

and persistent wounds. *Staphylococcus aureus*'s high frequency is consistent with its involvement in infections of the skin and soft tissues.

Patterns of resistance pose questions about empirical treatment. Despite the continued effectiveness of glycopeptides and carbapenems, there is significant resistance to frequently used antibiotics. Instead of depending solely on empirical therapy, these results suggest culture-guided treatment. The existence of MDR pathogens highlights the necessity of stringent infection control procedures and antimicrobial stewardship.

Conclusions. Gr- bacteria account for the majority of diabetic foot infections, whereas *Staphylococcus aureus* is the most prevalent Gr+ isolate. Significant resistance to commonly used antibiotics was found, although the efficiency of carbapenems and glycopeptides was greater. To maximize treatment, lower resistance enhance patient outcomes, ongoing local surveillance is crucial.

LITERATURE

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TIC DISORDERS DYNAMICS DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND BEHAVIORAL MEDIA FOR THEIR CORRECTION

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Relevance. Tic disorders, including chronic motor or vocal tic disorder and Tourette syndrome (TS), are a fairly common developmental disorder in children and adolescents. During the COVID-19 pandemic, an increase in the incidence and severity of tics in children has been observed. Varying in severity, tics cause significant distress to individuals and those around them. Therefore, behavioral interventions are important for tics in children and adolescents.

Target. To study and analyze the dynamics of tic disorders during the COVID-19 pandemic and behavioral interventions for their treatment.

Research methods. Analysis of text databases of medical and biological publications (PubMed, CyberLeninka, and the Cochrane Library) on tic disorders during the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as behavioral interventions for their treatment.

Results and their discussion. One of the most common childhood neuropsychiatric disorders is tic disorder, a type of hyperkinesia characterized by sudden,

violent contractions of skeletal and/or vocal muscles, primarily affecting boys. However, during the COVID-19 pandemic, according to the journal Clinical Medicine, an increase in the number and severity of tics has been observed among adolescent girls. Tics were most common in girls aged 12-18. An online survey of parents of children and adolescents with TS conducted in Italy showed that within 4-6 weeks of the start of the COVID-19-related quarantine, 67% of subjects experienced a worsening of the condition: occurrence of hyperactivity, rage attacks, obsessions/compulsions and anxiety [1].

The one of the most well-researched and effective behavioral interventions for tics in children and adolescents include Habit Reversal (HR), Exposure and Response Prevention (ERP), Contingency Management (CM) and Function-Based Interventions (FBIs) [2]. Possible reduction in tic severity during physical exercise include the temporary activation of executive control circuits by physical exercise, distracting effect of alternative goal-directed movements, and the effect of physical exercise as a competing motor response to tics.

Conclusions. Thus, the incidence of COVID-19 has a significant negative impact on the psychoneurological status of the pediatric population, triggering the onset and exacerbation of tics. Based on the available scientific literature, the HR and ERP methods can be recommended as first-line behavioral therapies for the treatment of tics in children and adults. Second-line methods include CM and FBIs. Physical activity methods are particularly important, as they help shift attention to the somatic nervous system and reduce children with tics' preoccupation with the problems that trigger these disorders.

LITERATURE

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SILAC TECHNIQUE IN SURGERY OF PATHOLOGY OF THE SACROCOCCYCAL REGION

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Relevance. Relatively asymptomatic, simple tubular or cystic lesions, and in some cases a pathological process characterized by complex chronic or recurrent purulent inflammation cavities with multiple fistulas in the sacrococcygeal region, are