entered into the *first (*e.g. *or the basic)* group. So, the patients of *the second* group refused from the offered surgical correction methods, and then, the orthodontic treatment by the generally accepted methods has been conducted for them.

So, the bone tissue loss has been evaluated, as in the vertical, well as in the vestibular – lingual directions.

So, the obtained research results had been shown, that the postextractional spaces alveolar crest defect size in the *first* group was made up *0,19 ± 0,11* mm in the vertical direction; it was made up *0,9 ± 0,12* mm in the vestibular one, and it was made up *0,78 ± 0,11* mm in the lingual one. At the time, as all these indices had been made up in the *comparison* group: *2,95 ± 0,5; 1,9 ± 0,23* and *2,05 ± 0,26* mm, correspondingly. Thus, the defect size at the patients of the *basis* group was quite less, than in the *comparison* group.

The work is submitted to the Scientific International Conference «Innovative Medical Technologies», France (Paris), 15-22 March 2012, came to the editorial office on 14.02.2012.

GASTROENTEROLOGICAL PATHOLOGY OF CHILDREN WITH GOITER

Parakhonsky A.P.

Kuban medical institute, Krasnodar,
e-mail: para.path@mail.ru

In clinical practice plenty enough of information is accumulated that deficit of thyroidin hormones be what degree negatively influences on child's organism, is the factor of high risk of violation of growth and development for children, forming of chronic pathology and growth of socially meaningful illnesses. Consequently high-frequency of endemic goiter among child's population and decline of function of thyroid gland subject to the condition iodine deficit show by itself a serious threat to the somatic (specifically gastrointestinal tracts) and psychical health. As Kuban behaves to territories with the deficit of iodine, remonitoring of deficiency iodine diseases for children that development of modern approaches to their prophylaxis is both social and medical the issue of the day. To examine prevalence and structure of gastroenterological pathology of children with goiter. The program of inspection foresaw the statistical analysis of school age children's case report with pathology of gastrointestinal tract, with the selection of clinically instrumental and laboratory researches. Determination of concentration of iodine in urine of children from the different climate-geographical areas of Kuban showed that in most children excretion of iodine with urine is reduced. General frequency of goiter for the children of Kuban from data of palpation research is 53,3% of degree prevails for girls, for certain high-frequency of goiter and predominance of his heavy degrees it is registered for the children of mountain area of dwelling. 34,6% children of basic group (with the different degrees of goiter) were characterized the changes of indexes of thyroid type of, which go out outside age-old parameters, 18,8% have signs of subclinical hypothyroidism. Children from the mountain area of dwelling had the most wide vibrations of maintenance of hormones of the hypophysial-thyroid system. In the structure of gastroenterological pathology among children with the goiter of 1-2 degrees first place has chronic gastroduodenitis – 86,6%. Characteristic of this pathology is a decline of amount of hypertrophic gastroduodenitis with the displays of lymphofollicular hyperplasia, increase of erosive destructive affection of gullet, stomach and duodenum. Classical basic therapy does not give a positive clinical result and prolonged effect. Pays attention on itself increase of frequency of gastric and duodenum ulcers. In 88,7% of sick children with pathology that is associated with Helicobacterium that it is confirmed with express method and cytological research. Among concomitant pathology of this contingent of children the pathological changes of liver (67,7%) of different level of affection prevailed often in combination with affection of the bile-excreting system, kidneys and intestine. More than half of children had allergic affection: allergic dermatitis and food allergy. At the same time ultrasonic research of sign of dyspancreatism was registered in 90% of children with gastroenteritis pathology. We consider such state as reactive involvement of pancreas to the pathological process in connection with the uneven arcade of bile in duodenum because 87% of children were found with various deformations of gallbladder. Thus, there is considerable growth of gastroenterological pathology among school age children that live in the zone of endemic goiter.

The work is submitted to the Scientific International Conference «Topical issues of pediatrics and pediatric surgery», Mauritius, 18-25 February 2012, came to the editorial office on 13.01.2012.

PSYCHOSOMATIC DISORDERS OF CHILDREN WITH DUODENAL ULCER

Parakhonsky A.P.

