

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



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**106-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького колективу
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multiprobiotic, an angioprotective drug containing diosmin and hesperidin, accelerates regression of the clinical manifestations of allergodermatoses, promotes to prolong the state of clinical remission, and prevents the development of relapses of allergodermatoses in such patients.

Fedoruk V.O.

INVESTIGATION OF THE POTENTIAL ENHANCEMENTS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF THE ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ECZEMA THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PATCH TESTING IN PATIENTS

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Introduction. Eczema is a common multifactorial dermatosis that develops on the background of multivalent sensitization to various chemical, biological, and other allergens. Genetic predisposition to allergies, impaired skin barrier function, changes in immune and neuroendocrine regulation, imbalance of prooxidant-antioxidant homeostasis, chronic infection, metabolic disorders, changes in skin microcirculation, etc. play a significant role in the onset and course of eczema. In recent years, eczema has tended to have a more severe clinical course with widespread skin lesions, frequent relapses, and torpidity to basic treatment, which reduces the ability to work, quality of life, and social activity of patients. All of this determines the medical and social significance of eczema and the relevance of optimizing its diagnostic program for clinical and laboratory examination of patients with eczema in order to identify all possible etiopathogenetic factors of dermatosis and develop more effective treatment and prevention measures for such patients.

The aim of the study. Study the possibilities of improving the diagnosis of etiological factors of eczema development and recurrence by conducting patch testing of patients

Materials and methods. In order to identify/clarify exogenous factors that provoke exacerbations of chronic eczema, 18 patients in remission of dermatosis underwent patch testing using standard cutaneous provocative application patch test systems. The European Basic Series S-1000 (Chemotechnique MB Diagnostics AB) was used, which includes a set of 30 most common haptens recommended by the European Environmental and Contact Dermatitis Research Group (EECDRG) for patch testing. The European Basic Series S-1000 (Chemotechnique MB Diagnostics AB) includes a set of 30 of the most common haptens recommended by the European Environmental and Contact Dermatitis Research Group (EECDRG) for patch test diagnosis. The majority of these haptens (quaternium-15, sainte mix III, paraben mix, budesonide, tixocortol-21-pivalate) are found in preservatives in cosmetics and topical medicines, while other haptens are found in personal care products (lanolin alcohol, beech balsam (balsam peru), sodium metabisulfite, formaldehyde), perfumes (fragrance mix: cinnamyl alcohol, cinnamal, hydroxycitronellal, amyl cinnamal, geraniol, eugenol, isoeugenol, oakmoss absolute), textile dyes (textile dye mix (disperse blue 35, disperse orange 1, disperse orange 3, disperse red 1, disperse red 17, disperse yellow 3, disperse blue 106, disperse blue 124), etc.

Results. It was found that among the haptens studied, the following haptens provoke a pronounced positive and weakly expressed reaction in most of the patients examined: C-017A (Cobalt (II) chloride hexahydrate), Mx-30 (Textile dye mix), and P-014 A (Potassium Dichromate), and haptens P-006 (p-PHENYLENEDIAMINE (PPD)) and N-002A (Nickel (II) sulfate hexahydrate) provoke reactions in patients much less frequently, but with a predominance of manifestations of a pronounced positive skin reaction. All of these haptens are common sensitizers that are often used in everyday life and are part of many items that patients come into contact with at work, in their professional activities, or in everyday life, which should be taken into account when developing preventive measures for such patients. It was also noted that the pathological reaction of the skin to patch testing is most often observed in patients with true eczema compared to patients with microbial forms of dermatosis, which should be taken into account in further research to improve the diagnostic program for patients with microbial forms of eczema.

Conclusion. Patch testing of patients with eczema in remission using a standard cutaneous application patch test system (European Basic Series S-1000) with a set of the most common haptens recommended by the European Environmental and Contact Dermatitis Research Group (EECDRG) is a promising diagnostic examination that expands the diagnostic program to identify possible etiological factors of eczema onset and recurrence.

Perepichka M.P.

**ASSESSMENT OF THE CLINICAL EFFECTIVENESS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE
TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ROSACEA USING HEPATOPROTECTIVE
AND COMBINED ANGIOPROTECTIVE DRUGS**

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Introduction. Improving the treatment of rosacea is a relevant issue of modern dermatology due to the prevalence of dermatosis (rosacea is registered in 3% - 5% of the population of Ukraine) and the localization of the disease on open areas of the skin of the face, which negatively affects the psycho-emotional state of patients, reduces their work capacity and social activity. Rosacea is found to be a multifactorial chronic dermatosis, in the pathogenesis of which disorders of neuroendocrine regulation, vegetative dysfunctions, diseases of the organs of the hepatobiliary system, changes in skin microcirculation, etc., play an important role. It should be taken into account during the examination and treatment of such patients.

The aim of the study. The aim of the work was to evaluate the clinical effectiveness of a comprehensive treatment of patients with rosacea using hepatoprotective and combined angioprotective drugs.

Material and methods. 65 patients with rosacea aged from 29 to 72 years old, including 46 women and 19 men, were under observation. According to the clinical manifestations on the skin, 29 patients were diagnosed with the erythematous-telangiectatic form of rosacea, and the other 36 patients with the papulo-pustular form. The functional state of the organs of the hepatobiliary system of patients was examined using laboratory and instrumental research methods. The effectiveness of the treatment of patients was evaluated by the duration of their treatment, the period of clinical remission and the number of relapses of rosacea during a year.

Results. As a result of the examination, the majority of patients with rosacea presented diseases of the organs of the hepatobiliary system (chronic cholecystitis, hepatitis of non-viral etiology, etc.). It was found in 46 (70.8%) out of the 65 examined patients. Diseases were manifested by changes in the ultrasound examination of the liver and gallbladder and changes in the indicators of biochemical analysis of the blood. Taking into account the clinical manifestations of rosacea on the skin (persistent erythema, numerous telangiectasias) and the detected changes in the organs of the hepatobiliary system, in order to increase the effectiveness of rosacea treatment, a combined angioprotective drug containing diosmin and hesperidin and a hepatoprotective drug containing silymarin were additionally prescribed to 33 patients (the main group). The remaining 32 patients (comparison group) received standard dermatosis therapy. According to clinical observations, patients with rosacea in the main group experienced a decrease in hyperemia and resolution of the infiltrative elements of rash earlier - on an average 9 - 13 days earlier than in patients from the comparison group. Moreover, the patients of the main group presented a tendency towards normalization of the content of transaminase, alkaline phosphatase, cholesterol, and lipid spectrum in the blood serum. Two months after the completion of treatment, among patients with rosacea in the main group, a state of clinical recovery or a significant improvement was found in 28 (84.8%) individuals, and only improvement - in 5 (15.2%) patients. In the comparison group in 20 (62.5%) and 12 (37.5%) individuals respectively, which according to Friedman's non-parametric variance analysis has a significant difference ($\chi^2 = 4.20$ for the critical value ($\chi^2 = 3.84$). At the same time, in the patients of the main group, the state of clinical remission of rosacea extended (on average by 5-6 months), and the number of relapses per year decreased (by 1.8 times) (in the comparison group— by 2-4 months and by 1.3 times respectively).