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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

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підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу Вищого державного навчального закладу України «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ» 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 року

(присвячена 75 - річчю БДМУ)

УДК 001:378.12(477.85) ББК 72:74.58 М 34

Матеріали 100 — ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорськовикладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) — Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2019. — 544 с. іл.

ББК 72:74.58

У збірнику представлені матеріали 100 -ї підсумкової наукової конференції професорсько-викладацького персоналу вищого державного навчального закладу України «Буковинський державний медичний університет», присвяченої 75-річчю БДМУ (м.Чернівці, 11, 13, 18 лютого 2019 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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Tkachuk N.P. EXPRESSION OF IODINE DEFICIENCY IN PATIENTS WITH NODURAR EUTHYROID GOITER AND POSTOPERATIVE GOITER RELAPSE

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Pathological effects of iodine deficiency on thyroid are due to the fact that the deficiency of this trace element in the human body leads to a decrease in the synthesis of thyroid hormones, an increase in the level of thyroid stimulating hormone and the activation of processes that lead to excessive synthesis and release of the transformant growth factor β with subsequent uncontrolled proliferation of thyroid cells. A reliable marker for assessing the individual iodine status is the determination of serum thyroglobulin levels. Normally, thyroglobulin is not secreted in blood, and its synthesis, transport and splitting regulates thyroid-stimulating hormone. Thus, the level of thyroglobulin in the blood is the most sensitive and specific marker, which allows to detect the disruption of hormone synthesis even in the phase of compensation, that is, when the level of thyroid hormones is within the reference limits. The physiological level of thyroglobulin if the person is healthy is <10 ng / ml. However, in the presence of iodine deficiency and goiter development, its concentration is sharply increasing. For this reason, thyroglobulin is one of the markers of goiter endemic, recommended by the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund.

The aim of the study was to determine the severity of iodine deficiency for patients with nodular and postoperative recurrent goiter.

Clinical research amounted 60 women with nodular euthyroid goiter (group I), 60 women with postoperative recurrent goiter (II group), and 30 healthy women (group III). In order to achieve homogeneity, the groups did not differ in middle age. The level of thyroglobulin in the blood was investigated by electrochemiluminescence method ECLIA (electrochemiluminescence immunoassay analysis), analyzer and test system Cobas 6000, Roche Diagnostics (Switzerland). The statistical computation of the research results was carried out using Microsoft® Office Excel spreadsheets.

By the level of thyroglobulin, the degree of deficiency is considered to be:> 40 ng / ml - severe, 20-39 ng / ml - moderal, <20 ng / ml - mild. In the study of this indicator in the surveyed, it was found that its average content in blood serum for patients of I blood group was 57.07 ± 1.02 ng / ml; Group II before the initial operation (hemithyroidectomy or subtotal resection of the thyroid) it was 61.96 ± 0.94 g / ml, before repeated surgery it was 41.19 ± 0.95 ng / ml, for the III group it was 14.4 ± 0.26 ng / ml; p< 0.05.

Thus, people of the first and second groups, were presented with a severe degree of iodine deficiency, which was even more pronounced in patients with recurrent goiter prior to the first surgery; people of the third group had a slight iodine deficiency without changes in the thyroid status and structure of the gland during ultrasound examination. It is impossible to exclude that the expressed iodine deficiency became one of the reasons for the relapse for patients of the second group. Determination of the level of thyroglobulin for patients with nodular goiter makes it possible to determine the degree of iodine deficiency in a particular patient, and to conduct adequate iodine prophylaxis in the complex of measures to prevent relapse of the disease.

Sheremet M.I. PROGNOSTIC MARKERS OF NODULAR ENDEMIC GOITER WITH AUTOIMMUNE THYROIDITIS

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In modern medical literature there are many publications dealing with a study of nodular endemic goiter combined with autoimmune thyroiditis (NGAIT) morphology. However, some