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**CLINICAL FEATURES OF ULCERATIVE COLITIS AND CROHN'S DISEASE IN CHILDREN OF THE KHARKIV REGION.**

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Inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), which includes Crohn's disease (CD) and ulcerative colitis (UC), are one of the most serious problems in modern gastroenterology.

The **purpose** of research - to study clinical features of the ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease in children.

**Materials and methods**. We observed 12 children aged 1 to 18 years. Diagnosis was based on a comprehensive examination including clinical, endoscopic, radiological, morphological, and laboratory methods.

**Results**. Manifestation of CD compared to UC falls on the age period of 12 to 17 years, and the debut of UC was more often in the first three years of life. There was injury of the upper gastrointestinal tract and the ileum in patients with CD, and in children with UC compared to BC were more common combined lesions of small and large intestine.  Weight loss, increased temperature tours, stricture formation and anal fissures are more common in CD , while blood in stool and frequent stools were main symptoms  in patients with UC.

**Conclusions.** Ulcerative colitis manifested in 67% of patients before the age of 4 years, 80% of children had chronicity disease, 60% of them - continued. There were lesions of the large intestine and the left-side (60%). Total defeat of the colon were more typical for younger children. Major clinical manifestations of the disease are abdominal pain and liquid stool. Asthenic syndrome, weight loss and blood in the stools were observed in 50% of patients. Conventional biochemical markers of inflammation are insufficient information to verify the IBD.