

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ  
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ  
МЕДИЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ



**АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ**  
**ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА КЛІНІЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ**  
**Topical Issues of Theoretical and Clinical Medicine**

**ЗБІРНИК ТЕЗ ДОПОВІДЕЙ**  
V Міжнародної науково-практичної конференції студентів та молодих вчених  
(м. Суми, 20-21 квітня 2017 року)

Суми  
Сумський державний університет  
2017

Work performed at the Medical Institute of Sumy State of University at the Department of Pediatrics. Under the supervision there were 234 children with acute poisoning, from 0 to 18 years, treated in Sumy City Children's Hospital for the period from 2013 to 2016. Improvement of patients during the day was noted in 117 (76%) patients, and medium hard or hard condition persisted for more than 2 days occurred in 36 (24%) children.

**Conclusion.** The frequency of acute poisoning affects age: often suffer in preschool and high school age, belonging to a male, autumn seasons. During the period from 2013 to 2016 years revealed a tendency to increase the number of acute poisoning. More common poisoning medicines. Dynamics of the patients in the vast majority was improving during the day, which depended on timely hospitalization. Feature of acute poisoning in young children is the difficulty of diagnosis and some latent poisoning. Lack informative paraclinical diagnostic methods reduces the effectiveness of early detection of etiological factors and appropriate and timely treatment.

### **RISK FACTORS OF MECONIUM ASPIRATION SYNDROME (MAS) IN NEWBORNS**

*Nicolas Demensi, Ahmed Al-Abbasu - 6<sup>th</sup> year students (121 gr.)*

*Scientific supervisor – Redko E.K.*

*Sumy State University, Department of Pediatrics*

**Relevance.** MAS - a serious disease of the neonatal period is associated with aspiration of amniotic fluid (AF) contaminated meconium. Aspiration AF on average occurs in 10% of births in cephalic presentation of the fetus; it occurs in approximately 1% of neonates born vaginally and usually requires serious treatment.

**Goal.** The study of ante - and intrapartum risk factors for the development MAS.

**Materials and methods.** 56 stationary cards newborn with MAS, treated in the intensive care unit and departments neonatal pathology, was studied.

**Results and discussion.** In the group of studies of full-term newborns - 55%, post-term 25% and prematurity (gestational age 34-37 weeks) - 20%. The pregnancy was complicated: microcirculatory dystonia - 36%, anemia in pregnant women - 23%, preeclampsia - 60 %, colpitis - 67%, pyelonephritis - 47 %. The pregnancy proceeded with the threat of miscarriage in 25%, preeclampsia – 5%. Childbirth proceeded on the background of long-term anhydrous period - 30% of women. Tight entanglement of umbilical cord around the baby's neck at birth was noted in 16% of cases. Fetal distress was noted in 63% of cases, of which only 8% of cases of premature. Average appraisal values Apgar score 3-4.

The primary "ABC resuscitation" was conducted to all newborns, of which 34% were needed of "step C". "ABC resuscitation" in its entirety was carried out in 75% of cases of post-term children, and all (100%) who had undergone fetal distress. In the ICU were treated 87% of children; from them in HF ventilation needed 70%.

**Conclusion.** Complications of pregnancy (gestosis, acute and chronic infectious processes), post-term, fetal distress are significant risk factors for the development of the newborn. The status of children with MAS severe and very severe and in most cases requires resuscitation.

### **GENE POLYMORPHISM IN Patients WITH Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus**

*Muhammed Hak, Loboda A.*

*Sumy State University, Medical Institute, Department of Pediatrics*

**Relevance.** Type 1 diabetes mellitus (T1DM) is a common medical and social problem, which frequency increased during last decade. Annual incidence varies from 0.61 cases per 100,000 population in China to 41.4 cases per 100,000 population in Finland. A general amount ill child in Ukraine in 2016 is approximately 8,500. T1DM is a disease with heterogeneous etiology, influenced by environmental factors and prevalent autoimmune susceptibility. Predisposition of the autoimmune pancreatic  $\beta$ -cell destruction has been associated with genetic variations on different chromosomes.