

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького персоналу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

Загальна редакція: професор Геруш І.В., професорка Грицюк М.І., професор Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти:

професор Братенко М.К.

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професор Юзько О.М.

професорка Годованець О.І.

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Khukhlina O.S.

**USE OF ANTRAL FOR CORRECTION OF
CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF CHRONIC PANCREATITIS**

*Department of Internal Medicine, Clinical Pharmacology and Occupational Diseases
Bukovinian State Medical University*

Introduction. The relevance of the management of patients with chronic pancreatitis (CP) has developed significantly in recent years and continues to raise due to many reasons. The summation and potentiation of the adverse effects of risk factors and the effect of etiological factors of CP contribute to the increase in the incidence of CP and its progressive course with a violation of exocrine insufficiency of the pancreas, the development of maldigestion, malabsorption, and trophic insufficiency in patients with disorders of all types of metabolism. Conducted studies of the pathogenesis of CP prove the important role of systemic inflammation, factors of proteinase-inhibitory system with increasing damaging effects of systemic proteolysis, disturbance of oxidant-antioxidant homeostasis, changes in lipid and protein spectroscopic processes, that collectively contribute to inhibition of reparative processes and the activation of pancreatic fibrosis processes.

The aim of the study. To determine the effectiveness of Antral using in the treatment of CP in the exacerbation phase on the basis of a comprehensive assessment of clinical course of CP and structural and functional disorders of the pancreas.

Material and methods. 52 patients with CP of mixed etiology were examined in the phase of exacerbation of moderate severity. The first group (group 1, control) - 24 people, received basic treatment within 30 days. Main (group 2) - 28 people, besides basic therapy received Antral (Pharmak OAO, Kyiv) 1 tablet (200 mg) 3 times a day during 30 days. The comparison group consisted of 30 healthy individuals of the same age and gender.

Results. After 4 weeks from the start of therapy, the astheno-vegetative syndrome was significantly less intensified in only 2 people (7.1%) of the 2 groups, whereas in the 1 group it remained in 17 patients. At the same time in all patients of group 2 (100.0%) the pain and feeling of heaviness in the epigastric region, pain in the left and right subcostal area were disappeared, and almost did not trouble nausea. A positive manifestation of the effectiveness of treatment was the restoration of physical performance in 100.0% of patients in 2 group. Ultrasonographic indicators of the size of the pancreas also changed unevenly: in patients of group 2, in 100.0% of patients, the swelling of the pancreas was removed both in the area of the head, and in the area of the body and tail of the pancreas, while in patients of group 1, the swelling remained and an increase in the head of the pancreas in 8 people (33.3%), and in 15 people (62.5%) the swelling of the body and tail of the pancreas remained ($p < 0.05$). According to the intensity of reduction of inflammatory swelling of the tail of the pancreas in comparison groups, the result of treatment in patients of group 2 exceeded the rate of patients in group 1 by 2.7 times ($p < 0.05$). During the analysis of the indicators, which characterize the phase of exacerbation of CP, it is necessary to note the higher effectiveness of the treatment program in patients of 2 group. Thus, dynamic indicators of α -amylase activity in the blood on the background of pre-treatment hyperfermentemia in the phase of exacerbation of CP after 30 days of treatment significantly decreased in both groups of observation, but in patients of the 2 groups the syndrome of enzyme rejection in the blood was eliminated in 100% of patients; whereas in group 1 - only in 58.3%. The dynamic of indicators of the inflammation syndrome in patients with CP (by blood content of C-reactive protein) indicates its complete elimination in 96.4% of patients in group 2 against 29.2% of patients in group 1. Analysis of the dynamic indicators of elastase-1 content in the faeces of patients with CP on 30th day of treatment indicates a significant increase this indicator in only group 2 of observations.

Conclusions. Complex therapy of patients with chronic pancreatitis with the use of Antral on the background of complex therapy has led to faster, comparatively with only traditional therapy, achievement of clinical remission of chronic pancreatitis, elimination of inflammatory edema of the pancreas, hyperfermentemia and inflammation, restoration of the external secretion of the pancreas.