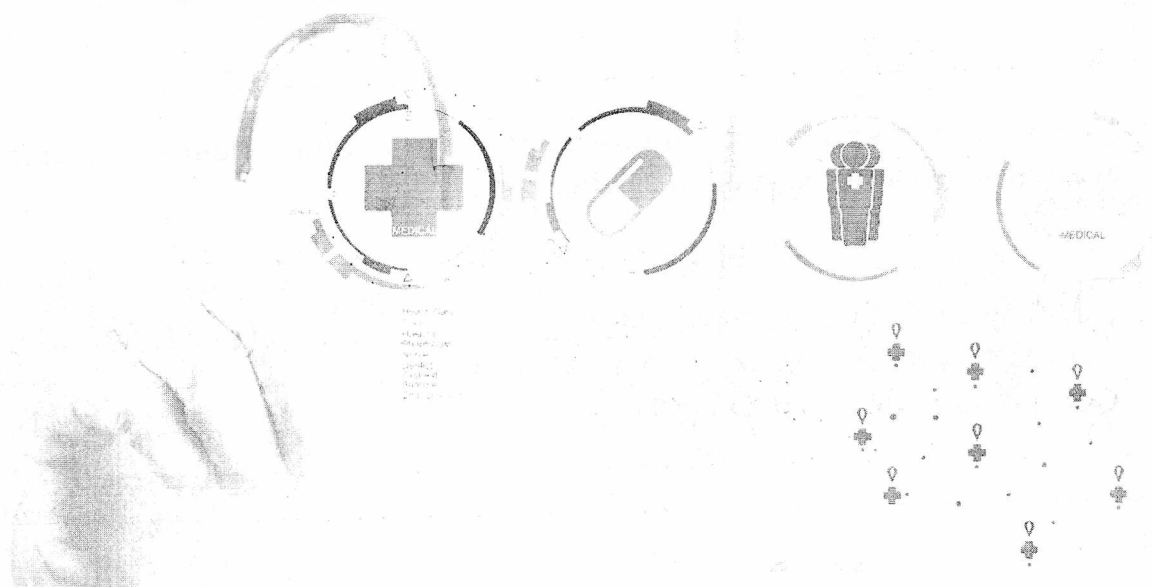


**ПОЛЬСЬКО-УКРАЇНСЬКА ФУНДАЦІЯ
“ІНСТИТУТ МІЖНАРОДНОЇ АКАДЕМІЧНОЇ І
НАУКОВОЇ СПІВПРАЦІ”**

З Б І Р Н И К

матеріалів міжнародної
науково-практичної медичної конференції

**"СУЧАСНА МЕДИЦИНА:
ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ"**



м. Жешув, Польща

2018

**POLISH-UKRAINIAN FOUNDATION
«THE INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL ACADEMIC
AND SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION»**

E-PUBLICATION

materials of the international
scientific and practical medical conference

**"MODERN MEDICINE:
TRENDS AND PROSPECTS FOR DEVELOPMENT "**



Rzeszow, Poland

2018

УДК 614.1

«СУЧАСНА МЕДИЦИНА: ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ ТА ПЕРСПЕКТИВИ РОЗВИТКУ» /
Збірник матеріалів Міжнародної науково-практичної медичної конференції
(Республіка Польща, Жешув, 09.07.2018). – Жешув, 2018. – 144 с.

ЗА РЕДАКЦІЄЮ/ BY EDITING:

к.м.н., доцент **НАТАЛІЯ ІЖИЦЬКА**

д.м.н., проф. **ВАСИЛЬ СКРИПКО**

к.м.н., доцент **ОРИСЯ КОВАЛИШИН**

Prof. UR dr. hab. med. inz. **DOROTA BARTUSIK-AEBISHER**

Prof. UR dr. hab. med. **DAVID AEBISHER**

В електронному збірнику викладено тези доповідей учасників міжнародної науково-практичної медичної конференції, організованої Польсько-українською фундацією - Інститут Міжнародної Академічної та Наукової Співпраці спільно з Медичним Факультетом Університета Жешува.

