

LABORATORY CHARACTERISTICS AND TREATMENT OF CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED IN AN INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITAL WITH A DIAGNOSIS OF WHOOPING COUGH

Starchenka P. V., Abyanova P. I., Starchenka M. V., Zelvys G.

Grodno state medical university

Introduction. Whooping cough (or pertussis) is a vaccine-controlled disease caused mainly by a bacterium *Bordetella pertussis* and to a lesser extent *B. parapertussis* [1]. The infection is most severe in infants who are too young to be vaccinated or who have not yet been fully vaccinated. At present, despite the possibility of specific prevention of this disease of the population of the Republic of Belarus, whooping cough remains an urgent problem in pediatric infectology [2].

Aim of the study. To provide the laboratory parameters of the patients and the drugs used to treat pertussis in hospitalized children.

Materials and methods. A retrospective analysis of 59 medical records of patients aged 0 to 18 years old, hospitalized at the State Medical Clinical Hospital from January till December 2023, who were discharged after recovery, was achieved. The inclusion criteria were: age from 0 to 18 years with laboratory verified pertussis infection. Statistical analysis of the results was carried out using the Statistica v.10 package. Data are presented as Me (Q25; Q75).

Results and discussion. Changes in the hemogram typical for whooping cough in the form of leukocytosis with lymphocytosis and normal ESR were established in 35 cases (59.32%).

The following changes were found in the general blood count: erythrocytes ($\times 10^{12}$) was 4.73 (4.51; 4.91), hemoglobin (g/l) – 129.5 (123; 138), platelets (10^9) – 281.5 (247; 369), ESR (mm/h) – 9 (6; 13), leukocytes (10^9) – 10.8 (8.2; 16.8), band neutrophils (%) – 2 (1; 2), segmented neutrophils (%) – 40 (21; 58), lymphocytes (%) – 54.5 (36; 72), monocytes (%) – 3 (2; 4).

For therapy at hospital stage, antibacterial drugs of the macrolide group (azithromycin, clarithromycin) were prescribed to 74% of children.

In 66% of cases, the antitussive drug “Tussikod” (Butamirate) was used, additionally in 63% of cases the prescription of sedatives (Phenobarbital) was administered.

As symptomatic therapy, drugs such as Noxivin, which d in 22% of cases, sodium sulfacyl in 15% of cases was administered, infusion therapy with glucose-saline solutions in 13% of cases, treatment of the pharynx with iodinol in 10% of cases, antipyretic drugs (ibuprofen) in 6% of cases, oxygen therapy in was used 3% of cases.

Conclusion.

1. The main changes in the general blood test were leukocytosis with moderate lymphocytosis.

2. The main drugs for the treatment of pertussis infection were macrolide antibiotics, “Tussikod” and phenobarbitals, while other drugs were used less frequently.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

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ANALYSIS OF BIOMARKERS IN PATIENTS WITH OVARIAN ENDOMETRIOMA BEFORE AND AFTER LAPAROSCOPIC CYSTECTOMY

**V. M. B. Pavani Vihanga, M. M Shalini P. Gawarammana,
R. B. S. W. M. Pasan M. Kokwewa**

Grodno state medical university

Научный руководитель: MD, Professor Kazhyna M. V.

Introduction. Endometriosis is a leading gynecological disease among the women of reproductive age. The problems of genital endometriosis is not only medically related but also effects women on a social aspect since this disease accompanies pronounced disorders of reproduction, pain syndrome and changes to the quality of life of women. Ovarian endometriomas are benign ovarian cysts that occurs in 17-44% of patients with endometriosis. The diagnosis of endometriosis is relatively problematic [1, 2]. Transvaginal ultrasound and MRI imaging are useful in detecting endometriomas. Relatively specific tests to diagnose endometriosis is serum CA-125. The ROMA index is used to differentiate endometriosis from EOC (Epithelial Ovarian Cancer) most accurately. Laparoscopic cystectomy using the strip method is the standard approach for treatment of ovarian endometrioma. Although the rate of recurrence of cysts is minimum in this approach it is associated with reduction of the ovarian reserve and causes infertility [3,4].

Aim of the study. To analyze the biomarkers of endometriosis in patients with ovarian endometriomas before and after laparoscopic cystectomy.