canal and tympanic cavity, blurring of the bone wall of the facial nerve canal, inflammatory changes in the cells of the mastoid process on the right.

09.06.23 Gene Xpert (ear swab): MBT DNA detected, RIF-sensitive. 12.06.23: Gene Xpert (induc. sputum): MBT DNA detected, RIF-sensitive; BACTEC - MBT-. Gene Xpert (urine): MBT DNA detected, RIF-sensitive. 09.06.23: MBT test for DST: (ear swab) Bactec: HREZ-sensitive; Culture (ear swab) - H R E Am Lfx Mfx-sensitive.

13.06.23: CT of the Chest – picture of inflammatory changes of a specific nature.

15.06.23: Urogram – the contours of the kidneys and their structures are not clearly visualized due to increased gas content in the intestines and the presence of fecal shadows.

Diagnosis: Generalized tuberculosis: infiltrative pulmonary tuberculosis MBT+ DS-TB. Tuberculosis of the ears MBT+, DS-TB. Tuberculous papillitis. MBT+, DS-TB. Bilateral purulent epitympano-antral otitis media. Condition after radical surgery on the right ear with tympanoplasty, 2022. Secondary neuropathy of the facial nerve on the right. Urolithiasis: stones in both kidneys. Chronic epididymitis on the left (TB etiology). Hypotrophy of the left testicle.

After 2 months of treatment, clinical and radiological improvement was achieved.

Conclusion. The case demonstrates the development of tuberculous otitis media, proceeding under the mask of chronic nonspecific inflammation. The absence of pathognomonic signs led to late diagnosis and the development of complications.

COCHLEAR IMPLANTATION AS A MODERN METHOD OF HEARING CORRECTION

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Introduction. Cochlear implantation is one of the most effective methods of medical, pedagogical and hearing-speech rehabilitation of children and adults suffering from hearing loss and deafness.

Aim of the study. Purpose of the study is to evaluate such a method of hearing correction as cochlear implantation.

Materials and methods. The materials for the study were obtained from the results of deaf pedagogical research at the Grodno University Clinic on paper and electronic media. The methods used were generalization, research and analysis of deaf-pedagogical data.

Results and discussion. The study involved 106 patients with various forms of hearing impairment aged from 1.5 to 28 years. The patients were

operated in childhood and they are users of the cochlear implant system. The average service life of the cochlear implant was 10 years. In our opinion, an important indicator for assessing the use of cochlear implant systems is the training of patients in general educational institutions (preschool, school, secondary specialized, higher). The distribution of patients by place of education was as follows: 77 respondents (81.1%) study (studied) in general educational institutions, 13 (13.7%) study (studied) in a specialized institution for children with hearing impairments, and 5 (5.3%) of the habilitated study (studied) at home. The distribution of students among general educational institutions was as follows: 57 (74%) people attend (attended) a regular school, 10 (13%) attend (attended) a general preschool institution and 10 (13%) of the respondents receive (received) secondary vocational or higher education. In our opinion, the effectiveness of cochlear hearing aids can also be assessed using the level of speech development of patients and the level of understanding of addressed speech after the installation of a cochlear implant. The distribution of respondents by speech development level was as follows: speech development level - 4 34 (33.7%) respondents, speech development level - 3 38 (37.6%) respondents, speech development level - 2 15 (14.9%) respondents, speech development level - 1 14 (13.9%) respondents. Based on the data, we can conclude that 72 (71.3%) respondents have a high level of speech development. Distribution of respondents by level of understanding of addressed speech: level 4 – 35 (35%) respondents, level 3 – 36 (36%) respondents, level – 16 (16%) respondents, level 1 – 13 (13%) respondents. Thus, 71 (71%) respondents have a normal level of understanding of addressed speech.

Conclusion. Although cochlear implantation is an expensive method of hearing correction, it allows for a significant improvement in the quality of life of patients, as well as the maximum integration and adaptation of patients with hearing impairments into our society.

4-YEAR FOLLOW-UP OF MALIGNANT METASTATIC MELANOMA OF LYMPH NODES WITH UNKNOWN PRIMARY ORIGIN: A CASE REPORT

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Introduction. Melanoma is a tumor that originates from the cancer-causing transformation of melanocytes formed by neural crest cells and a wide spectrum of somatic mutations. The skin is the major organ affected in 90% of the cases, however it can affect any organ where the neural crest migrates. Most cases of malignant melanoma have a clear cutaneous main lesion; yet, they may develop metastatically in the absence of an obvious original tumor – so-called