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
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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.

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Conclusions. According to clinical and laboratory signs, the 2G/2G variant of the MMP-1 gene should be considered unfavorable for wound healing processes. Patients who are carriers of the 2G/2G variant of the MMP-1 gene need personalized treatment tactics aimed at correcting the impaired mechanisms and processes of wound healing.

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LAPAROSCOPY AS A DYNAMIC DEVELOPING DIRECTION FOR THE PERITONITIS TREATMENT

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Introduction. One of the reasons for the high mortality rate (18-68%) in widespread peritonitis is untimely treatment of the patient, late diagnosis and factors affecting the progression of the inflammatory process in the peritoneal cavity.

The difficulty of diagnosis is complicated by both objective reasons such as the use of analgesic and antibacterial drugs, multi-purpose therapy, and subjective reasons like the presence of negativism in the patient's attitude to the operation. Operative intervention in peritonitis is aimed at solving at least four tasks, namely elimination of peritonitis cause; the peritoneal cavity effective rehabilitation; creation of conditions for monitoring the course of the inflammatory process; exudate evacuation.

With the development of modern surgery, there is a need to identify the highest priority method for treatment of acute peritonitis various forms. The introduction of laparoscopic technologies is considered the most promising direction in the diagnosis and peritonitis treatment.

The aim of the study. To evaluate the possibilities and effectiveness of laparoscopic technologies in the treatment of patients with various acute peritonitis forms.

Material and methods. The clinical material consisted of 104 patients with various acute peritonitis forms, in the complex treatment of which laparoscopic methods were used. The age of the patients varied from 19 to 76 years, among them there were 42 men and 62 women.

Results. Analyzing the research conducted by various surgical schools, we found out that with widespread forms of peritonitis, it is almost impossible to carry out one-time sanitation to obtain abacterity. In this regard, there is a need for repeated operations to ensure active sanitation and drainage of the peritoneal cavity. For this purpose, programmed laparotomy does not lose its relevance, however, there are already many developed laparoscopic techniques that allow avoiding the use of laparotomy approaches.

One of these methods is the use of special devices that allow laparoscopic instruments to be inserted into the peritoneal cavity through the left ports, which served as places for drains during the period between rehabilitations. This made it possible to carry out repeated renovations without the risk of damaging the structures when the tools were installed.

Conclusions. Thus, under certain conditions, laparoscopic technologies make it possible to reliably eliminate peritonitis cause, to carry out the peritoneal cavity effective rehabilitation and its drainage, however, in case of doubts about their adequacy, it is necessary to use laparotomic techniques, including programmed laparotomy. For this reason, the use of programmed laparoscopy in the treatment of peritonitis reduces the patient's stay in the hospital and the days spent in bed, avoids a large number of postoperative complications and improves patients' life quality.

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ASSESSMENT OF INFLAMMATION IN DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

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Introduction. An inflammation is intensively involved in the development of diabetic retinopathy (DR) and its complications. The inflammatory process induces a complex cascade of biological, molecular and cellular signals that alter the physiological responses of the affected eye tissues. Some of inflammatory stimulus (oxygen radicals, diabetes, and infections) may disrupt the