Results: We conduct research 125 patients with symptoms dyspepsia. There were 50 patients with FD, 75 patients with the SD. FD is characterized advantage of slow motility of stomach ($58,00 \pm 6,98\%$) which correlated with clinical displays, as discomfort in the overhead, early satiation and postprandial syndrome in $26,00 \pm 6,2\%$ children State of acid function of stomach - normoaciditas prevails with advantage at mixed ($66,60 \pm 8,6\%$) and postprandial syndrome ($84,60 \pm 10,42\%$) of FD by the SD and characterized reliable predominance of hiperaciditas and hipoaciditas states.

Conclusions: An motility function at the children with FD is characterized the slow period of evacuation of stomach, wich correlates with discomfort, early satiation and postprandial syndrome. At FD normoaciditas prevails with advantage at mixed and postprandial. The SD characterized reliable predominance of hiperaciditas and hipoaciditas states. Skringing of laboratory instrumental researches identified importance of morphological criteria: moderate limphaplasmatitarna infiltration ($52 \pm 7,07\%$) and normal histological picture ($48 \pm 7,07\%$) at FD and limphaplasmatitarna infiltration ($83,87 \pm 6,6\%$) and intestinal metaplasia ($9,68 \pm 5,3\%$) was identificate at the SD.

766

JAUNDICE OF NEWBORN, CLINICAL AND ANAMNESTICAL CHARACTER

O.M. Horlenko, N.Y. Kisko., A.O. Yankovska, B.M. Halay

Pediatrics with infectious diseases, Uzhgorod National University, Medical Faculty, Uzhgorod, Ukraine

Background and aims: A tendency to considerable growth of Jaundice in the structure of diseases of neonatal period is traced nowadays. Our investigation is the exposure of predisposing factors of conjugated hyperbilirubinemias of the newborns which would enable concentration on the mechanism of their development.

Methods: We've analysed the data of 52 newborns with Jaundice. In the newborns with the Jaundice were the prolonged icterus in 42,9. The greatest level of development of Jaundice was observed among the newborns with the body mass from 3000 to 3500 g ($48,95\%$).

Results: We consider predisposing factors of the development of Jaundice: abortion ($23,0\%$), 3-th or anymore pregnancy ($48,0\%$), the breast feeding in $48,0\%$ of contingent, feeding of the newborns was started within the first 30 minutes ($51,89\%$). The pathology of Digestive Tract and nervous system was defined among those newborns.. In the $82,6\%$ of cases of labor there were the following complications: caesarian section, stimulation of labor, premature labor, premature rupture of the membranes, pathology of umbilical cord, swift births, prolonged labor and alt.

Conclusions: A leading sign in the newborns is an icteric syndrome. The greatest indexes of the appearance of icterus in the newborns was on the 3-rd day Epyky were exposed the prevalent factors of the development of Jaundice in the newborns: the somatic pathology of mother and pathological development of pregnancy, complication of labor, hypoxic damage of the fetus of the newborn, breast feeding, disbioses, at 1-st and 2-nd pregnancies and labor.

767

THE EVALUATION OF THE OF RELAPSES AND RECURRENCES IN THE TREATMENT OF CHILDREN GASTRITIS

O.I. Marginean

Pediatrics I, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Tg. Mures, Targu-Mures, Romania

I Infection with *Helicobacter pylori* is an important determinant of the child gastritis.

Background and aims: The purpose of this work was to analyze cases of gastritis with *Helicobacter pylori* which have not healed despite a properly conducted treatment for eradication of micro-organism.

Methods: Between 2001-2009, in Gastroenterology Compartment of Pediatric Clinic Ist Targu-Mures we have diagnosed 904 cases of gastritis, 467 of them with *Helicobacter pylori* gastritis, for which treatment was prescribed according to recommendations internationally accepted today.

Results: The average age of patients in the study group was 12.78 years, with a higher incidence in groups 7-12 (34.29%) and 13-18 years (60.06%), predominantly female gender (62.72%) and urban areas (56.08%). A number of 394 patients diagnosed with gastritis with *Helicobacter pylori* presented for