RP-1402-004
CONGENITAL MALFORMATIONS IN THE REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BASHKORTOSTAN
(MONITORING DATA FOR 2007-2012)
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The data on the frequency and structure of congenital malformations (cM) and mandatory accounted congenital malformations (Observation sheet n 21) in the regions of the Republic of bashkortostan according to the monitoring data for 2007-2012 are presented. The overall frequency of the entire spectrum of the cM was found to be of 18,0‰, frequency of mandatory accounted congenital malformations - 6,81‰. The bigger rate of the cM was revealed in the southern region. in the western region there was noted an increase in the frequency of the mandatory accounted congenital malformations by 26.9 % (from 6.51 to 8,27‰), in the north-east region - by 39.7 % (from 4.96 to 6,92 ‰). The malformations of the blood circulatory, musculoskeletal and genitourinary systems were shown to make the the largest contribution to the structure of congenital malformations.
key words: newborns; congenital malformations; monitoring.

RP-1402-010
FEATURES OF THE PREDICTION OF THE COURSE AND OUTCOMES OF NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITIS IN NEWBORN INFANTS
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There are presented data on the changes of concentrations of fecal calprotectin (Fc), matrix metalloproteinases (MMP-2 and MMP-9) and an inhibitor of matrix metalloproteinase-4 (TIMP-4) in infants at the age of 1-28 days with ulcerative- necrotizing enterocolitis (unec) and there was created the mathematical model for the prediction of the course and outcomes of unec. it was established that the increase in the concentrations of Fc> 816 µg/g, MMP-2 > 503 ng/ml, MMP-9> 812 ng/ml, TIMP-4> 1404 ng/ml can be considered as significant predictors of poor outcomes of unec. The correct prediction accuracy of the proposed model was 93%.
key words: ulcerative - necrotizing enterocolitis in children; mathematical model for the prediction; fecal calprotectin; matrix metalloproteinases.

RP-1402-015
THE CONTENT OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL PEPTIDE CATHELICIDIN LL37 IN VERY PRETERM NEWBORNS WITH CONGENITAL PNEUMONIA
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There are presented data of the studies of the content of cathelicidin ll37 in 61 children with congenital pneumonia, gestational age of children was 24-31 week. The outcome of the disease was established to be related with the changes in the content of this peptide in the pharyngeal aspirate on the 1st-2nd day of life. in surviving newborns suffered from pneumonia the concentrations of cathelicidin II 37 were significantly higher than in nonsurviving children.
key words: very preterm newborns; congenital pneumonia; cathelicidin ll37.

RP-1402-018
DIAGNOSTIC RELEVANCE OF THE ANALYSIS OF MONOCYTE SUBPOPULATIONS IN CHILDREN WITH PRIMARY PERITONITIS
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It was established that in primary peritonitis in the postoperative period a sharp increase in the relative content of classical activated cd14brightcd16-hLA-dR+ monocytes takes place, and the relative content of classical inactivated cd14brightcd16-hLA-dR- monocytes reduced significantly. These data indicate to a change in the ratio of subpopulations of monocytes in patients with severe purulent inflammation (appendicular peritonitis) and in healthy children. in the late postoperative period, the ratio of monocyte subpopulations is recovering, that indicates to the transient nature of these changes.

key words: primary peritonitis in children; flow cytometry; activated monocytes; a subpopulation of monocytes.

RP-1402-023

STATUS OF IRON METABOLISM IN FREQUENTLY ILL CHILDREN
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The basic parameters characterizing the state of iron metabolism in 245 sickly children aged 2-5 years have been studied. The presence of anemia was established in 11% , iron-deficient erythropoiesis – in 20,4%, iron depletion – in 29,4 % of frequently ill children sickly children. There was performed an analysis of the forms of anemia in frequently ill children. The obtained data on the high prevalence of iron deficiency in frequently ill children are the basis for a detailed examination and optimization of the treatment of these patients.

key words: state of iron metabolism; frequently ill children; anemia in children indices of iron metabolism; iron deficiency.

RP-1402-027

DIFFERENTIATED APPROACH TO THE SURGICAL CORRECTION OF DYSPLASTIC AND SPASTIC INSTABILITY OF THE HIP IN CHILDREN
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There is presented a comparative characteristic of the clinical and radiological picture of congenital and neurogenic spastic instability of the hip in children, the peculiarities of surgical treatment of these pathologies have been revealed. The work is based on an analysis of the results of surgical treatment of 115 patients (205 hips) who were divided into 2 groups. The first group included 58 patients (50.4 %) with spastic hip instability. The second group (57 patients, 49.6%) was consisted of patients with dysplastic instability in. indications for various types of surgeries were pathogenetically substantiated.

key words: the instability of the hip in children; cerebral palsy; surgical treatment.