Метою конференції є підвищення кваліфікації медиків та поглиблення співпраці в академічній та науковій галузі між Україною та Польщею. У збірнику розглядаються основні тенденції та перспективи впровадження сучасних медичних інновацій у наукову та практичну сфери в Україні з врахування досвіду Республіки Польща.

The electronic collection presents the thesis of the participants of the international scientific and practical medical conference organized by the Polish-Ukrainian Foundation - the Institute for International Academic and Scientific Cooperation, together with the Medical Faculty of the University of Rzeszow.

The aim of the conference is to train doctors and deep the cooperation in the academic and scientific fields between Ukraine and Poland. The edition represents main trends and perspectives of development of modern medical innovations into the scientific and practical sphere in Ukraine taking into account the experience of the Republic of Poland.

© Інститут Міжнародної Академічної і Наукової Співпраці, 2018

© Медичний факультет Університету Жешува, 2018

3 M I C T

<i>ИПО ОПГАНІЗАТОРІВ / ABOUT THE ORGANIZERS.....</i>	7
<i>INTRODUCTORY WORD.....</i>	8
<i>Amash A., Sharapanuk L.</i>	
THE RESEARCH OF ZINC'S LEVEL TO DIFFERENT TYPES OF FEEDING IN INFANTS.....	9
<i>Chornenka Zh.</i>	
PARASITIC DISEASES AS A PROBLEM OF MODERNITY.....	12
<i>Fostiak S., Fostiak A., Shorobura M.</i>	
COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN CHILDREN WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS.....	16
<i>Aebisher D.</i>	
DEEP TISSUE PHOTODYNAMIC THERAPY.....	21
<i>Dorota Bartusik-Aebisher</i>	
FLUORINE -19 (¹⁹ F) MAGNETIC RESONANCE - GUIDED EVALUATION OF DRUG ANTIBODIES IN FLUORINATED DELIVERY SYSTEMS.....	24
<i>Ivanyts'ka O., Ivanyts'kiy I., Rybalov O., Avetikov D.</i>	
SOME CLINICAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES OF TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA.....	26
<i>Kalashnyk Iu., Lupyr A., Choporova O., Kufterina N.</i>	
THE CHARACTER OF BACTERIAL INFECTION IN GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE AND CHRONIC INFLAMMATORY PATHOLOGY OF THE PHARYNX.....	30
<i>Kondratiuk O.</i>	
EVALUATION OF HEALTH SAVING INFLUENCE OF ORGANIZATION OF EDUCATION PROCESS WITH SWIMMING LESSON IN PRIMARY SCHOOL.....	33
<i>Kozlova Yu., Kozlov S.</i>	
EXPERIENCE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE USAGE IN PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITY OF SCIENTIFIC-PEDAGOGICAL PERSONNEL.....	37
<i>Kulia O.</i>	
CURRENT ISSUES OF NEONATOLOGY FOR TEACHING DOCTOR IN SPECIALY «GENERAL PRACTICE FAMILY MEDICINE».....	40
<i>Lisukha L.</i>	
EFFECT OF INTERMITTENT NORMOBARIC HYPOXIA ON CENTRAL AND AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM OF CHILDREN WHO LIVE AT RADIOACTIVELY CONTAMINATED TERRITORIES.....	44

2. Ruktanonchai D. et al. Zinc deficiency-associated dermatitis in infants during a nationwide shortage of injectable zinc--Washington, DC, and Houston, Texas 2012-2013 //MMWR: Morbidity & Mortality Weekly Report. – 2014. – Т. 63.
3. Большова О. В. Вміст мікроелементів при різних формах затримки росту та шляхи корекції виявлених порушень. – 2016.
4. Özden T. A. et al. Copper, zinc and iron levels in infants and their mothers during the first year of life: a prospective study //BMC pediatrics. – 2015. – Т. 15. – №. 1. – С. 157.
5. Skalny A.V. Microelements: vivacity, health, longevity. Litres, 2017.
6. Vanhanen, VD, et al. "Modernized classification and treatment of diseases of alimentary origin." Medical Prospects 14.1 (2009).

Chornenka Zh.

*Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine
«Bukovinian State Medical University»*

PARASITIC DISEASES AS A PROBLEM OF MODERNITY

The problem of improving the treatment and prevention of parasitic diseases and their consequences and to this day remains relevant. This is due to the extreme prevalence of parasitosis in the world and the violations that they cause in the body of the invaded person, especially among young able-bodied people. A special variety of helminthiases is an extraordinary variety of clinical manifestations, even when infected by the same kind of pathogen - from asymptomatic to the most severe manifestations with lethal outcome.

A feature of most parasitoses is the long-term presence of the pathogen in the patient's body, which is associated with the long life of many parasites or frequent reinvasion. At the same time, metabolites of parasites exert a constant pathogenic effect on the patient's body, which is most often manifested in allergization,

immunodepression, beriberi, digestive tract disorders and other organs. In addition to direct pathological effects on the functional state of the internal environment of the body, many helminthiases lead to the development of predisposition to a wide range of diseases, resulting in many infectious and non-infectious diseases among parasitosis patients. Quite a small number of parasitic diseases can be the cause of an acute disease with marked characteristic clinical manifestations. A feature of the majority of parasitic diseases is the chronic course associated with a prolonged, multi-year presence of the pathogen in the patient's body due to the lack of specific treatment. Even prolonged parasitization in the patient's body may not lead to severe acute clinical manifestations.

However, the long-term course of parasitic diseases is accompanied by various nonspecific clinical manifestations: fatigue, weakness, decreased appetite, etc. These signs of asthenia are not generally associated with the presence of parasites in general practitioners, leading to late and often erroneous diagnosis. As the duration of the disease increases, symptoms can develop that indicate a lesion of the digestive system: decreased appetite, nausea, abdominal pain, unstable stools. For some intestinal helminthiases, the development of proctitis and perianal pruritus is characteristic. Often, with prolonged intestinal parasitosis, depression develops, "withdrawal to illness." At the same time, the number of patients with helminthiases remains extremely large even in economically developed countries. Along with intestinal manifestations in parasitic invasions, there are clinical manifestations such as maculopapular and urticarial rashes, aphthous ulcers of the oral mucosa, and arthritis of various etiologies.

The multiplicity of the types of causative agents of parasitic diseases, the variety of ways and factors of their transmission indicate the need for continuous improvement of ways and methods of combating parasitic invasions taking into account local natural and climatic conditions, as well as social conditions of life and activity of the population. First of all, for all countries is the common problem of anthropogenic climate change, which actively affects the geographical distribution of activity, population density and seasonality of ticks, mosquitoes and other blood-sucking arthropods. In Europe, parasitic diseases appear and will appear because of the constant increase in international travel, changes in food or sexual habits, immunosuppression,

various social upheavals, climate change, and a "wild" lifestyle. Parasitic pollution of the environment is an integral part of biological action and at the same time - one of the unfavorable factors of influence on humans, animals and plants.

The successful fight against parasitic diseases and even their elimination does not have to be related only to vaccination or immunocorrection. There are many diseases, the reduction in the incidence of which is provided by planned measures for non-specific prevention. Thanks to measures to provide the population of endemic foci with safe drinking water, the global elimination of helminthic dracunculiasis is completed, which is likely to become the second liquidated human infectious disease after smallpox. The use of chemoprevention or mass preventive treatment has proved to be an extremely effective method of counteracting helminthiasis. The achievement of a transmission interruption in this way is possible for several human helminthoses - onchocerciasis (river blindness), filariasis of the lymphatic system and schistosomiasis. Mass treatment underlies many programs to successfully reduce the incidence of children's contingents by intestinal helminthiasis. An effective strategy of annual anthelmintic treatment of preschool children and schoolchildren, as well as representatives of risk groups and pregnant women, allows save lives, preventing diseases and improving the health of the population of endemic territories.

