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# АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical  
Medicine

**Збірник тез доповідей**  
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**ТОМ 2**

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When there is light hypoxia stage in animal organism the iron content in brain is reducing twice. In case of complicated hypoxia its content reduced for 36,64% ( $p \leq 0,05$ ). Thus animals, which were one-week old, had the same level of element in comparison to monitored animal group and it was  $50,00 \pm 0,65$  mkg/g for light hypoxia and  $47,67 \pm 0,81$  mkg/g for complicated hypoxia. During hypoxia against iron fall-off may be formed positive element content correlation between brain and liver ( $r=0,54$ ) and brain and heart ( $r=0,49$ ) and strong negative correlations between its level in brain and kidneys ( $r=-0,84$ ).

In newborns' organisms mild-power converse correlations are formed between element level in brain and kidneys ( $r=-0,58$ ) in case of complicated hypoxia stage.

So, brain tissue of neonatal rats is characterized by high intensity and great dynamism of iron. By the end of the first week of life the content of these minerals decreases in 1.5 - 10 times.

### OUTCOMES OF BRAIN DAMAGE IN TERM NEONATES WITH SEVERE HYPOXIC ISCHEMIC ENCEPHALOPATHY

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Study is to describe clinical and neuroimaging data of term newborns admitted to neonatal NICU, who presented clinical-neurological alterations and encephalomalacic lesions whose presence was documented by ultrasonography or pathologic-anatomical conclusions. Stationary cards 18 full-term infants who were treat in NICU studied. In all infants a selective neuronal necrosis and diffuse necrosis of neurons, Subcortical Leukomalacia were diagnoses.

Uncomplicated spontaneous vaginal delivery was in 33.3%; 11.1% were delivered with forceps and vacuum extraction; 44.4% infants born CS & 87.5% were emergency CS. Apgar sc. at 5 min < 4 had 94.4%. All infants received initial resuscitation. Artificial lung ventilation was first conducted to all newborns in the delivery room. Respiratory insufficiency III, irregularities of heart rate and blood pressure were present in all infants. Signs of multiorgan failure manifested in all newborns. Cramps - 18 infants. During the first 7-10 hours of life convulsions appeared in 50%. Fontanelles were bulged, suggesting increasing cerebral edema. All infants received treatment with according to protocol and symptomatic therapy. Currently remain the alive 16.7% All three surviving children have a deep neurological deficit - in one spastic quadriplegia. 15 infants - 83.3% died. Noteworthy: 8 infants born by CS, died 7. The diagnosis of Subcortical Leukomalacia been confirmed for all infants resulting mortem studies.

Conclusions. I. We have reason to suspect that in studied by us cases, emergency CS were carried late. In cases of fetal distress is very important time to produce CS. II. Numerous studies show that H-I cerebral damage develops in two phases: the first dominated by necrotic processes in the ischemic areas and the second dominated by apoptotic processes extending beyond ischemic areas. Therapeutic hypothermia has been indicated for asphyxiated full-term newborn infants according multicenter randomized controlled studies. The method of therapeutic hypothermia in newborns is necessary to implement in Ukraine asap.

### THE INFLUENCE OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS ON THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHILDREN

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The aim: to analyze psychosocial aspects based on a comprehensive assessment of determine the quality of life parameters in families where a child suffers from atopic dermatitis

Materials and Methods. The study involved 62 families in which a child suffers from atopic dermatitis. The diagnosis of AD is installed in accordance of the classification and diagnostic criteria, according to the Protocol of diagnosis and treatment of atopic dermatitis in children №767 Ministry of Health of Ukraine. The age of surveyed children were from 3 to 11 years. The