moderate severity - 6% of patients. Postgastric resection anemia was observed in 10% of patients.

Conclusions. Based on the results of the questionnaire and examination, in the group of patients who underwent gastric resection according to Billroth I, there was a greater number of complications that significantly reduce the quality of life in comparison with patients operated on according to Billroth II modified by Hofmeister-Finsterer.

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CAPILLAROSCOPY AS A METHOD FOR VERIFYING THE PATHOLOGY OF THE NASAL MUCOSA IN CHRONIC RHINRITIS

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The anatomical structure of the intranasal formations is complex and variable. And the study of the clinical anatomy of the nasal cavity's vascular system has a great importance in otorhinolaryngology. Monitoring of microcirculatory function in clinical practice is limited due to the small number of available non-invasive research methods, as well as the complexity of the interpretation of the data obtained.

We examined 145 patients aged 18-38 years, who were diagnosed with changes in intranasal structures with varying degrees of nasal obstruction and respiratory dysfunction. Group I (main) included 53 patients with changes in intranasal structures and varying degrees of nasal breathing disorders, in whom the duration of the disease was 3 - 5 years; group II - 48 patients with changes in intranasal structures, partial obstruction of the nasal cavity, the duration of the disease was up to 6 months; group III - 44 patients with changes in intranasal structures and varying degrees of nasal breathing and olfactory dysfunction, in whom the duration of the disease was up to 1 month.

All patients underwent a clinical examination. The state of blood microcirculation and structural changes in capillaries were assessed by the results of computer

capillaroscopy of the nail bed of the 4th finger of the hand (Biobase group WXH-8 1004C video capillaroscope, JOYMED TECH co., Ltd).

Determination of the rate of capillary circulation in groups with intranasal structures' pathology and impaired respiratory function showed that in group I the rate of capillary circulation was 0.32 ± 0.11 mm / s; in group II - 0.46 ± 0.15 mm / s; and in group III, the capillary circulation rate was 0.38 ± 0.14 mm / s. In patients with pathology of intranasal structures in clinical groups I and III with a duration of nasal obstruction up to 5 years and 1 month, changes in systemic microcirculation are significantly more often observed than in patients with a duration of the disease up to 6 months. It can be assumed that there is a tendency to impaired microcirculation in groups III and I due, first of all, to a change in the state of microvessels due to a sever onset of hypoxia and "breakdown" of adaptation mechanisms in the group of prolonged nasal obstruction, while in group II there is an increase in the reserve of adaptation of the microcirculation function from the side of the cardiovascular system to nasal obstruction.

According to the data obtained, in patients with the pathology of the intranasal structures, there is a weakening of the active vasomotor mechanisms of microcirculation regulation on the violation of nasal breathing and smell in terms of up to 1 month and an increase in the role of hemodynamic influences. In patients with a disease duration of up to 6 months, the leading role belongs to the activity of autonomic and vascular mechanisms of microcirculation regulation. This indicates the stress of the cardiovascular system and an increase in the reserve of adaptation of the microcirculation function to the conditions of nasal obstruction. When observing the state of microcirculation of the blood of the nail bed in patients with prolonged respiratory disorders and obstruction in the nasal cavity, it was found that the level of tissue perfusion with blood tends to rapidly decrease. This indicates a decrease in the functional reserves of the body.

The method of optical capillaroscopy allows not only to perform a visual assessment of the state of microvessels, but also to determine such an important parameter as the blood circulation rate. The method opens up new possibilities for diagnosing the process of microcirculation, due to the possibility of continuous monitoring of the rate of erythrocytes in the capillaries.