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## **Vegetative aspects of bronchial asthma for the children**

*Chupak J.L.*

Amur state medical academy, Russia, Blagoveshchensk

By priority factors, forming the health of children and teenagers in modern terms, are the state of functional backlogs and adaptive status, for the estimation of that a large value is had indexes of the state of the vegetative nervous system(VNS). Even the small violations of vegetative status, not always fixed as a concrete diagnosis, render considerable influence on the state of health of child on the whole, flow of concomitant pathology, his exit from stress situations, adjusted to physical and psychological.

Presently changing of phases at the syndrome of vegetative dystonia(SVD) for children is presented as a cascade model. This mechanism is a sequence of the processes sent to maintenance of adaptation ability it is adequate to react on *средовые* influences.

In the debut of development of SVD the adequate strengthening of activity registers sympathetic and parasympathictonia departments of VNS (scray increase of activity of one of them in reply to the increase of activity other), that characterizes by itself the phase of tense adaptation.

At the protracted existence of irritant(state of chronic stress) hormonal mechanisms are connected. Their meaningfulness rises thus, but the role of neuromechanisms relatively diminishes. The in this connection next stage of vegetative disorders is characterized by that at the increase of activity of one of departments of VNS a scray change of other department though is, but insufficient. Similar character of vegetative changes reflects a phase relative

In future, at maintenance of overactivity of one of departments of VNS, instead of changes of other department, there is his opposite orientation(for example, instead of scray increase of activity of other department, she goes down), that at vegetative level reflects the phase of decompensation, or to alternative depression.

First two stages with a scray a sympathictonia is parasympathictonia(STh - PSTh) associated safety(stages of indemnification and relative indemnification) with the clinical phase of vegetative disfunction, and phase of decompensation with the loss of STh - PSTh of co-operation - with the clinical phase of vegetative dystonia.

At changing of one phase of SVD other important role the changes of vegetative reactivity play the. Normal vegetative reactivity that is after replaced by hypersympathictonia registers in the initial period of every phase, and last - Asympathictonia. Asympathictonia reactivity changing hypersympathictonia with her emergency power charges assists conservation of energy and functioning of all system already at other, more economy level.

Asympathictonia is the starting mechanism of not only changing of phases but also by the starting mechanism of connecting of new for every phase hormonal-metabolic reactions. Consequently, increasing hypersympathictonia reactivity on some stage is transformed in the new quality state - asympathictonia reflecting exhaustion(insufficiency) of the vegetative adjusting.

In these terms with the purpose of providing or maintenance of long duration adaptation corresponding endocrine mechanisms that in turn "feed" VNS in order that she already at new quality level could provide urgent adaptation are "connected".

Changing of sympathicotonia vagotonia, and vagotonia takes place a sympathicotonia in the phase of decompensation. The indicated changing of initial vegetative tone has an adaptation-scray value, genetically programmed. At the expressed sympathicotonia - vagotonia is the necessary reaction of organism, sent to limitation of catastatic processes, energyspending. At expressed vagotonia growth of sympathicotonia is related to the necessity of strengthening of exchange processes, strengthening of formation of energy. The feature of child's bronchial asthma is a presence of dissociative violations into nervo - immune complex, that it is related to the tissue hypoxia arising up at the pathological flow of pregnancy and luing-ins. Arising up here disbalance of the functional state sympathetic and parasympathetic departments of the vegetative nervous system plays a large role pathogeny of bronchial asthma.

As is generally known, the vegetative nervous system participates in adjusting of tone of bronchial tubes, tracheobronchial vessels, secretion of mucus hovergap. Strengthening of influences is accompanied by weakening of smooth musculature of bronchial tubes. Noradrenalinum possesses a strong effect and diminishes the blood filling of lungs. Strengthening of influences of vagus is accompanied by reduction of smooth muscles of bronchial tubes, increase of secretion of mucus.

On the base of the Child's municipal clinical hospital Blagoveshchensk an inspection was conducted of teenagers, suffering bronchial asthma, on purpose to educe the level of vegetative reactivity for them. Depending on the state of initial vegetative tone patients were divided into 2 groups: a 1 group is teenagers with bronchial asthma, that had sympathicotonic initial vegetative tone; 2 a group is teenagers with bronchial asthma, that had vagotonia initial vegetative tone.

A control group was made by 40 teenagers without the signs of acute and chronic diseases of the luingsystem. A control group was divided into 2 sub-groups: 3A are teenagers with an initial sympathicotonia; 3B are teenagers with initial vagotonia.

Reliable differences on the types of vegetative reactivity as compared to the group of control were present at sympathicotonia with OH( $p < 0,05$ ). In this group for certain more often teenagers came to light with asympathicotonia reactivity of VNS 41 that specifies on exhaustion for them adaptation backlogs for providing and possibility of changing of phase of vegetative violations.

At the same time at 18,2 % the presence of hypersympathicotoniareaction on a background an initial sympathicotonia, specifying on the surplus vegetative providing of loading, enhanceable expense of functional potential, testifies to work to the vegetative adjusting in malfunction with the risk of blowing off the mechanisms of adaptation and possible transformation on some stage in asympathicotonia, when for maintenance of long duration adaptation connecting of endocrine mechanisms is needed.

Teenagers 2 groups of reliable differences did not have from vagotonia of control group. But, pays attention on itself, that both in the second group and in the group of control of 15,8 % el 10,0% accordingly had sympathicotonia reactivity indicative on expressed vagotonia, id est loss of compensative STh - PSTh of co-operation and development for these children of phase of decompensation of vegetative disbalance. In future for them development of changing of parasympathicotonia a sympathicotonia is possible, that it is related to the necessity of strengthening of exchange processes, strengthening of formation of energy.

Exposed rejections of the functional state of VNS for children with bronchial asthma as violations of vegetative reactivity it is necessary to count paying for maintenance of adaptation the decline of that must underlie prophylaxis of SVD, hiding a danger accumulation of pathological changes capable on the certain stage transformed in changes quality and to aggravate the flow of bronchial asthma. Optimization of terms of vital functions of child on any stage results in possibility of transition from the stage in retrograde, id est from to the scray stages.