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

# М А Т Е Р І А Л И

**106-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції**
**з міжнародною участю**
**професорсько-викладацького колективу**
**БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ**
**03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку, які проводитимуться у 2025 році №1005249

**Чернівці – 2025**

УДК 61(063)
М 34

Матеріали підсумкової 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2025. – 450 с. іл.

У збірнику представлені матеріали 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) зі стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.



ISBN 978-617-519-135-4

whereas in patients with NASH it was 4,6 fold higher ($p<0,05$) with the presence of a probable difference between the groups ($p<0,05$). The analysis of the NASH-test indicates that metabolic syndrome with the development of probable (possible) non-alcoholic steatohepatitis (increase in the rate of 2,6 times, $p<0,05$) in patients with non-alcoholic steatosis with chronic kidney disease.

**Conclusions.** The comorbidity of non-alcoholic steatohepatitis with chronic kidney disease was characterized by a higher degree of liver steatosis (hepatorenal index 1,3 times higher than the group of patients with NASH, $p<0,05$), and the higher diagnostic threshold of values of the hepatotoxic index, which in strong interdependence correlates with the degree of steatosis of the liver, determined by Steato-test ($r=0,87$; $p<0,001$).

**Biriuk I. G.**

## AGE DYNAMICS OF OSCILLATION OF THE HAND BONES IN CHILDREN FROM ONE TO FIVE YEARS OLD

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**Introduction.** Passport age is known to be less accurate than the age of bones. Precise information about the terms and sequence of appearance of the primary and secondary oscillation centers in the bones of human skeleton are of great, applied importance in estimation of morphogenesis features, age and involution changes in the tissues of the skeletal system. Retardation or acceleration are the most often abnormal forms of oscillation. These defects are caused by the action of exo- and endogenic factors affecting child development (feeding, living conditions, experienced diseases, etc.). Today, X-ray diagnostics is one of the main methods to study normal and pathologic osteology. X-ray osteology is a branch of medicine. The hand skeleton is one of the most convenient part of the skeletal system for examination, since it presents the largest number of parameters.

**The aim of the study.** To find out the terms, sequence and symmetry of occurrence of oscillation centers in the bones of the right and left hands in children of 1-5 years old.

**Materials and methods.** The terms of oscillation of the hand bones as a parameter of "bone age" morphological differentiation were determined on 36 radiograms of the hand skeletons in children from1 to 5 years of age.

**Results.** Radiograms of the right and left hands of one-year-old children accurately detects shadows of all the carpal bones, phalanges of fingers and distal ends of ulna and radius diaphysis. Oscillation points in the capitate and hamate bones appear in infants from 2 to 6 months of age. During the second year of life oscillation points appear in the distal epiphysis of the radial bone, and the capitate and hamate bones become larger.

During the 3$^{rd}$ year of life, an oscillation point appears in the triquetral bone, in the epiphyses of the carpal bones and phalanges of fingers. At this age, children present enlargement of the capitate and hamate bones, as well as the distal epiphysis of the radial bone. As a rule, at the end of the 4$^{th}$ year of life the oscillation point appears in the semilunar bone. In some cases (4) we observed the oscillation point in the semilunar bone at the end of the 3$^{rd}$ year and at the beginning of the 5$^{th}$ year of life. During the 5$^{th}$ year of life, mainly at the end of the 5$^{th}$ year, oscillation points appear in the scaphoid and trapezoid bones, and the trapezium bone (greater multangular bone). Meanwhile, it should be noted that as a rule the radiograms of five-year-old children detected slightly marked oscillation points in two but not in all the three above wrist bones. In single cases, we observed minor deviations (1-3 months) in the periods of appearance of oscillation points of the above bones in the right and lefts hands with normal morphogenesis.

**Conclusions.** The given sequence of the appearance of oscillation points in the hand bones in 1-5 years old children presents a picture of the age-related dynamics of the skeleton ossification in the hand during their normal development. Insignificant asymmetry in the oscillation of bones of the right and left hands is found. It is non-simultaneous appearance (1-3 months in difference) and development of oscillation points of the carpal bones of the right and left hands in children from 1 to 5 years of age. In our opinion, it is a variant of normal development of the hand skeleton.