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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical
Medicine

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the implementation of sanogenetic mechanisms of the body, medical and social factors to compensatetimely theneuroontogenesis distortion. The first year of life is characterized by intense pace of physical, neuro-psychological development (NPD) and functional maturation of organs and systems. The deterioration in the status of NPD of children undergoing PHD of CNS has been marked lately. Even with timely immunosuppressive therapy, about 70 % of children who had hypoxia did not reach the age of NPD.

Purpose ofthework:to study the influence of perinatal hypoxia of CNS on the dynamics of neuropsychological development of children in the first year of life.

Materials and methos: 73 children born in 2011-2013 suffered from PHD of CNS and 20 healthy mature newborns (MN) without perinatal history were under the supervision in the dynamics of the first year of life. The gestational age of the patients was 38 weeks or more. Depending on the severity of PHD of CNS, the children were divided into two groups : I group - 38 children with severe damage of central nervous system (Apgar scale at 1- min - less than 4 points); II group - 35 children with moderate damage of central nervous system (Apgar scale at 1- min. 4-6 points). The control group (III group) - 20 newborns without PHD of CNS. The psychomotor development of children in the 1st year of life was assessed according to our method (scale of Zhurba L.T., Mastyukova Y.M. (1981, 2003), Pechora K.L., Pantyukhina G.V. (1996)) with the definition of groups and middle age of NPD and the individual lines of development. The statistical analysis of the results was carried out using Microsoft Excel, Windows XP. To assess the likelihood of differences of averages Student test was calculated, the methods suitable for biomedical research were applied.

The study indicators reflecting physical development, found that weight, body length, chest circumference, weigh-height ratio in the group of children who underwent PHD of CNS were significantly ($p < 0,001$) lower than in children in the control group. In children with PHD of the CNS aged 1 month. NDP delay dominated for 1 epicrisis period (69,8%) as to 1-2 (48,0%), 3-4 (32,8%) rates. At the age of 10 months, there was a large number of children delayed by 2 epicrisis terms (30,1%) 1-2 (39,7%), 3-5 (17,8%), 4-5 (32,8%) analyzers; 3 epicrisis terms (17,8%), 1-2 (50,7%), 3-4 (12,3) and 3-5 (17,8%) rates. At the age of 12 months, 8,2% of children had underdevelopment for 4 epicrisis terms and 6,8% of children - more than 5 epicrisis terms.

Among children who underwent PHD of CNS, high proportion of disability is recorded. This study recorded 52% (38) full-term newborns. The high rate of complications of CNS demonstrates the need for comprehensive differential treatment and rehabilitation of children with hypoxia, taking into consideration etiological factor, factors that act in the ante-, intra-and post-natal periods, clinical course and pathologic changes detected in neurosonography.

ATTENTION FUNCTION IN CHILDREN UNDERGOING ENCEPHALOPATHY

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The health status in older childhood and adults is largely determined by the characteristics of pregnancy and childbirth. Of particular importance is the condition of the central nervous system that determines the value and importance of the individual in society, the success of its operations for the benefit of themselves and society. A large number of factors can change the normal functioning of the central nervous system. One of the most common can be hypoxia that occurs on a background of various diseases of the mother, fetus, baby. It can lead to encephalopathy (HIE), mild forms which can be considered cured after a few years. However, their action can extend to a much longer period and appear at school age in a variety of violations of certain cognitive functions.

The aim of the study was to examine attention function at adolescents and who had encephalopathy at neonatal period.

Were examined 40 children aged 12 to 16 years. The contingent was divided into two groups. The first group consisted of 20 children. All of them suffered encephalopathy in the neonatal period. The second group was the control group. We studied the clinical history data. The main research

method was a trial evaluation of attention. The sample included the determination of the amount of attention and concentration.

The results showed a difference between groups in Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes of life. Values were higher in children who had encephalopathy. It was noted that the difference in anthropometric indicators. Body weight children main group was higher than the control group. Other indicators history and clinical differences were not. Attention span of children of the main group was less than that of the control group. Index of concentration was the same difference. In children, it was the main group is less in the control group - more.

Teens who have had encephalopathy in the neonatal period, had poorer indicators of volume and concentration, indicating that their worst cognitive abilities.