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Conclusions: Clear correlation between the condition of motor and secretory functions of the stomach, nature of psychosomatic disorders, peculiarities of autonomic dysfunction and quality of life indicators was determined in young patients with chronic gastroduodenitis.

Therefore, the psycho-emotional stress, causing disorders of the autonomic nervous system, leads to motor and secretory disorders of the stomach, thus contributing to the formation of chronic gastroduodenitis.

EFFICIENCY OF LYAPKO APPLICATOR IN THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC PANCREATITIS WITH CONCOMITANT DIABETES MELLITUS

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Introduction. Chronic pancreatitis (CP) is the pathology with a wide range of clinical symptoms for which a combination of exocrine and endocrine pancreatic insufficiency is typical. Course of CP often leads to concomitant diabetes mellitus (DM). In worldwide practice alternative therapy is successfully used, including reflexology techniques.

The aim - to evaluate the effectiveness of superficial many-needle therapy (Lyapko applicator) in patients with CP with DM.

Material and methods. It was examined 77 patients with CP with DM, dividing them into 2 groups: 1 group (37 patients) received the standard in gastroenterology treatment, 2nd group (40 patients) - standard in gastroenterology treatment with the course of superficial many-needle therapy with duration - 14 days. To evaluate the quality of life (QOL) it was used the Short Form (36) Health Survey (SF-36). Statistical significance of differences of average values was evaluated by using Mann –Whitney U-test ($p < 0.05$).

Results. Before treatment, an assessment of the physical health component was (33.63 ± 1.31) points in the 2nd group and (33.26 ± 1.61) points in the first group. The figures after treatment were significantly higher - (51.62 ± 1.95) points in the 2nd vs. (45.74 ± 1.42) of the first group. Before treatment, the psychological component in the first group of patients was (38.03 ± 1.47) points and (39.06 ± 1.22) points in the 2nd group, and after the treatment - (59.65 ± 1.97) in 2nd group vs. (48.52 ± 2.11) points of the first group ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion. It was found more significant improvement of figures of QOL in the 2nd group of patients who received the course of superficial many-needle therapy with Lyapko applicator.

CLINICAL MEANING OF QUANTITATIVE CONTENT OF INTERLEUKINS 1B AND TUMOR NECROSIS FACTOR IN BLOOD OF CHILDREN WITH INTESTINAL INFECTIONS

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Intestinal infections (II) are one of the most frequently registered groups of children diseases. Their clinical manifestations and course depend upon various factors among which cytokine reaction of the patient's organism has an important role.

Aim of investigation: to reveal quantitative content of interleukins (IL) 1 β and tumor necrosis factor (TNF) in formation of variants of II clinical course in children.

108 children from 3 month up to 3 years ill with shigellosis (48), salmonellosis (50) and 10 healthy ones (control group) have been under supervision. Diagnoses were verified with the help of

clinical, bacteriological and serological examinations. Levels of IL 1 β and TNF in patients' blood serum were examined with the help of immunoenzyme analysis.

High levels of IL at the onset of the disease with their decrease in dynamics were established. Interrelation of indices of IL 1 β and TNF in patients' blood serum at the onset of the disease with severity, course of, pathologic process and period of sanitation was revealed.

Thus, quantitative content of IL 1 β and TNF at the onset of pathologic process may serve as prognostic criterion for II course in children and possible as argument for its correction.

VALUE OF ETIOLOGIC FACTOR IN FORMING OF CLINICAL PICTURE OF INFECTIOUS MONONUCLEOSIS FOR CHILDREN

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Infectious mononucleosis (IM) is one of the often registered clinical forms of herpesvirus. According to the opinions of various authors etiological factor of IM may be Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes virus type 6. The aim: to identify the clinical picture of IM depending on the etiology of the disease.

We analyzed 107 medical records of children 1 - 18 years, who were hospitalized in the Regional Children's Infectious Hospital of Kharkiv. Among them: 66 - patients IM EBV etiology, 41 - CMV. Diagnosis is based on clinical, laboratory, special immunological (determination of DNA viruses in the blood by PCR, and – founding of antibody classes IgM, IgG by ELISA test, and instrumental methods.

We have found, that clinical picture of the patients is characterized by intoxication, catarrhal syndromes, generalized lymphadenopathy, tonsillitis, hepatosplenomegaly, presence of exanthema, enantema and specific changes in the peripheral blood (appearance of lymphomonocytosis and atypical mononuclear cells).

However, EBV IM has been characterized by short-term of fever, hepatosplenomegaly, catarrhal syndrome, lacunar angina, rarely noted symptoms of hepatitis, exanthema, often enantema. In peripheral blood characterized by anemia, marked leukocytosis, thrombocytopenia, rarely, the presence of atypical mononuclear cells.

CMV IM has been characterized prolonged: hyperthermia, hepatosplenomegaly, hepatitis with cholestasis; often catarrhal tonsillitis, hemorrhagic exanthema, sometimes catarrhal symptoms. In peripheral blood registered leukopenia, thrombocytosis, the presence of – atypical mononuclear cells.

Thus the identified of clinical picture allows doctor to be guided in differential diagnosis and determining the right antiviral choice, the duration of their uses and to determine the strategy for monitoring of patients later.

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