

health care specialists ($p \leq 0.05$). 85 (75.2%) parents reported that there is a lack of evidence-based information on HPV infection and vaccination.

Conclusions. Parents value vaccinations against HPV infection insufficiently. Negative attitude towards vaccination depend on receiving negative information from family members and healthcare specialists. Parents also lack access to evidence-based information on vaccines for HPV infection.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HERPES VIRUSES IN THE GENESIS OF CONVULSIVE SYNDROME IN CHILDREN

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Actuality. Convulsive syndrome is one of the most common syndromes in young children. The occurrence of seizures should be considered as a universal reaction of the child's immature brain to various stimuli (toxins, hypoxia, allergic factors). In children, convulsions often occur amid an increase in body temperature to febrile numbers (febrile convulsions). More attention has been paid to herpes viruses as an etiological factor in the occurrence of febrile seizures in children.

Aim of the research. to study the role of herpes viruses in the etiology of convulsive syndrome in children.

Methods and materials. Under our supervision, there were 64 patients with acute respiratory viral infection (ARVI) with convulsive syndrome who were admitted for treatment to the Regional Children's Infectious Clinical Hospital in Kharkov. All these patients were examined by immunofluorescence analysis for the presence of ARVI antigens. Using enzyme immunoassay specific antibodies to herpes viruses were determined (HSV, HHV-6, CMV, EBV). Using the polymerase chain reaction, herpes virus DNA was detected.

Results. depending on the results, the following groups of patients with ARVI were identified: (1) caused by herpes viruses (HSV, CMV, EBV, HHV-6) - 34 (53%) patients, (2) respiratory viruses (adenovirus, influenza virus, parainfluenza, respiratory syncytial virus) - 17 (26,6%), (3) mixed infection (herpes viruses with respiratory viruses) - 9 (14,1%), (4) of unknown etiology - 4 (6,3%) cases. The main etiological factor was herpes viruses, among which HHV-6 occupies a leading position (63%). Most often (85% cases), convulsions were observed in children aged 1-3 years old. In 48 (75%) children, febrile body temperature was noted, in 13 (20,3%) subfebrile, in 3 (4,7%) - normal body temperature. All children had tonic-clonic seizures, and only one child had focal seizures. Attacks in patients with herpes virus infection were longer, repeated convulsive seizures were observed more often. Along with convulsive syndrome, patients with herpesvirus infection experienced lymphadenopathy (9 cases) and exanthema (3 children). In patients with negative herpes virus markers, the duration of clinical manifestations and the recovery period were shorter, but catarrhal phenomena more prolonged.

Conclusions. the studies carried out confirm the role of herpes viruses in the genesis of convulsive syndrome, the provoking factor of which is fever. The findings allow doctors to focus on the earlier appointment of antiviral therapy in the complex treatment of convulsive syndrome.

THE DIAGNOSTIC VALUE OF NATRIURETIC PEPTIDES IN CHILDREN WITH JUVENILE IDIOPATHIC ARTHRITIS

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Actuality. Natriuretic peptides are a family of substances synthesized by cardiomyocytes, which include atrial and brain natriuretic peptides. They activate the same transmembrane guanylate cyclase receptors (natriuretic peptide receptor, NPR-A) in target organs for common physiological effects, which include increased renal excretion of sodium and water, vasodilation by relaxing smooth muscle of vascular cells, improving diastolic relaxation, and inhibition renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system and prevention of myocardial fibrosis. The most active and persistent is the study of the N-terminal polypeptide of the brain natriuretic hormone (B-type), which is called NT-proBNP. In the consensus for the diagnosis of heart failure (HF), it is recommended that this indicator be studied as an early biomarker of HF. According to many studies, the most common cause of death in patients with rheumatoid arthritis in adults is various diseases of the cardiovascular system, primarily heart attacks and strokes due to atherosclerotic disease.

Aim of the research. The aim of the study was to study NT-proBNP in patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis, a polyarticular variant (JIA).

Methods and materials. We examined 10 patients with JIA (9 girls, 1 boy), whose average age was 12.78 ± 0.95 years.

Results. The control group consisted of 7 peers without chronic pathology (1 girl, 6 boys), the average age of whose was $14, 25 \pm 0.73$ years. A study was conducted of the N-terminal polypeptide of the brain natriuretic hormone (B-type) by the method of competitive immunoassay on the analyzer IMMULITE 2000, Siemens. The study was conducted in the cardiorheumatology department of the State Institution "Institute for Children and Adolescents Health Care at the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine". Statgraphics 3.0 test were used for processing of the data. The study obtained significantly higher levels of NT-proBNP in patients with JIA, which amounted to 47.5 ± 14.09 pg / ml versus 20.29 ± 0.29 pg / ml of the control group, $p < 0.05$.

Conclusion. Thus, in patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis, the level of the N-terminal polypeptide of the brain natriuretic peptide is less than the recommended borderline value, but significantly higher than in healthy peers, which may be a marker of slowly progressing heart failure in this category of patients and requires further study.