RP-1402-033

CHILDREN POPULATION MORBIDITY AS EXEMPLIFIED BY A MEDICAL AND PROPHYLACTIC INSTITUTION OF THE CITY OF MOSCOW
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There was performed an analysis of the dynamics of overall and primary morbidity of children population in the service area of the medical and prophylactic institution of the city of Moscow during the period of active modernization of healthcare (2007-2011). There were established generally positive trends in overall and primary morbidity in children and adolescents. Along with this, there was a significant increase in disease incidence due to behavioral risk factors: disorders associated with injuries, poisoning and other external causes. The prevalence of obesity and diabetes is running up

key words: overall and primary morbidity; children population; advanced medical examination; adolescents.

RP-1402-037

THE CHARACTERISTIC OF CLINICAL MANIFESTATIONS OF THE ASTHENIC SYNDROME IN FIRST SCHOOL YEAR CHILDREN
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There are presented data of the assessment of both clinical and anamnestic evaluation of children with a different prognosis of adaptation and the clinical manifestations of asthenic syndrome in first school year children. The total incidence of clinical manifestations of asthenic syndrome was established to be more frequently occurred in children with an unfavorable prognosis, they have also experienced the greatest gain
of the manifestations of the syndrome by the end of the 1st year of the study at the school. There were identified the factors associated with moderately favorable and unfavorable prognosis of adaptation of children to school, the level of risk for each out of these factors has been detected. The data obtained indicate to a high probability of adverse course of the adaptation to the school in children with indications of complicated course of the delivery in the history, the presence of bad habits in their parents, pregnancy gestoses, emotional lability and hyperkinetic syndrome.

key words: first school year children; adaptation to school; the prognosis for adaptation; asthenic syndrome.

**RP-1402-041**

**SOCIALLY ORIENTED PEDIATRICIAN: MYTH OR REALITY. TRAINING AT THE PRE- AND POSTGRADUATE STAGES**

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There are presented arguments indicating the need to improve the quality of training of the pediatrician of primary care in the matter of social pediatrics within a framework. There have been analysed the possibilities of through teaching of issues of social pediatrics within a framework of Federal state educational standards 3 as per the first course. At the base of this approach there is the concept of active formation of children's health by optimizing their physical, mental development, social adaptation and improvement of their medical supervision. There have been selected and justified the peculiarities of the training of pediatrician of the district and educational institution as socially-oriented specialists, but pediatricians of health centers and medical and social divisions as properly social pediatricians.

key words: social risk factors; medical and social support for children; social pediatrics; social-oriented pediatrician; a social pediatrician; a program of medical and social support; the through teaching of issues of social pediatrics.

**RP-1402-045**

**PREVENTION OF DEPRESSION AND SUICIDES IN ADOLESCENTS AT THE REGIONAL LEVEL**

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There are presented the results of the sWOT-analysis for the identification of opportunities and problem areas in the implementation of the regional measures for prevention of suicide in adolescents on an example of the Ryazan region. There are considered population, group and individual models suicide prevention in adolescence. The significant differential sign of the depression rate in teenagers is established to be the family status and even in greater extent - the character of relationship between them and their parents.

key words: adolescents; depression; suicides; prevention

**RP-1402-049**

**ATOPIC DERMATITIS AND SKIN INFECTIONS IN CHILDREN**

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There are presented data on the formation of skin infections complicating the course of atopic dermatitis (Ad) in children. There are indicated the main factors contributing to the development of skin infections and atopic dermatitis. clinical manifestations of bacterial, viral and fungal infections of the skin and the main directions of pathogenetically substantiated treatment of Ad and skin infections have been described. The external therapy of atopic and infectious skin lesions in children with the use of modern dermatological cosmetics is presented in details.

key words: atopic dermatitis in children; bacterial, viral fungal skin infection; treatment principles; triderm; external therapy.

**RP-1402-056**

**CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF PSYCHOLOGICAL AND SOMATIC DISORDERS**


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There are presented data concerning graphic activities of children of different ages, as well as the clinical experience of the authors in the interpretation of children's drawings. There is discussed the place and role of children's drawings in the diagnosis of abnormalities of psychosomatic development of children.

key words: children's drawings; graphic work; anxiety; psychosomatic development of children.