 2023 after receiving informed consent 6 year foreign students anonymously filled in the questionnaire about some socio-demographic data and coping strategies in wartime. 234 6-year students filled in a paper questionnaire on the eve of wartime and 74 students answered the same questions in a Google form variant of questionnaire and some additional questions about their academic performance within wartime (with significant male predominance in both groups).

Results. In 2021 before wartime 5,6% of the BSMU Ukrainian students failed “Krok 2” (a part of state certification exam) as compared to 3,8% in 2023 (in 2022 exam was cancelled), but in foreign graduates this index was 15,5% in 2021 and increased significantly up to 30,2% within wartime in 2023. In 2023 every third student demonstrated borderline or present TA compared to only 14,5% before wartime ($p<0,02$). 29,8% of students considered that they have had TA (while giving exams) before wartime and 52,6% of students answered, that they had TA (while giving exams) currently in wartime.

Only 15,8% of students answered that they were completely ready to final exam and 19,3% were not ready at all in 2023. The thoughts of the possibility of cancellation of final test exam affected students' training behavior: 7% stopped to prepare, 22,8% of students were preparing less and only 22,8% were preparing as usual. 49,1% of students considered that living and studying within wartime might influence at their TA and 38,6% didn't consider any such influence. 71,9% of

students considered if it were not for the wartime their academic score would be better and only 8,8% didn't consider any possible effect.

Students considered that the worst issues contributing to their effectiveness to prepare for final tests are: general fears of war time (57,1%), problems with concentration or lack of habit of daily schedule and planning activities (51,8%), fear of possible worsening of the situation (48,2%), sleeping issues or lack of good quality internet and/or electricity (46,4%) or their mental health issues (42,9%). In 80% of cases own students' efforts help them most to adapt to the situation and to prepare better to exams and tests as well as family (57,9%) and friends support (59,6%). 33,3% of students have changed their priorities and were studying harder within wartime.

Conclusions. Foreign students' academic underachievements in "Krok 2" in over 30% of cases in 2023 were associated with increased level of TA in every third student. Wartime badly influenced students' mental preparedness to achieve learning objectives. Most coping strategies were aimed at students' own efforts, their friends and families.

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CALCIUM METABOLISM IN CHILDREN WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA CONSIDERING DISEASE CONTROL

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Introduction. Since allergic inflammation of the respiratory tract plays a leading role in pathogenesis of bronchial asthma (BA), the basic treatment of children with any degree of severity of the disease and the control level envisages administration of anti-inflammatory means. Glucocorticoids are the most effective of them. In recent years, insufficient control over BA found in 60% of cases has resulted in a liberal attitude towards the indication of systemic glucocorticoids against the background of frequent exacerbations of the disease. Glucocorticoids are known to have a property to promote negative calcium balance due to its decreased absorption in the digestive tract and its increased excretion with the urine. It produces an unfavorable effect on the ossification processes during the periods of intensive growth, promotes the development of osteopenia and early osteoporosis. The question on the effect of inhalation glucocorticoids on the formation of osteopenia and osteoporosis in childhood remains uncertain and disputable.

The aim of the study: to study the peculiarities of the parathyroid hormone content as the main regulator of calcium metabolism in the peripheral blood of children suffering from bronchial asthma depending on the degree of the disease control.

Materials and methods. 76 schoolchildren with BA were examined with different degree of the disease control. The latter was determined by means of the clinical instrumental assessment (KIA) scale. According to the scale, the total score of 10 and less was indicative of achieving control over the course of BA, the score within 11-16 indicated partially controlled disease, and the score higher than 17 was indicative of an uncontrolled variant of asthma. Group I included 58 children with uncontrolled bronchial asthma (UBA), group II included 18 patients with controlled bronchial asthma (CBA). The groups were comparable by their main clinical characteristics. The content of parathyroid hormone in the peripheral blood was determined by means of enzyme immunoassay.

Results. Duration of BA was found to be reliably longer among the patients from group I ($5,96 \pm 0,5$ against $4,32 \pm 0,7$ year, $P=0,05$). It was indicative of loss of optimal management of the disease as the period of pathology increases. It could be suggested on this basis that such patients require longer treatment with higher doses of inhalation glucocorticoids, and more frequent administration of systemic glucocorticoids. Therefore, the effect of these drugs on calcium metabolism will be more pronounced. Thus, in our study we determined that parathyroid hormone concentration in the blood serum of patients with UBA was on an average $3,16 \pm 1,0$ pg/ml, and in patients with CBA – $4,0 \pm 0,8$ pg/ml ($P>0,05$). It reflected the tendency to decrease stimulation of the parathyroid glands with uncontrolled BA. Since the synthesis of parathyroid hormone is stimulated by the level of ionized calcium in the blood serum, our results indirectly showed a normal level of calcium against the background of basic administration of inhalation glucocorticoids. At the same