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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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 (χ^2 = 4.20 for the critical value (χ^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).

Conclusions. The inclusion of a hepatoprotective drug containing silymarin and a combined angioprotective drug containing diosmin and hesperidin in the comprehensive therapy of patients with rosacea contributes to the normalization of biochemical indicators of the functional state of the organs of the hepatobiliary system and reliably improves both the immediate and remote results of treatment of such patients.

Semianiv I.O.

PATHOMORPHOLOGICAL ALTERATIONS IN THE LUNGS OF PATIENTS WITH COEXISTING PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS AND DIABETES MELLITUS

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Introduction. Pathomorphological changes in the lungs in tuberculosis are diverse and have many features. They range from the formation of granulomas and necrotic processes to the development of caverns and fibrosis, which together form a complex of destructive changes in lung tissue. Pathomorphological changes in the lung tissue of patients with tuberculosis are important in the formation of the clinical picture, influencing its course and complicating the process of its treatment.

The aim of the study is to examine the pathomorphological changes in lung tissue in patients with pulmonary tuberculosis and diabetes mellitus.

Materials and methods. A prospective pathomorphological study was conducted of 60 cases of death of patients who died from various causes, in which pulmonary tuberculosis and type II diabetes appeared as the main disease in the final clinical and patho-anatomical diagnoses.

Primary medical accounting documentation was studied: medical cards of inpatients (f. № 003/o) and protocols of pathological examinations (f. № 103/o). The collection of autopsy material (comparison and main groups) was carried out on the basis of the Chernivtsi Regional Pathological Anatomical Clinic during 2021-2024, taking into account the "Law of Ukraine on Burials and Funeral Matters as amended according to the Law №1102-IV from 09.08.2024».

Results. The results of the pathomorphological examination of the lung tissue of patients with tuberculosis without accompanying diabetes showed that in 90% of cases the capillaries of the lung parenchyma structure were not changed, except for those areas that were involved in a specific classical tuberculosis inflammation.

The results of the histological examination showed that the remodeling of the connective tissue stroma of the lung tissue, which is the cause of the emergence of various variants of residual changes in the lungs, was also detected in the vast majority of patients of the 1st group. (95 %) versus (5 %) patients of the 3rd group.

The identified changes were noted in 7 patients (35%) of the 1st group, 19 patients (95%) of the 2nd group, and 13 patients (65%) of the 3rd group of the study, and it can be assumed that these changes cause the development of massive pulmonary fibrosis, which impairs the functional capacity of the lungs in case of tuberculous inflammation against the background of diabetes.

Conclusions. The results of the histological examination showed that the remodeling of the connective tissue stroma of the lung tissue, which is the cause of the appearance of various variants of residual changes in the lungs, was detected in the vast majority of patients of the 1st group (95%), 2 versus (5%) of the patients of the 3rd groups 2.

Sokolenko M. O.

THE IMPACT OF COMORBID PATHOLOGY ON ANTIINFECTIVE PROTECTION IN PATIENTS WITH COVID-19

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Introduction. The development and sustainability of a specific immune response to SARS-CoV-2 in immunocompetent and immunocompromised patients is crucial for long-term protection. Understanding the risk factors for severe COVID-19 is important both in the clinical setting and at