

**WSPID19-0171**

**E-Poster Viewing - 6-8 November**

**Viral Infections: Other virus infections**

### **ENTERAL SYNDROM IN THE CHILDREN WITH MEASLES**

*O. Horlenko<sup>1</sup>, V. Polyak -Tovt<sup>1</sup>, N. Sochka<sup>1</sup>, A. Lenchenko<sup>1</sup>, L. Pushkash<sup>1</sup>, G. Kossey<sup>1</sup>,  
V. Brych<sup>1</sup>, M. Peresta<sup>1</sup>, I. Pushkash<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Uzhhorod National University Medical Faculty, Pediatrics with Infectious Diseases, Uzhhorod, Ukraine*

#### **Background:**

The Measles Morbidity have as international and domestic medical and social problem

#### **Aims:**

Investigation of the pathological influence of the Measles virus damage on digestive tract

#### **Methods:**

The study contingent consisted of 70 children aged 12 to 48 months with Measles diagnosis. Clinical laboratory and bacteriological research was conducted.

#### **Results:**

Symptoms of the gastrointestinal tract disorders were observed in children: abdominal pain ( $23.91 \pm 6.36\%$ ), diarrhea ( $60.87 \pm 7.28\%$ ), which was implicated in the enteral syndrome ( $60.87 \pm 7.28\%$ ). The intestinal syndrome was characterized by the presence of a creatorrhea - the presence of modified muscle fibers (+) in the 48 children ( $85.71 \pm 6.73\%$ ) and (++) - in 8 ( $14.29 \pm 6.73\%$ ). In 7 children there were unchanged muscle fibers ( $10.71 \pm 5.95\%$ ). Amylorrhoea (presence of extracellular starch) was presented in 32 children ( $57.14 \pm 9.52\%$ ). The syndrome of pancreatic insufficiency was presented by steatorrhea in 7 children ( $10.71 \pm 5.95\%$ ), and extracellular starch was seen in 32 children ( $57.14 \pm 9.52\%$ ). Biliary disorders - characterized by presence of fatty acids (steatorrhea) in 8 children ( $14.29 \pm 6.73\%$ ), soap in 7 children ( $10.71 \pm 5.95\%$ ). According to investigation, the negative results of the microbiological study of feces of concomitant pathogenic flora in children were prevalent. *Staphylococcus aureus* (1.3%), *Klebsiella* (0.7%), *Proteus mirabilis* (0.5%) were in minimum values.

#### **Conclusion:**

Thus, the enteral syndrome was detected in the vast majority of children ( $60.87 \pm 7.28\%$ ). Characteristic predominance of digestive disturbances were in form of creatorrhea, amylorrhoea and steatorrhea, which were pathogenetically caused digestive disorders.