

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**104-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
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Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,
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although connected with the promoter regions of CTLA-4 ($F=18.18$, $p<0.001$) and APO-1 / Fas ($F=10.62$, $p=0.001$) genes, but does not affect significantly the p53 protein expression). This may cause possible extension of the cell survival time and insufficient removal potentially oncogenic cells from the common cells pool, and supposedly can contribute to carcinogenesis.

Conclusions. The practical significance of the results obtained consists in the possibility to determine an individual approach to the treatment of nodular endemic goiter patients against the background of autoimmune thyroiditis.

Shurma A.I.

A NEW ASSESSING METHOD OF VITALITY OF INTESTINES

Department of Surgery № 1

Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. One of the reasons for the failure of sutures is their application to the walls of organs with impaired viability. The determination of viability is based mainly on visual assessment. The search for objective methods of evaluating viability is relevant.

The aim of the study. To assess the effectiveness of a new way of assessing viability.

Materials and methods. 10 white non-linear rats. Violations of the gastrointestinal tract were modeled by ligation of loops of the small (SmlI) and large (LrgI) intestines. After 6 hours, a laparotomy was performed, the width of the scattering zone (WSZ) of laser beams with wavelengths of $\lambda = 0.63$ and $0.5 \mu\text{m}$ was measured by the intestinal wall. The data were compared with the results of histological studies.

Results. In the control, the WSZ of different sections of the intestines did not differ significantly. The ratio of WSZ indicators of rays with $\lambda=0.63$ to $\lambda=0.5$ was 1.01 ± 0.08 for SmlI, 1.05 ± 0.07 for LrgI. After 6 hours, signs of necrosis were found in the pinched areas of the intestines, functional changes in the adducts, and no changes in the abductors. The ratio of the indicators of WSZ on SmlI was, respectively, 0.64 ± 0.03 , 0.79 ± 0.05 , 0.94 ± 0.06 , on LrgI, respectively, 0.62 ± 0.02 , 0.82 ± 0.03 , 0.97 ± 0.06 . The parameters of the ratio were statistically significantly different between the indicators of the control, adductor and pinched areas. There were no such differences between the indicators of the control and reference sites. At the same time, the indicators within the abductor areas were statistically significantly different from those within the abductor and pinched areas. Therefore, the use of this indicator can become the basis of an objective method to determine the viability of the intestines.

Conclusions. The proposed method can be used as a reliable and objective auxiliary factor to assess the viability of intestines.

Sykyrytska T.B.

TREATMENT OF AMETROPIAS IN CHILDREN OF EARLY AGE BY MEANS OF CONTACT LENSES

B.L. Radzikhovskiy Department of Ophthalmology

Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. With the view to prevention of low vision and blindness there is the use of pediatric contact lenses for the correction of ametropia in small children. Until recently, there were no such lenses in Ukraine, and commonly used lenses are not suitable for children's eyes due to the inconsistency of the parameters. That is why, invalids since childhood make up 25% in the general structure of primary disabilities in vision in Ukraine.

The aim. The purpose of our study was to determine the safety of using lenses for the prevention of low vision and blindness and to implement soft contact lenses that would be suitable for young children.

Material and methods. 52 children aged 6 months to 4 years with the following diagnoses: congenital myopia, myopia of high extend, anisometropia, aphakia after congenital cataract extraction took part in the study. After carrying out the main research methods: keratorefractometry, skiascopy, observational ophthalmoscopy, ophthalmometry, determination of APA, contact lenses

were selected for all patients, parents were trained on the use of contact lenses. Lens parameters were determined according to commonly used selection rules. Preference was given to lenses with a high water content - 51%, Dk - 25 units, replacement frequency - 1 month, wearing mode - daytime.

Results. Despite the difficulties of choosing contact lenses and caring for a child in lenses, contact lenses have a significant advantage compared to glasses: full correction of ametropia, the ability to correct anisometropia, a full "physiological" field of vision, no aberrations, no prismatic effect on the periphery of the retina. During the 2-year observation of the children, it was found: an increase in visual acuity by 93%, a decrease in the angle of strabismus by 80%, a decrease in the amplitude of nystagmus 4 children out of 6, 70% received simultaneous or binocular vision. The improvement of visual acuity in children from 2 years old was evaluated according to the tables of Orlova, Golovin-Sivtsev, in younger children - with the help of special optotypes, in younger patients orientation in space was also evaluated, the behavior of children was observed without correction and with correction. In six cases, parents refused to use contact correction due to a number of subjective reasons: lack of skills in using lenses, unwillingness to undergo treatment, etc. None of the patients had complications from the anterior surface of the eye.

Conclusions. The use of contact lenses in young children for the prevention of low vision and blindness is possible and necessary starting from the first months of life, as it provides an opportunity to obtain high visual acuity, correct various types of ametropia and anisometropia, allows to develop higher visual acuity compared to other types of correction and treatment. The above actualizes the search for modern methods of treatment and prevention of low vision and blindness in young children. When implementing various corrective programs, one should not forget that a sustainable therapeutic effect is achieved only with systematic and comprehensive treatment. Violations or loss of vision negatively affect the functions of internal organs, have a negative impact on the level of physical and mental working efficiency of a person. We can state that the vast majority of children of the older age, who were betimes prescribed contact correction, showed higher visual functions, there was no limitation in the choice of profession and disability.

Tarabanchuk V.V.

LUMINESCENCE CHANGES OF VENOUS BLOOD PLASMA IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE PANCREATITIS

Department of Surgery № 1

Bukovinian State Medical University

Introduction. One of such fundamental mechanisms is the neutralizing effect of the secretory pancreatic trypsin inhibitor (the serine protease inhibitor of Kazal's type I - SPINK1). This particular peptide is composed of 56 amino acids and plays the role of irreversible links between the trypsin serine and the lysine of its active center. SPINK1 is able to neutralize up to 20% of the total amount of trypsin, which is formed in the acinar cell.

The aim of the work are informative diagnostics of different forms an acute pancreatitis and its complications is one of the most difficult problems in emergency abdominal surgery. Diagnostic probability of standard laboratory and instrumental methods does not exceed 80%, which in some cases leads to diagnostic pitfall. This makes actual problem search for new, informative diagnostic parameters.

Material and methods. The study involved 25 healthy donors (the first group) and 61 patients, among which 15 were with acute destructive cholecystitis (the second group), 13 – with perforating gastroduodenal ulcers (the third group), 33 – with acute destructive pancreatitis (the fourth group). In order to assess the informativeness of photoluminescent diagnostics determination, a luminescence spectra of venous blood plasma were carried. Irradiation a monochromatic laser beam of blood plasma was performed. Laser radiation source was an argon laser LGN-503, which emits at a wavelength of 458 nm with a power of 200 mW. Statistical deviation in intensity measurements on a given apparatus was 2-3%. For decoding the luminescence spectrum of human blood plasma as the reference radiation source, a temperature lamp TRSH 2850-3000 was used.