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.

Загальна редакція: професор Геруш І.В., професорка Годованець О.І., професор Безрук В.В.

Наукові рецензенти:
професор Батіг В.М.
професор Білоокий В.В.
професор Булик Р.Є.
професор Давиденко І.С.
професор Дейнека С.Є.
професорка Денисенко О.І.
професор Заморський І.І.
професорка Колоскова О.К.
професорка Кравченко О.В.
професорка Пашковська Н.В.
професорка Ткачук С.С.
професорка Тодоріко Л.Д.
професорка Хухліна О.С.
професор Чорноус В.О.

ISBN 978-617-519-135-4

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

Department of Phthisiology and Pulmonology
Bukovinian State Medical University

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

Department of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology
Bukovinian State Medical University

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