



sutured tissues under conditions of insufficient blood circulation. Moreover, excessive activation of tissue fibrinolysis due to fibrin matrix lysis can lead to disorders of fixation of fibroblasts in the tissues of the anastomotic area and its insufficient healing.

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SURGICAL TREATMENT OF HASHIMOTO'S THYROIDITIS

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Long-term observations of TH patients became the motivation for this study. The analysis of the clinical course with local and extrathyroidal symptoms and the ineffectiveness of drug treatment suggested the idea of surgical treatment of this disease in order to eliminate the active autoimmune process in the body – autoimmune thyroiditis.

The aim of the study was to study the effect of thyroidectomy on the quality of life of patients with TH with extrathyroidal manifestations.

We examined 37 with TH patients underwent surgical treatment. The long-term results of treatment with an assessment of the quality of life were in patients 2 years after surgery. The treatment results were compared with the results of the patients who underwent drug treatment of hypothyroidism with thyroxine preparations with control of the TSH level within euthyroidism.

Studies have shown that thyroidectomy in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis with local and extrathyroidal symptoms against the background of drug euthyroidism can improve the quality of life in general and for each of the studied parameters in particular. The level of antibodies to thyroperoxidase after surgical treatment is reduced to almost physiologically significant indicators.

Finding out the reason for improving the quality of life and the role of reducing serum levels of antibodies to thyroid peroxidase is one of the directions for revealing the pathogenetic mechanisms of extrathyroidal complications of Hashimoto's thyroiditis.

So, the drug treatment of hypothyroidism based on Hashimoto's thyroiditis with local and extrathyroidal symptoms does not improve the quality of life of patients.

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FEATURES OF THE ENDOGENOUS UVEITIS PASSING AND ANALYSIS OF THEIR COMPLICATIONS ACCORDING TO THE MATERIALS OF THE EYE DEPARTMENT OF THE REGIONAL CLINICAL HOSPITAL

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Diseases of the vascular membrane of the eye is one of the actual problems of practical ophthalmology. According to research database, uveitis takes 33% of eyeball diseases. Common diseases (tuberculosis, toxoplasmosis, syphilis, rheumatism, viral infections, chlamydia) are often the cause of the vascular tract disease. Severe consequences of endogenous uveitis lead to blindness in every tenth patient. The reason for this is the difficulty of etiological diagnosis and insufficient effectiveness of treatment.

The aim of our study was to determine the incidence of endogenous uveitis in Chernivtsi region, risk factors for endogenous evasions, the spread of the disease in the region, and to assess the course of the disease and localization of inflammatory process, the effectiveness of conservative and surgical treatment of endogenous uveitis.

We analyzed 138 medical records of inpatients who were hospitalized and examined in 2019 for endogenous uveitis. Exogenous uveitis was observed in 39 patients (among them: -25 patients were treated as a result of injuries, 14 patients as a result of surgical interventions). Endogenous uveitis was detected in 99 patients. Prevalence among the population was: rural residents - 50%, urban residents - 50%. The prevalence in Chernivtsi region was as follows: Chernivtsi - 39, Vyzhnytskyi district - 9, Novoselytskyi district - 8, Hlybotskyi district - 6, Sokyryanskyi district - 2, Khotyn district - 14, Kelmenetskyi district - 3, Kitsman district - 6, Storozhynets district - 7, Zastavniivskyi district - 3, Hertsaviv district - 1, Putilskyi district - 1.