

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
МЕДИЧНИЙ ІНСТИТУТ



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

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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

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.

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

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Introduction. The most common pathology in neonatal period is transient renal, which under adverse conditions can lead to the development of acute renal failure. Diagnosis of renal neonatal asphyxia is difficult because of the lack of specific clinical symptoms and lack of informativeness of traditional survey methods.

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

Materials and methods: The study involved 150 full-term infants with signs of kidney damage due to asphyxia: 75 babies who have suffered from severe asphyxia, and 75 children with moderate asphyxia. Comparison groups consisted of 20 full-term infants.

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

Results: In neonates with renal impairment due to moderate asphyxia we revealed a clear division of facies into zones, central, transitional and peripheral. The width of the peripheral zone was $8,2 \pm 1,15\%$ of the radius of the nodules, the width of the transition zone was $11,1 \pm 0,95\%$. The central zone was close-grained.

Facies contained small, medium-sized and large rounded, elongated or irregular shape crystals. Most inclusions located in the central zone of drop, transition and peripheral zones had only a few inclusions. Their number at 1-2 days of life ranged from 40 to 70 per facies ($52,7 \pm 3,32$), and their total area was $3,1 \pm 0,47\%$.

In infants who had signs of renal impairment on the background of severe asphyxia facies can be divided into central and peripheral zones only conditionally. The width of the peripheral zone was $5,2 \pm 0,57\%$ of the radius of the nodules. The structure of the central zone in most cases had close-grained character, but we met plot gap of facies. The number of inclusions in lesions of the kidneys due to severe asphyxia at 1-2 days of life ranged from 50 to 150 per facies ($102,17 \pm 8,2$), and their total area was $6,2 \pm 0,54\%$.

Conclusions. Thus, the morphological picture of facies depend on the severity of asphyxia. Analysis of dried drops of urine in 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.