



Material and Methods. To identify the determinants of self-medication and antibiotics abuse by 116 parents treating their children aged between 1 mo and 5 years over the 2011, an investigation was conducted in Kharkiv multitype hospital No.17.

Results. The results showed the rate of parental self-medication for their children in the sample was 59.4%. It increased with children's age; about 56 % of children had received parental self-medication on six or more occasions during the 1-year period and 34 % on four to five occasions; there were associations between parental self-prescribers and sources of medicine and severity of disease. The rate of antibiotics abuse was 37 %. There were significant associations between self-medication and payment of the mother's medical fees by employers, severity of diseases as well as the mother's educational level. The highest consumption of drugs involves the use of analgesics, antipyretics and anti-inflammatory drugs followed by antibiotics.

Conclusion. This study described the pattern of self-medication in children and discusses public policies aiming to promote health interventions and strategies to prevent self-medication in children.

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NONSPECIFIC HYPERSUSCEPTIBILITY IN CHILDREN, AFFLICTED WITH BRONCHIAL ASTHMA WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF INFLAMMATION OF THE RESPIRATORY TRACTS

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Introduction The object of the research was to study the indices of nonspecific hypersusceptibility of the bronchi (HSB) with different types of inflammation of the respiratory tracts (TIRT).

Material and methods 60 school age children afflicted with bronchial asthma (BA) were examined and divided into two clinical groups on the basis of a cytologic examination of the sputum. The first group consisted of patients with eosinophilic TIRT (30 patients), the second one with noneosinophilic TIRT (30 patients). All the patients underwent a cytological analysis of the sputum and a bronchial challenge test with histamine during the postictal period. Upon an HSB enhancement a decrease of the provocative concentration (PC_{20H}) and a dose (PD_{20H}) of histamine was noted, whereas with an elevation of their hyperreactivity – an increase of the dose-dependent curve (DDC).

Results A comparative analysis of the HSB indices in children with different TIRTs based on the challenge test with histamine showed that they did not differ essentially. Thus, the HSB indices in patients with eosinophilic BA made up: PC_{20H}, mg/ml – 1,8±0,55; PD_{20H}, mg – 0,55±0,16; DDC, c.u. – 2,01±0,15, whereas with neutrophilic TIRT respectively: PC_{20H} – 1,58±0,37; PD_{20H} – 0,51±0,17; DDC – 2,13±0,26 (P>0,05). But a tendency toward more marked susceptibility of the bronchi to histamine in children with eosinophilic TIRT is noted (PD_{20H} < 0,15 mg in these patients was observed 1,7 times more often than in children with neutrophilic TIRT), and a positive correlation of the HSB indices with a relative number of lymphocytes (r=0,59) was established as well.



HSB to histamine in patients with BA does not depend essentially on the nature of their inflammation. After all, more pronounced HSB to histamine occurred somewhat more often in children with eosinophilic TIRT.

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PROBLEMS OF EARLY DIAGNOSTICS OF KIDNEY DISEASES IN CHILDREN

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Introduction. The special place among the actual questions of nephrology belongs to the problem of early diagnostics of nephropathy in children. This problem is fundamentally important, because often the diseases of kidneys and organs of urination have chronic process and can already in child's age result in renal failure.

Aim: improvement of early diagnostics of nephropathies in children.

Tasks of the research: to examine the level of haptoglobin in serum blood in children with nephropathies by the method of turbidimetric immunoanalysis by means of reagents of firm "Olvex"(Russia).

Materials and research methods. Determination of haptoglobin in serum blood has been performed in 174 children aged from 1 to 18 years, among them 44 patients with glomerulonephritis, 21 with interstitial nephritis, 68 with pyelonephritis (31 – obstructive, 37 – unobstructive), 41 healthy children complete control group.

Results: increased level of haptoglobin in serum blood were found in children with nephritic syndrome and isolated urinary syndrome of acute glomerulonephritis, and also with hematuric form of chronic glomerulonephritis ($1,96 \pm 0,17$ g/l, $p < 0,001$), interstitial nephritis in the active stage ($2,1 \pm 0,28$ g/l, $p < 0,001$), chronic obstructive ($1,5 \pm 0,07$ g/l, $p < 0,001$) and unobstructive pyelonephritis ($2,0 \pm 0,13$ g/l, $p < 0,001$) in the period of flare in relation to the indices of children of control group ($1,0 \pm 0,04$ g/l) and period of inflammatory process decreasing, when the level of haptoglobin gets normalized.

Conclusions. The obtained data testify to dependence of level of haptoglobin in serum blood on activity of inflammatory process in kidneys, that will help to the doctor in diagnostic process and beginning of adequate therapy.

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CARDIOTOXICITY OF THE BASE THERAPY OF CHILDREN HAVING BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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Introduction. Asthma morbidity and mortality has increased. One of the possible causes is the excessive use of beta agonists.

The aim of this study is to compare the effects of six week treatment with fluticasone alone or the combination of fluticasone/salmeterol on serum potassium (K), creatine phosphokinase MB (CPK-MB) and Electrocardiography (ECG) in children suffering asthma.