Unlike other countries in Ukraine there are no programs for healing children from mass helminthiasis, there are no programs to combat especially important and dangerous helminthiasis for a person - opisthorchiasis, toxocarosis, echinococcosis. Thanks to the development of new effective remedies against intestinal helminthiasis, the role of chemotherapy in fighting them has increased significantly and a real opportunity has appeared to reduce the incidence by carrying out massive chemotherapeutic measures. Treatment of parasitic diseases using traditional methods (pyrantel and mebendazole) with a prolonged course is often accompanied by an exacerbation of the underlying disease - increased hyperemia in typical localizations, development of diffuse hyperemia, such as toxicodermia, urticaria, and Quincke edema. Most of these patients often have relapses and re-invasions. One of the most effective ways to eliminate the maladaptive reactions of the host organism is the use of the drug

Vormil (albendazole), which provides a high-efficiency treatment of helminthiases. Vormil (MiliHealthcareLtd.) Is known in Ukraine since 2002. The drug is produced in convenient forms for children and adults - chewable tablets (400 mg No. 3) and suspension (10 ml in a vial). The manufacturing company Mepro Pharmaceuticals, which produces it, has been certified for compliance with international standards for the proper quality of GMP-WHO medicines.

The successful experience of using the drug Vormil has a wide range of specialists: pediatricians, therapists, family doctors, allergists, dermatologists, gastroenterologists, infectious disease and others. The active substance of the drug Vormil is albendazole, which has the widest spectrum of anthelmintic action. The effect occurs at the cellular level and is directed at suppressing biological reactions in the body of helminth - tissue respiration and protein synthesis. A very important advantage of albendazole (Vormil) is its ability to accumulate in the organs and tissues of the helminth. As a result of the effect of the drug, the helminth quickly dies. This mechanism of action provides high therapeutic efficacy of Vormila against various species of helminths (pinworms, roundworms, whistle, toxocar, etc., and also protozoa).

However, due to the peculiarities of pharmacokinetics, this preparation also shows activity against all forms of parasites - eggs, larvae, adults and cysts. Along with high anthelmintic activity, Vormil has a low toxicity, as it is rapidly metabolized, while the metabolite - albendazole sulfate - retains 50% of the pharmacological activity of the primary substance. Therefore, WHO recommends exactly albendazole for the prevention and treatment of helminthiases all over the world. Today the brand "Vormil" is replenished with a new product - Vormil Fito, as modern approaches to the treatment of helminthias suggest a comprehensive treatment regimen, which consists not only in taking anthelmintic drugs, but also in correcting disorders from various organs and systems that arise both against the background the invasion itself, and against the background of taking these drugs.

REFERENCES:

1. Burkhart CN, Burkhart CG. Assessment of frequency, transmission, and genitourinary complications of enterobiasis (pinworms). *Int. J. Dermatol.* 2005;44:837.

2. Arca MJ, Gates RL, Groner JI, Hammond S, Caniano DA. Clinical manifestations of appendiceal pinworms in children: an institutional experience and a review of the literature. *Pediatr. Surg. Int.* 2004;20(5):372-5. [Medline].
3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Enterobiasis. Available at <http://www.dpd.cdc.gov/dpdx/HTML/Enterobiasis.htm>. Accessed June 17, 2013.
4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Enterobiasis (Enterobius vermicularis) www.dpd.cdc.gov/DPDx/HTML/Enterobiasis.htm (Accessed on November 16, 2011).
5. Otu-Bassey IB, Ejezie GC, Epoke J. Enterobiasis and its relationship with anal itching and enuresis among school-age children in Calabar, Nigeria. *Ann. Trop. Med. Parasitol.* 2005;99(6):611-6.
6. Ariyarathenam AV, Nachimuthu S, Tang TY et al. Enterobius vermicularis infestation of the appendix and management at the time of laparoscopic appendectomy: case series and literature review. *Int. J. Surg.* 2010;8(6):466-9. [Medline].
7. Ranque S, Chipaux IP, Gorcia A, Boussines M. Follow-up of Ascaris lumbricoides and Trich. Infection in children. *Ann. of Trop. Med. Parasitol.* 2001;95(4):389-93.

Fostiak S.,
Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University
Fostiak A.,
4th City Clinical Communal Hospital
Shorobura M.,
Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University

COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT IN CHILDREN WITH MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is a chronic inflammatory demyelinating disease of the central nervous system (CNS), which gives rise to focal lesions in the gray and white matter and to diffuse neurodegeneration in the entire brain [6] The incidence of MS