



НАУКОВО-ПРАКТИЧНА КОНФЕРЕНЦІЯ
З МІЖНАРОДНОЮ УЧАСТЮ,
присвячена 155-річчю з дня народження
В. В. ПІДВИСОЦЬКОГО



СУЧАСНІ ТЕОРЕТИЧНІ ТА ПРАКТИЧНІ АСПЕКТИ КЛІНІЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

(для молодих вчених та студентів)

19–20 квітня 2012 року

Тези доповідей



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10 років, а у дівчаток — на 30,0 % з максимальним підвищенням у 10 років.

Таким чином, процес формування «мінерального профілю» у дітей упродовж 9–17 років має нерівномірний характер із періодами зниження або підвищення системоутворюючих МЕ, що має залежність як від потреби дитини в есенційних елементах, так і від чутливості зростаючого організму до негативних чинників навколишнього середовища, що, безумовно, потрібно враховувати в системі моніторингу здоров'я дитячого населення та профілактиці розвитку екозалежних захворювань.

THE WAYS OF INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF BASIC THERAPY OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN'S BRONCHIAL ASTHMA

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The aim of our work was to increase the effectiveness of the basic therapy with the use of Nucleinat in its complex for the treatment of school-age children's bronchial asthma (BA).

Material and methods. 98 school-age children with BA in the period of remission were subjected to complex examination by double blind, randomized, placebo controlled method. The I group consisted of 47 patients who were administered Nucleinat in the dose of 0.25 g/day for 21 days in addition to basic therapy. The II group consisted of 51 patients which were administered placebo. The groups didn't vary significantly in main parameters. It was estimated by the findings of an inducing dose of histamine, which resulted in a 20% reduction of FEV1 (PC20H). Besides, relative risk (RR), absolute risk (AR), odds ratio (OR) were calculated and their confidence intervals (95% CI) were determined. The effectiveness of the treatment was evaluated taking into account the decrease of the AR (DAR), RR (DRR), as well as the minimum number of patients (MNP) which should be treated to get one positive result.

Results. Prior to the complex treatment PC20H in I group was (1.3±0.2) mg/ml and following the therapy it was (2.8±0.5) mg/ml (P<0.05). In the II group these indices were (1.7±0.3) mg/ml and (2.2±0.4) mg/ml (P>0.05) accordingly. Following the therapy in children who received Nucleinat in complex basic therapy, signs of bronchial hypersensitivity decreased by 70.2% of patients and in those taking placebo, only by 41.8% of cases (Rj<0.05). Under the influence of Nucleinat in the basic therapy lowering of AR of distinct hypersensitive airways was revealed and we could see DAR — 25.8%, DRR — 54.8% (95% CI 44.5–64.8) and MNP was equal to 1.8 (95% CI 0.1–7.1).

Conclusions. In our view, these results showed that the introduction of Nucleinat to a complex basic therapy of asthma improves disease control as compared to conventional therapy.

SPECTRUM OF SENSITIZATION IN CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE WITH RESPIRATORY ALLERGIC PATHOLOGY

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The aim of the study was to evaluate components of atopic sensitization to the most common allergens in children with perennial allergic rhinitis (AR) and concomitant bronchial asthma (BA) and without it.

Material and methods. Hypersensitivity to 18 mite, epidermal, fungal allergens and insect cockroach allergen which mostly determine the yearly clinical manifestations, and pollen (grass, trees) allergens significant for seasonal allergic manifestations, was studied according to the skin prick tests (Stallergenes, Stallerpoint) and specific serum IgE (radioallergosorbent test ImmunoCAP Specific IgE 0–100 with minimal definition 0.1 kU/l) in 35 school-age children with perennial AR, 18 of whom were sick with BA.

Results. The presence of sensitization to only one group of allergens was revealed in 35% of patients, to epidermal allergens of cat and dog — in the 5% and to house dust mites — in 30%. The other children had sensitization to at least one of house dust mites and one other group of studied allergens. Polysensitization was found in 35% of children to at least one more group of allergens, in 15% — more than two and in 5% — to all the studied four groups of allergens. In children with hypersensitivity to two or more groups of allergens significantly higher content of IgE to *D. farinae* — (74.1±33.1) to (37.7±40.5) kU/l, (p<0.04) correspondingly, and higher bronchial lability after inhalation of salbutamol (46.6±9.5) to (10.3±7.6) %, p<0.002, correspondingly were revealed.

Conclusions. Thus, in children with allergic respiratory disorders among the aeroallergens the sensitization to house dust mites *D. pteronyssinus* and/or *D. farinae* was the most important causative factor, less — to epidermal allergens of pets, and low — to mold fungi. In case of concomitant BA in children with AR more significant sensitization to allergen of timothy grass was found.

ОСОБЛИВОСТІ СИСТЕМИ АНТИОКСИДАНТНОГО ЗАХИСТУ ОРГАНІЗМУ У ДОНОШЕНИХ НОВОНАРОДЖЕНИХ ІЗ МАЛОЮ МАСОЮ ТІЛА

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При незаперечності наукових досягнень останніх років залишається низка проблем дитячого віку, які є наслідком несприятливих факторів внутрішньоутробного розвитку. Тяжкі синдроми дезадаптації в ранньому неонатальному періоді у подальшому негативно впливають на психофізичний розвиток і стан здоров'я дітей.