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**INFLUENCE OF LEADING RISK FACTORS ON THE ONSET AND  
DEVELOPMENT OF GASTRIC AND DUODENAL ULCER**

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The study of risk factors is necessary to optimize the primary prevention of gastric disease and duodenal ulcer and timely detection of primary forms of disease. The risk factors for the development of the spontaneous process and their interaction for predicting the development of peptic ulcer have not been studied sufficiently.

To identify the effect of risk factors on the onset and progress of peptic and duodenal ulcer among patients aged 20 - 45 years.

Therefore, the aim of our study: identify the regularities of the incidence of gastric and duodenal ulcer depending on lifestyle, age, gender and other factors, to identify groups with an increased risk of gastric and duodenal ulcer.

During the study, which lasted three years, 116 patients who presented with exacerbation of peptic ulcer to clinic №2 in Chernivtsi and subsequently treated in hospitals were observed. The frequency difference analysis was performed using  $\chi^2$ , as well as by checking the zero statistical hypothesis. The difference was considered to be statistically significant when  $P < 0.05$ . Depending on the localization of the ulcer, all the patients were divided into 3 groups. The first observation group included 66 patients with gastric ulcer (56.9%), group II - 30 patients (25.8%) with duodenal ulcer, group III - 20 patients (17.2%) with combined lesion of the stomach and duodenum. The study was conducted for 3 years. Gastric ulcer is more common in women aged 35-45 years (56%). Duodenal ulcer is more common in men (84.2%). A combination of gastric and duodenal ulcer is more common in men, when the duodenum is the first to be damaged and then the stomach lesion is added. When gastric and duodenal ulcers are combined, prevalence of smoking (80%), regular use (54%) and excessive use of alcohol (32%) are noted. Especially in patients with aggravated family history. Permanent smoking, regular alcohol use and aggravated family history combined affect the course of peptic ulcer most negatively ( $P < 0.05$ ).

Thus, according to the results of the study the combination of gastric and duodenal ulcer is more common in patients who smoke, consume alcohol on a regular basis and have an aggravated family history.

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**THE BEGINNING OF EUROPEAN MEDICAL SCIENCE IN SALERNO**

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During the Middle Ages, the three main means of preserving the Catholic faith were the priesthood, the empire and the university. However, numerous cases of mutual struggle between the university community and representatives of the papal throne, reformers are known. However, it can not be denied that Sorbonne, Cambridge, Heidelberg, Salerno, Padua, Paris have become the most valuable contribution of the Middle Ages to the development of science.

The epoch of the Middle Ages became the period of the birth of medicine as a science, the first academic centers, where anatomy, physiology, iatrochemistry and biology were formed. The study of the structure of medieval medical facilities, which became the school in Salerno, is relevant, since it allows you to analyze the historical origins of modern medical science. The purpose of this article is to study the specifics of the activities of the academic center in Salerno. The main task is finding out the stages of the evolution of the school and its transformation into a university, an analysis of the content of the training system of the first professional doctors in Europe. Principal sources used the work of Hugo Glaser, Andrew Cunningham, Charles Donald O'Malley, Dm. Balalykin.

The medical school in Salerno, a harbor town in the Tyrrhenian Sea, near Naples on the southern coast of Italy, became the first medical educational institution in Europe to train physicians with the relevant document and the right to practice medicine. The legend is that the school was founded by a Jew Hein, a Greek Pontius, an Arabian Adela and a Roman Salern. There is also a version that the school arose at the monastery in Monte Cassino 129 km from Salerno.

The institution arose as a result of an increase in interest in medicine in Southern Italy, which was substantiated by Greek and Arab influence. The school was secular and worked in the best traditions of antiquity.

In 1213, the Salerno School was transformed into a university, and later, due to the foundation of the university in Naples in 1224 and the medical faculty in its structure, the institution lost its role at all. The University existed until 1811. As a modern educational institution, it was restored in 1944 in the city of Fischion, which now houses about 50,000 students.

The children of the nobles, prelates and archdeacons could afford to enter the Salerno School. There were no age restrictions, both women and men could study there. Among the graduates and teachers of the school were "nobilis matrona" Trotula de Ruggiero, who for the first time described women's diseases in the work "De passionibus mulierum", Rebecca Guarna, the author of the book "De arte bella", a Roman physician Abell, who taught the course of general medicine and wrote a treatise "De natura seminis humani", an Archbishop Alfanus, a doctor Constantine of Africa (Carthage), a recognized expert in medicine, who translated the works by Abu Bakr Muhammad al-Razi, Ibn Sulayman, Ibn al-Jazzar, Hippocrates and Galen into Latin. Famous Arab physicians were invited to Salerno. The school became a real center of science.