Kuban medical institute, Krasnodar,
e-mail: para.path@mail.ru

The main factor of pathogenesis of disease at emotional stress is an accumulation in fabrics of free radicals, those results in lipid peroxidation of membranes of different cages, especially neurons of cerebrum. Thus in central nervous system especially in the structures of limbic-reticular complex, there are changes of sensitiveness of neurons to neuromediator and oligopeptidis. It, in the turn, leads to forming of stagnant emotional excitation in central nervous system, which results in proof violation of mechanisms of self-regulation of arte-

rial pressure, update of shells of mucous tunic gastrointestinal tracts and increase of penetrating of connective tissue membranes in different organs. Emotional stress results in generalized distribution of sympathetic and parasympathetic excitations of, which shows up in one the violation of activity of the cardiac-vascular system, in other – gastrointestinal tracts. In the conducted researches it is shown that a those organ or system, which, after imagination of patient, is most impressionable and most essential for vital functions, suffers under act of the protracted stress. Opinion is expressed also that the choice of organ-target depends on the structures of crusts, which determine an optimum efferent way for the output of emotions, caused stress, on periphery. To research psychological features of children's personality with duodenal ulcer. 36 children 10-18 years of age are inspected. The program of medical inspection included: interview with specially developed questionnaires, genealogy research, research of psychological type of personality by the test of Ayzenko and inspection of character using A.E. Lychko pathological characteristic questionnaire. With the purpose of determination of endoskopic and functional changes from the side of overhead departments of digestive fiberscope was executed by fiberscope with determination of endoskopics criteria of presence of gelikobakter infection and shield biopsy of mucus shell of stomach and duodenum by generally accepted rules of taking with next preparation of impression smear, staining and bacterioscopy. Simultaneously conducted intragastric acidity analysis with the study of secretory and alkalescence functions of stomach after the difference of values of acidity in a body and antrum. By the help of questionnaire data was established that family's psycho-traumatic situations had 65% of children. A genealogical analysis revealed that 75% of children are burdened with inherited inclination. Emotional deprivation is aftereffect of child alienation from emotionally meaningful people in a responsible personality formation period that predetermines the deficit of intercourse skills. The broken emotional connection in babyhood leads to developing of duodenal ulcer before time, burdened with inherited anamnesis and differs with heavier, frequently relapsing clinical course, complications and severe pain syndrome. When emotional copulas were broken before pubertal period than clinical course of duodenal ulcer was sparer. In a severe period of illnesses prevailed psychasthenia and labile accentuation of character, introvertive mode of behavior, emotional instability. Discovered psychosomatic features of duodenal ulcer clinical course dictate the necessity in development of differentiated treatment programs and prophylaxis of this pathology.

The work is submitted to the Scientific International Conference «Topical issues of pediatrics and pediatric surgery», Mauritius, 18-25 February 2012, came to the editorial office on 13.01.2012.

TO THE QUESTION ON THE REGIONAL APPROACH OF PREVENTIVE MAINTENANCE OF ILLNESSES AT WORKERS OF THE INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES OF THE NORTH

Prokopyev M.N.

Medical institute SurGU, Surgut,
e-mail: mik-prokopev@yandex.ru

Severe environment of northern territories of the Tyumen region, including Yamal-Nenets (ЯНАО) and Hunts-Mansijsky (ХМАО) autonomous regions, strengthens an adverse effect on a human body of the harmful factors accompanying technological processes at the industrial enterprises. Simultaneous influence of climatic and industrial-ecological factors leads to reduction of functionality of a human body to homeostasis restoration.

The analysis of annual reports on disease for 2000-2003 on the one-profile enterprises of oil and gas branch of the Tyumen region has shown that level and structure varies it depending on a geographical place of a disposition of structural divisions. So, at workers of the enterprises located in territory of the south of the Tyumen region, the disease indicator was the highest in comparison with other regions and has made 333,8 in 2001, 213,0 in 2002 and 432,6 in 2003, thus illnesses of system of blood circulation came to the forefront in structure of the general disease. Among workers of the enterprises in territory ЯНАО the given indicator has made in 2001 – 68,7, in 2002 – 42,0 and in 2003 – 146,6 where on the first place there were diseases of a gastroenteric path. Among workers of the enterprises in territory ХМАО the disease indicator in 2001 has made 93,2, in 2002 – 105,0 and in 2003 – 68,2, and diseases of nervous system always prevailed.

It is possible to explain a similar situation only influence on a human body of a complex of adverse klimato-ecological and geoecological factors, the characteristic enterprises for a concrete geographical address point against unhealthy working conditions of work. It demands working out of special methodology and a complex of methodical approaches for an estimation of complex influence средовых factors on quality of individual and population health, studying of mechanisms of infringements of processes of ability to live at anthropogenous pollution of biosphere in concrete prirodno-environmental conditions.

The offered scientific approach will allow to develop a complex from the most effective organizational-technical and mediko-preventive actions for maintenance of constant monitoring of a condition of inhabitancy of the person and population health, for early revealing and elimination of influence of risk factors of environment and productions that, undoubtedly, will lay down in a basis of creation of regional programs on decrease in level of disease.

The work is submitted to the Scientific International Conference «Priorities in science, technology and engineering», Egypt (Sharm el-Sheikh), 20-27 November 2011, came to the editorial office on 01.12.2011.