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. 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

the pathogenetic level and is necessary to assess the risk of severe disease in individual patients, which can be the basis for making therapeutic decisions in patient care.

The aim of the study. To establish and evaluate the impact of comorbid pathology on the activity of anti-infective protection in patients with COVID-19.

Materials and methods. The single-center study involved 204 patients with mild, moderate and severe COVID-19-associated pneumonia. Among the patients, there were 51.97% (106) women and 48.03% (98) men. The average age of patients was 55.93±8.75 years. Antiinfective protection was studied on the basis of an extended general clinical blood test with the calculation of the main populations of immunocompetent kits. The concomitant pathology was distributed taking into account the dominant one: endocrine, cardiovascular, etc.

Results. Comorbid conditions (endocrine, cardiovascular pathology and other comorbidities) affect the absolute and relative number of the main populations of immunocompetent cells in the peripheral blood of patients with COVID-19. Endocrine pathology occurs more often in the setting of concomitant cardiovascular diseases, and in association with COVID-19 leads to a decrease in the absolute number of leukocytes by 18.38%, granulocyte leukocytes in general – by 28, 94% (p=0.035), including neutrophilic granulocytes – by 28.95% (p=0.035), due to segmented neutrophils – by 30.32% (p=0.026), against a slight increase in rod-shaped neutrophils – by 15.62% than in other concomitant pathologies. Also, a relatively higher number of agranulocytes was found, at the expense of lymphocytes and monocytes – by 23.10%, 20.97% and 37.67%, respectively. The association of COVID-19 with cardiovascular disease is accompanied by a decrease in the absolute number of granulocytes by 20.34%, and the relative number by 3.78%.

Conclusions. Thus, with concomitant endocrine and cardiac pathologies, immune-inflammatory changes increase, especially in the setting of a more severe clinical course of COVID-19, due to moderately pronounced absolute and relative leukopenia, neutrophilic granulocytopenia, neutropenia mainly due to segmented nuclear forms, against a background of relative lymphocytosis and monocytosis.

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SEPARATE CONSEQUENCES OF THE IMPACT OF POST-COVID SYNDROME ON CHRONIC PATHOLOGY

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Introduction. In Ukraine, the coronavirus infection Covid-19 (a new type of pneumonia) was first diagnosed on March 3, 2020 in Chernivtsi. On March 13, the first fatal case due to coronavirus infection was recorded. This infectious disease quickly spread worldwide, that is, to the scale of a pandemic, and is currently characterized by a permanent wave course with a periodic increase in the number of cases due to the virus's ability to rapidly mutate. One of the most interesting working hypotheses, which is based on the processing of a huge array of data obtained during the collection of material for PCR research, using the most modern methods of computational systems biology and which is able to explain in the most complete volume the options for the formation of severe manifestations of the systemic inflammatory response in coronavirus infection, is the bradykinin storm (BSS) model: an imbalance between excessive ROS formation and PRZ insufficiency – endothelial destruction (EDF), accompanied by microcirculation disorders; violation of the blood coagulation cascade, thrombovasculitis. Microangiopathy and hypercoagulation are the basis of multisymptoms in COVID-19; increased oxidative stress suppresses the biosynthesis and availability of NO. This hypothesis is able to explain the multisymptoms of COVID-19, including some of its most strange manifestations.

The aim of the study is to assess the consequences of the impact of post-covid syndrome on chronic pathology

Material and methods. The results of the analysis of available scientific sources (216) on the molecular pathophysiology of COVID-19 showed that biomedical terms associated with