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MODERN POSTNATAL CAUSES OF PNEUMONIA IN NEONATES

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Relevance. In the structure of pulmonary pathology in newborns, 80 % is pneumonia (P). P – infectious inflammatory disease that leads to severe pulmonary and extrapulmonary complications; high mortality of newborn children, especially premature, is characteristic.

Goal. To study the etiology of postnatal P in children who are treated in neonatal wards of the Sumy regional children's hospital.

Materials and methods. We studied 90 cases of various forms of pneumonia of newborns. In all cases it was produced by bacteriological examination. Materials for bacteriological study were sputum and swabs from the trachea to the appointment of antibacterial therapy.

Results and discussion. In the etiology P in neonates was dominated Str. Haemolyticus - 29(32.2%) and St. aureus – 28 (31.1%). In 13 (14.4%) cases revealed a little differentiable gram “+” Bacillus. In 6 (6.6%) children - Enterobacter cloacae. Fungi of the genus Candida, Str. Pyogenes, Str. Pneumonie, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Citrobacter diversus, Citrobacter freundii noted in 1 case (1.1%).

Co-pathogens were detected in 8 (8.8 per cent) infants: St. aureus + Candida spp., St. aureus + Str. Haemolyticus, Str. Haemolyticus + fungi of the genus Candida.

In 6 (6.6%) cases at the time of admission to our hospital bacterial cultures in children were negative. These infants were transferred from maternity hospitals about Hyaline Membranes Disease (2), Severe Hypoxic CNS Lesions (4). It should be noted that 2 children are diagnosed with a Str. Haemolyticus + fungi of the genus Candida and the Candida re-entered hospital at the age of 25 and 27 days respectively.

Conclusion. In etiological structure of pneumonia in infants are dominating by Str. haemolyticus - 32.2%, St.aureus - 31.1% and little differentiable gram “+” Bacillus - (14.4%).

CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC INVESTIGATION OF URINE IN PRETERM NEWBORNS WITH RENAL DISTURBANCE DUE TO ASPHYXIA

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Introduction. Kidneys are very sensitive to the deficit of oxygen. Renal dysfunction can occur within 24 hours after an episode of ischemia and may provoke the development of cortical necrosis. Relevance of the study determined the lack of highly sensitive and at the same time, the available non-invasive diagnostic methods for early detection of kidney damage in newborns.

The purpose of the study. Research purpose to increase the efficiency of diagnosis of renal injury in premature neonates with asphyxia by identifying of structural markers according to research facies of urine in newborns of different gestational ages.

Materials and methods. We surveyed 100 preterm infants with gestational age $33,5 \pm 0,52$ (27-36) weeks with the signs of nephropathy due to asphyxia : 50 children who have suffered from severe asphyxia (gestational age $31,9 \pm 0,68$ (27-35) weeks.) and 50 children with moderate asphyxia (gestational age $35,1 \pm 0,31$ (34-36) weeks).

Comparison group consisted of 20 preterm infants (gestational age $35,7 \pm 0,26$ (35-37) weeks.).

Material for the study was the morning portion of urine, which was collected at 8-10 on 1-2 days of life.

Results: Preterm infants with renal disturbance due to moderate asphyxia at 1-2 days of life had division of facies into zones: central, transitional and peripheral. The width of the peripheral zone was $11,4 \pm 0,95\%$ of the radius of the drop, the width of the transition zone was - $17,4 \pm 0,82\%$. Peripheral and transition zones had close-grained character, while a typical crystal formation was observed in the central zone.

The facies of premature infants with the signs of kidney disturbance due to severe asphyxia at 1-2 days of life can be divided into central, transitional and peripheral zones. The width of the peripheral zone ($16,1 \pm 1,1\%$ of the radius of the drop) is almost equal to the width of the transition ($16,7 \pm 0,9\%$ of the radius of the drop). The peripheral zone had close-grained character, and transitive - cryptocrystalline. The central part of large cross-drops contained crystals with ramifications that formed a picture "fern leaf".

Conclusions. Thus, the morphological picture of facies depend on the severity of asphyxia. Analysis of dried drops of urine in premature neonates with renal impairment on the background of asphyxia can be used as one of the criteria for assessing kidney function and have prognostic significance.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADOLESCENTS WITH OBESITY

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Introduction. Quality of life is an integral characteristic of physical, psychological and social human's functioning based on subjective perception. The urgency of studying of quality of life among patients with obesity is constantly increasing due to the growing prevalence of the disease and the influence which obesity has on the development of other chronic diseases and life expectancy.

The purpose of the study. Determination of quality of life in adolescents with obesity.

Materials and methods: A study of quality of life was conducted by questionnaire method using the 36-Item Short Form Health Survey (SF-36) in 52 adolescents with obesity (girls - 24 boys - 28) aged from 14 to 17. The questionnaire consists of 8 scales which reflect the physical and mental components of health: General Health - GH, Physical Functioning – PF, Role-Physical Functioning – RP, Bodily pain – BP, Role Emotional – RE, Social Functioning – SF, Vitality – VT, Mental Health – MH. The control group consisted of the 26 adolescents with normal body weight.

Results: The reduction of the physical component of health was determined in adolescents with obesity in comparison with control group: PF - $85,4 \pm 1,4$ vs $94,6 \pm 1,3$ $p < 0,05$; RP - $77,1 \pm 1,3$ vs $89,4 \pm 3,44$ $p < 0,05$; GH - $68,6 \pm 2,5$ vs $76,8 \pm 3,08$ $p < 0,05$; BP tended to decrease. A significant reduction of SF was determined among the indicators of mental components of health - $77,8 \pm 2,8$ vs $87,5 \pm 2,6$ $p < 0,05$. Indicators such as VT, RE, MH tended to decrease in adolescents with obesity in comparison with control group, but did not differ significantly.

Conclusions: The quality of life of the adolescents with obesity was reduced mainly due to such indicators as Physical Functioning, Role-Physical Functioning, General Health, Social Functioning.

STRUCTURE POISONING IN CHILDHOOD AND TREATMENT ALGORITHMS AT PRESENT IN SUMY CITY CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

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Introduction. Acute poisoning play a significant role in the pathology of childhood.

Aim. Identify the structure and frequency of poisoning that occur in children, assess, depending on age, sex parents providing care of children. Characterize the features of clinical symptoms of acute poisoning, the features of laboratory diagnosis of acute poisoning in different ages of child.

Materials and methods. Children who were in the emergency department. Case histories of children with acute poisoning. Results of toxicology laboratory (blood, urine, vomit, food debris, etc.), morphological method results of investigation.

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