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

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.

Moroz P.V.

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

natural balance of the eye tissues, thus producing an “inflamed” phenotype. As a result of these processes, there is increase of inflammatory cytokines expression which contribute to the onset of different eye diseases. To date, the molecular mechanisms that determine the development of ocular pathologies are not fully clarified and there is no therapy capable of preventing eye damage for people with diabetes. Understanding the cellular and molecular mechanisms that lead to eye damage could be useful for the management of diabetic retinopathy.

The aim of the study. To evaluate the influence of biomarkers of inflammation on diabetic retinopathy.

Material and methods. Market available biomarkers of inflammation on diabetic retinopathy management were used.

Results. The evaluation of pathophysiological mechanisms in diabetic retinopathy found that early stages are characterized by histopathological changes which include loss of pericytes, basement membrane thickening, haemodynamic alterations leading to reduced vascular integrity. The later stages of diabetic retinopathy are characterized by complications, which include visual impairment, primarily due to macular edema and proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Also, the severity of retinopathy was associated with poorer metabolic control, demonstrated by elevated HbA1c. Diabetic complications accompany the accumulation of advanced glycation end products in diabetic tissues. Increased accumulation of these products has been reported in epiretinal membranes by the use of immunohistochemical technique. Binding of advanced glycation end products to high-affinity receptor in pericytes exerts selective toxicity resulting in their death. Vascular endothelial growth factor exerts important role in intraocular neovascularization due to ischemic retinopathy.

Conclusions. Early stages of diabetic retinopathy are characterized by histopathological changes which include loss of pericytes, basement membrane thickening, haemodynamic alterations leading to reduced vascular integrity. The later stages of diabetic retinopathy are characterized by complications, which include visual impairment, primarily due to macular edema and proliferative diabetic retinopathy. Binding of advanced glycation end products to high-affinity receptor in pericytes exerts selective toxicity resulting in their death.

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LIPID METABOLISM IN ACUTE AND CHRONIC RHINOSINUSITIS IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

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Introduction. The problem of treating paranasal sinusitis, despite the achievements in their study and successes in the development of modern methods for treating this pathology, remains relevant today. A special group is made up of patients with diabetes mellitus, which contributes to the chronicity and recurrence of the process, increases the number of complications and is not only a medical but also a socio-economic problem. Patients with diabetes mellitus are more susceptible to infection, the source of which is the pathology of the ENT organs with its rapid development and subsequent complications.

The aim of the study. The literature does not cover the nature and degree of lipid metabolism disorders in maxillary sinusitis in patients with diabetes mellitus, its place and role in the pathogenesis of the disease, and approaches to its correction have not been formulated. Basically, studies are conducted in patients without endocrine disorders. Therefore, it is very important to study the features of the clinical course of sinusitis and the nature of lipid metabolism disorders in patients with diabetes mellitus.

Material and methods. The data of modern literature on lipid metabolism in acute and chronic rhinosinusitis in patients with diabetes mellitus are analyzed.

Results. Increased vascular-tissue permeability plays a huge role in ENT pathology, which is maintained due to impaired lipid peroxidation processes and is especially pronounced in patients with diabetes mellitus. Various disorders in the antioxidant defense system and in the lipid