

ABSTRACT BOOK

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THE EFFECT OF NICOTINE ON THE FORMATION OF CHRONIC GASTRODUODENAL PATHOLOGY IN TEENAGER

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Introduction: Worldwide, about 7 million people die annually from diseases caused by smoking, in Ukraine - 85 thousand people, which is about 12% of total mortality. According to statistics, about 8.2 million adult Ukrainians smoke and 25.5% are teenagers. A quarter of teenagers smoke only 1-2 times a month, while 29.0% of boys and 16.3% of girls can be classified as daily smokers. Smoking is a risk factor for many diseases, namely diseases of the respiratory system, cardiovascular system, gastrointestinal tract, oncological pathology of various localization, osteoporosis. Passive smoking of a child at an early age causes the emergence of chronic respiratory pathology, due to a violation of the local immune protection and the manifestation of allergic pathology. It should be noted that during smoking more than a thousand chemical compounds enter the body, 196 of which are toxic, 14 - narcotic, more than 50 - carcinogenic, which have both direct and indirect negative effects on organs and tissues and the body as a whole.

The aim: To establish the effect of nicotine on the formation of chronic gastroduodenal pathology (CGDP) in adolescents.

Materials and methods: We observed 136 teenagers aged 12-17 years with verified CGDP. All patients underwent a study of urinary cotinine (an active metabolite of nicotine) to identify active smokers. To verify CGDP, all adolescents underwent esophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGDS) with targeted biopsy of the gastric mucosa membrane (MM) and MM of the duodenum for further morphological and immunohistochemical examination. The level of acidic and neutral mucopolysaccharides, prostaglandin E was determined by immunohistochemical examination.

Results: The analysis of the obtained results showed that $44.1 \pm 4.3\%$ of adolescents actively smoke. CGDP in adolescent smokers was characterized by a prolonged course and a high recurrence rate. Dull abdominal pain and heartburn prevailed among the complaints. According to the results of EGDS, most of them were diagnosed destructive changes of the stomach and duodenum MM against the background of a decrease in acid-forming gastric function and disorders of motility of the stomach. In a histological examination $63.6 \pm 14.5\%$ of active smokers were diagnosed with H. pylori infection against the background of a pronounced degree of inflammation of the stomach MM and microcirculatory disorders in the form of hemorrhages and microthrombosis. In $72.7 \pm 13.4\%$ of adolescent smokers there was a violation of the cytoprotective function of the mucosa membrane, namely decrease in the level of production of neutral mucopolysaccharides and prostaglandin E2.

Conclusions: Thus, studies confirm the effect of nicotine on the formation of CGDP in adolescents. The microcirculatory disorders established by us against the background of the expressed inflammation of mucosa membrane of stomach and duodenum contribute to the development of disorders of preepithelial and epithelial protective barrier of the MM of organs of a gastroduodenal zone. Insufficient blood supply against the background of a reduced production of cytoprotective factors of the mucosa membrane of the stomach and duodenum deepens the inflammatory process and leads to a recurrent course of CGDP in children.

KEY WORDS: smoking, microcirculatory disorders, inflammation

ETHICAL AND LEGAL PRINCIPLES OF PROVIDING MEDICAL CARE TO CITIZENS ON THE TERRITORY OF UKRAINE

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Introduction: In Ukraine, experts point to the very low level of implementation and protection of human rights in the field of health care. This situation is mainly due to lack of legal awareness and legal culture. Namely, in order to skillfully use their rights, patients need to know them. Professor S.G. Stetsenko, a well-known specialist in the field of medical law, considering the general structure of medical activity, called the relations that arise in various areas of health care, medical relations.

The aim: The aim of this study was to identify the legal and ethical principles of providing medical care to citizens in Ukraine.

Materials and methods: To achieve this goal, a formal legal method was used, which refers to special scientific methods. All citizens of the state are well aware that the Constitution of Ukraine guarantees everyone the right to health care, which is ensured by systematic activities of state and other organizations. This is stated in Article 283 of the Civil Code of Ukraine and Article 6 of the Fundamentals of the legislation of Ukraine on health care (hereinafter «Fundamentals»). Foreigners or stateless people who are legally staying on the territory of Ukraine have the same right, because patients' rights have no borders.

But quite few people know about Article 10 of the Fundamentals, which states that in accordance with the requirements, citizens of Ukraine are obliged to take care of their health and the health of children, not to harm the health of other citizens; to undergo preventive medical checkups and vaccinations in cases provided by law; to provide emergency care to other citizens who are in a life-threatening condition.

The following rights of patients, which are specified in the following articles of the Fundamentals, are most often applied in practice. According to the first part of Article 34 and Article 38, a patient has the right to freely choose a doctor and to choose methods of treatment, as well as the right to demand a change of doctor. Article 35 stipulates that primary medical and preventive care is provided mainly on a territorial basis. The right to receive reliable and full information about the state of one's health is regulated by Article