

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ
«БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

101 – ї

підсумкової наукової конференції

професорсько-викладацького персоналу

Вищого державного навчального закладу України

«БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»

10, 12, 17 лютого 2020 року

Чернівці – 2020

УДК 001:378.12(477.85)

ББК 72:74.58

М 34

Матеріали 101 – ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет» (м. Чернівці, 10, 12, 17 лютого 2020 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2020. – 488 с. іл.

ББК 72:74.58

У збірнику представлені матеріали 101 – ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет» (м.Чернівці, 10, 12, 17 лютого 2020 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

Загальна редакція: професор Бойчук Т.М., професор Іващук О.І.,
доцент Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти:

професор Братенко М.К.

професор Булик Р.Є.

професор Гринчук Ф.В.

професор Давиденко І.С.

професор Дейнека С.Є.

професор Денисенко О.І.

професор Заморський І.І.

професор Колоскова О.К.

професор Коновчук В.М.

професор Пенішкевич Я.І.

професор Сидорчук Л.П.

професор Слободян О.М.

професор Ткачук С.С.

професор Тодоріко Л.Д.

професор Юзько О.М.

професор Годованець О.І.

ISBN 978-966-697-843-4

© Буковинський державний медичний
університет, 2020



Thus, as a result of the analysis was performed between the reduction of nonspecific protection and complication after traumatic injury of the small intestine. Joining postoperative multi organ failure syndrome increases to 35.72% incidence of complicated course of small intestine trauma. The suggested algorithm enables to improve the prediction of postoperative course and to detect preclinical stage of formation of complicated course.

Marchuk O.F.

**ON SOME PECULIARITIES OF DIAGNOSING AND TREATING RECURRENT
TRANSITORY SYNOVITES IN CHILDREN**

*The Department of Traumatology and Orthopedics
Higher State Educational Establishment of Ukraine
"Bukovinian State Medical University"*

Transitory synovites may be caused by different etiological factors and have the following clinical manifestations at the initial stage: pain when moving hip joints, restriction of the lower limbs functions, fever, and local inflammatory changes. Consequently, it is very essential to determine the basic etiological factor at the initial stage of the disease, since it may considerably improve the initial treatment, as well as significantly reduce the possibility of relapses because recurrent clinical manifestations occur in only a third of the patients. Quite often children suffer from worm contamination, which may lead to various types of disease complications.

The objective of the investigation under discussion is to optimize the coxitis diagnostics in children with concomitant helminth infestation (ascaridosis, toxocariasis), using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for relapses of transitory synovitis, as well as to identify the major difference in diagnostic criteria.

From 2016 to 2018, 245 children were cured in the Department of Pediatric Traumatology of the OKU Hospital of Emergency Medicine in Chernivtsi, with 135 boys and 110 girls diagnosed "coxitis". The average age of the patients was 5.0 ± 2.3 years old. According to our observations, transitory synovitis is marked with acute onset and rapid development. The child finds it difficult to move his/her joint. What is more, he/she is constantly trying to fix his/her leg in a sparing position. Such children usually limp and have pains in their joints when palpated. Besides, a third of them suffer from relapses. Based on a survey of 67 patients in 45 cases, the presence of helminth infestation – ascarids and toxocars – was detected by ELISA. In 25 patients with concomitant helminthiasis, in addition to standard treatment, anthelmintic drugs were administered at the age doses envisaged by the treatment protocols (Group I). The other 20 children (Group II) received only standard treatment for the underlying disease. In patients of Group I, the average duration of treatment was 5.2 days. Patients experienced improvement after about 2 days of treatment. Patients in Group II had generally worse rates than children in Group I: the average duration of treatment was 7.3 days, which is 29% longer than in children of group I. The recovery was 15% slower than in Group I children. In addition, the frequency of recurrence, within 3 months of observations, was significantly higher in Group II children (47%) compared to Group I children (19%).

Thus, the complex treatment with the application of anthelmintic drugs in the presence of concomitant parasitic contamination of the organism, confirmed by the ELISA method, has allowed to reduce the duration of the disease and to minimize the presence of relapses in this category of children.

Raylyanu S.I.

**HERNIA TISSUES MORPHOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC INGUINAL
HERNIAS**

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

During last years the incidence of inguinal hernias grew significantly. The complications development in these patients after inguinal hernioplasty reached 6-18%. It can be explained by the