

Rehabilitation of children of early age with an obstructive bronchitis on a background encephalopathies

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It is lead research at 31 patients with an obstructive bronchitis (UNIFORMS) on a background перинатальной encephalopathies. The group of comparison included 17 children without клинико-anamнестических data of defeat ЦНС. At children I of group decrease in a cellular part of immunity (CD3 + (47,0±3,6 %), CD4 + (38,0±5,1 %), CD8 + (12,9±3,3 %), in comparison with children of II group (p<0,05) is revealed. Comparing parameters I and II гр. Have revealed insufficiency (p<0,05) фагоцитарной activity нейтрофилов and гуморального a part of immunity (IgA-0,52±0,1; IgG-5,59±0,76; IgM-0,99±0,15 г/л), during recover parameters of immunity were not restored, keeping attributes secondary иммунологической insufficiency. In the sharp period increase диеновыхкхонъюгат in plasma of blood in 2,5 times in I to group, in comparison with children of II group is revealed; Authentic increase of the maintenance (МДА) in эритроцитах and plasma of blood at patients of 1 group, in the regenerative period decrease МДА in plasma of blood up to an initial level comes only at children of group of comparison. In 1 group its parameter remained above on 28 %. Thus, the general antioxidizing activity at children I of group in the sharp and regenerative periods it is barefooted remains lowered in 1,5 times in comparison with the control (p<0,05). In 1 group of children authentic decrease in activity of enzyme glucose-6-фосфатдегидрогеназы is revealed (p<0,05), the tendency to which normalization was observed only in control group. Direct correlation communication between parameters перекисного oxidations липидов and the immunity, most distinctly expressed at patients I of group is proved. Considering pathogenetic features of current рецидивирующего a bronchitis at children with ПЭ alongside with the standard treatment it is barefooted in complex therapy at 15 children of 1 group included as иммуномодулятор лейкинферон and an antioxidant эмоксипин. As a result of treatment at the majority of children (73,3 %) it is received клинико-иммунологический effect, level МДА has decreased to norm at 66,7 %. Strengthening of activity АОЗ (p<0,001) was observed in 1 group (p<0,01). Thus, at treatment рецидивирующего an obstructive bronchitis efficiency лейкинферона and эмоксипина at children with ПЭ as pathogenetic therapy is proved

High-energy technologies in outpatient surgery of nasal cavity

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Modern development and socialization of the society dictates a need in the development and implementation in practical public health, modern, functional, minimally invasive methods of treatment of nasal cavity diseases, which can be carried out on the high professional level with good clinical outcome. The actuality of high-energy laser is caused by the spread of diseases.

Annual increase of frequency and the spread of nose and paranasal sinuses diseases are marked all over the world by 1-2% [Gadzhimirzaev G.A., 2004]. About 21% of the population in Russia suffers from persistent violation of nasal breathing in chronic vasomotor rhinitis, and 40% of people showed periodic symptoms characteristic for this disease [Koshel I.V., 2009]. The spread of chronic polypous rhinosinusitis and benign tumors of the nasal cavity from 0.5 to