Résultats: en se basant sur les méthodes d'étude utilisées et des connaissances théoriques, nous avons déterminé les types d'anastomoses qui permettent d'améliorer l'état des branches et du tronc de la veine porte. En se basant sur les résultats de la recherche, nous avons étudié des changements de l'hémodynamique systémique et portale après le shunt.

Conclusions: la cure chirurgicale de l'hypertension portale chez l'enfant.

MENTAL STATUS EVALUATION OF WOMEN WITH CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM PERINATAL PATHOLOGY

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Research relevance: postpartum affective disorders are widely spread in the modern world and require the right diagnostics and doctor's competence.

Objectives: investigating of individual mental status and female adaptive system with children suffered from perinatal diseases.

Materials and methods: the main group of women with children treated in the Perinatal Centre of SBbSPMU had been examined on the basis of such items as PHQ-9, Copying test, LSI methodologies, with a comparative group consisting of women and healthy newborns.

Results: in more than half of cases the condition of women was regarded as an alarming depression, in more than 1/3 of cases obsessive states were noted, the contents of which were illness or death of the newborn, an accident with relatives, fear of causing harm to the child and others. During the initial examination, the PHQ-9 values of the main group and the comparative group did not differ significantly, which corresponds to resulted indeterioration of patients.

Conclusions: taking into consideration the variety of symptomatic female mental disorders mostly dependent on newborn health, the state of women presently regarded as depressive and anxious adaptive reaction.

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THE ELECTROCARDIOGRAM INDICATORS DEPENDING ON THE PHASE OF THE MENSTRUAL CYCLE IN YOUNG GIRLS

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Research relevance: according to the literature, female sex hormones have a significant effect on the myocardium, in particular, the cardioprotective properties of estrogens are well known. But dependence of the main indicators of resting ECG on the phase of the menstrual cycle currently remains insufficiently studied.

Objective: of the main indicators of resting ECG and QT interval dispersion in different phases of the menstrual cycle in young healthy girls.

Materials and Methods: the resting ECG was performed and analyzed four times with an interval of 1 week on 13 healthy girls, aged 19 to 22 years old, who do not take drugs. The calculation of the main indicators of ECG and the assessment of the dispersion of the QT interval was performed manually.

Results: a sinus rhythm with a frequency of 52 to 116 beats per minute (average 74 beats / min) was detected on the all resting ECG. All ECG morphological parameters are regarded as a variant of norm. When pairwise comparison of ECG in the first and second half of the menstrual cycle, no differences in heart rate, QRS complex form, T wave, QT and QTc intervals were detected. When analyzing the dispersion of the QT interval, only one of the examined (7.7%) showed an increase from 0.02 s in the first half to 0.06 s in the second half of the cycle.

Conclusion: according to the data we obtained, the phase of the menstrual cycle does not affect the basic parameters of a standard resting ECG.

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MEDICAL EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM FOR CLINICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

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Research relevance: an efficient hospital information system provides the managing performance of in-hospital clinical engineering department (CED) that is responsible for both the patient and clinical staff safety in using medical equipment and cost control in related operational activities of medical equipment.

Objective: to analyze the hospital operating performance of the Medical Equipment Management System (MEMS) used for data collection and management strategies.

Materials and Methods: the following sources of information were used: the MEMS network architecture which is formed by the intranet and internet construction.

Results: the received results clearly demonstrated the ability of data analysis for maintenance history records with MEMS. But it just uses the partial function of the MEMS in all operating activities of CED. One of the worst problems is that the equipment is too old to be maintained and repaired for the hospital. Planning some evolution in this sphere became a major challenge in most decisions of health care organizations and the related industries. It should be noted that there is a need to apply adequate management tools which optimize the development of medical technology that takes into account the life costs and improves health care services.

Conclusion: medical equipment has become an essential component of modern health services. Balanced medical environment depends on medical equipment to make a correct diagnosis and administer the proper treatment. But sometimes clinical engineering is particularly weak. In addition to the traditional operation management, the patient safety, operation performance in cost vs good analysis, and risk evaluation and control are the important issues for using medical equipment in hospital. So, the development of successful management strategies still requires constant improvement.

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