

**PARTICULARLY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF
GASTRODUODENAL PATHOLOGY AMONG CHILDREN WITH
PERINATAL LESIONS CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM**

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***Annotation.** Diseases of the digestive system in children occupy the second place after respiratory diseases and represent a serious medical and social problem due to their steady annual growth, progradient course and high frequency of chronicity. At the same time a constant increase in the number of severe and complicated forms has been established, it is noted clear rejuvenation of gastroduodenal pathology, despite active ongoing therapeutic measures. According to modern ideas inflammatory diseases of the stomach and duodenum are multifactorial. Factors contributing to their development may be be hereditary, impaired gastric secretion, dyskinetic disorders, psychoemotional state disorders child, unfavorable social conditions. But, according to modern ideas, one of the main etiological factors in the occurrence Helicobacter pylori (HP) is recognized as a chronic gastroduodenal disease. According to various authors, the prevalence rate of helicobacteriosis among children it is 50-70%. At the same time, the features of clinical morphological manifestations specific to this infection insufficiently studied and controversial. Significant risk factors for the development pathologies of the gastrointestinal tract (GIT) are hereditary predisposition, unfavorable environmental conditions environment, eating disorders, emotional stress, excess body weight and physical inactivity. The authors showed that perinatal lesions of the central nervous system also are risk factors for the formation of various forms of gastrointestinal pathology: children with a history of hypoxic-ischemic lesions of the central nervous system chronic gastrointestinal diseases develop 3-4 times more often than in children, not with*

a history of them. Perinatal lesions of the central nervous system leading to disorders of nervous activity are identified in the anamnesis of most children with pathology of the gastrointestinal tract, while the severity of neurological manifestations is closely related to the duration and severity of the disease digestive systems.

Key words. *gastroduodenal pathology; perinatal damage to the central nervous system; risk factors.*

Relevance. Prevalence of perinatal lesions central nervous system (CNS). However, these indicators should be treated with caution, since in some cases, if it is impossible performing the necessary neurological studies and non-specificity clinical manifestations of perinatal CNS lesions, quite often there are no timely diagnosis of these forms of pathology is carried out

Results. Analysis of data on concomitant pathologies in parents of children of the studied groups revealed certain patterns. It was found that 83% of parents of studied children of groups 1 and 2 somatic pathology was observed, often of an inflammatory nature. 60.8% parents were diagnosed with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract, 43% had varicose veins 43% and 19.9% had neurological disorders. Moreover, in children with gastroduodenal pathology in parents, gastrointestinal diseases were more often detected on the maternal side - 28%. Perhaps these data are related to hereditary predisposition. Along with this, we have shown that at frequency the formation of gastrointestinal diseases in children in infancy influence the course of gestation in the mother, as well as social and everyday factors, especially in the first year of a child's life.

Diseases most often developed in those children of the mother whom had 2 or more risk factors. The shorter the gestational age, with in which risk factors were identified, the more common diseases were inflammatory nature: Acute respiratory infections, influenza – 48%, exacerbation of chronic intrauterine infection (IUI) – 37%, exacerbation of chronic pyelonephritis – 39%, inflammatory diseases of the gastrointestinal tract – 61%. Among others forms of

pathology in mothers, varicose veins of the lower limbs and genitals – 42.4%, late reproductive age – 39%), obesity – 31.4%, preeclampsia – 29.5%. Significantly more often complications pregnancies occurred in the group of premature.

The leading signs of hypoxia in a newborn are: depression functions of the central nervous system, adynamia, akinesia, muscle hypotonia, cyanosis, convulsive syndrome, which can be expressed to varying degrees. For severe brain lesions reveal disturbances of consciousness (from stupor to coma), There is irregular breathing, muscle hypotonia, followed by atony, absence of most innate reflexes, disturbances in eye movements apples, lack of pupil reaction to light, in 50% of children 6-12 hours after birth observed clonic multifocal or tonic convulsions. With the progression of disorders at the age of 12-24 hours, apnea as a result of brain stem dysfunction.

Conclusion. The data obtained from the study of hereditary and environmental factors predisposing to the formation of digestive diseases systems in young children indicate that these forms of gastrointestinal pathology are multifactorial when the implementation of hereditary burden occurs under the influence of unfavorable environmental factors. It is obvious that a careful analysis of risk factors for pathology digestive system in newborns and the use of modern diagnostic technologies will allow the clinician to carry out timely prevention of these forms of pathology

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