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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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GMN: Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

GMN is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНИТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

ჟურნალი ინდექსირებულია MEDLINE-ის საერთაშორისო სისტემაში, ასახულია SCOPUS-ის, PubMed-ის და ВИНИТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებიდან.

WEBSITE

www.geomednews.com

К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

- 1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках Times New Roman (Кириллица), для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать AcadNusx. Размер шрифта 12. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.
- 2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.
- 3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

- 4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).
- 5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.
- 6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста в tiff формате.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

- 7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.
- 8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf и http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.
- 9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.
- 10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.
- 11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректура авторам не высылается, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.
- 12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.

REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

- 1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface Times New Roman (Cyrillic), print size 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.
- 2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.
- 3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

- 4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.
- 5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles. Tables and graphs must be headed.
- 6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

- 7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.
- 8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf
- In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).
- 9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.
- 10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.
- 11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.
- 12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.

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რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დავიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

- 1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე,დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში Times New Roman (Кириллица), ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ AcadNusx. შრიფტის ზომა 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.
- 2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ,რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.
- 3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).
- 4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).
- 5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.
- 6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრამების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით tiff ფორმატში. მიკროფოტო-სურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შეღებვის ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სუ-რათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.
- 7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.
- 8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფჩხილებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.
- 9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.
- 10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.
- 11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.
- 12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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EVALUATION OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF THORACIC PAIN IN PATIENTS WITH THORACIC OSTEOCHONDROSIS

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Abstract.

Aim: The purpose of the study is to improve the results of complex restorative treatment of patients with pain syndrome in osteochondrosis of the thoracic spine.

Materials and methods: The study was conducted on the basis of the Rehabilitation Department of the State Institution "ITO NAMSU" in Kiev (from 2020 to 2022). The study involved 150 patients with pain in the thoracic spine, who were treated in the rehabilitation department. The mean age of the patients was 44.7±1.5 years. The average duration of the disease was 10.2±0.3 years, treatment - 13.5±1.0 days. Evaluation of treatment results using the Visual Analogue Scale of pain (Visual Analogue Scale) and electromyography on DIGITAL M - TEST was carried out 14 days after the program of physiotherapy interventions.

Results: The developed program of rehabilitation interventions included the use of myofascial release of the thoracic spine, physical exercises, breathing exercises during the myofascial release of the thoracic spine. The analysis of the obtained results showed that after the rehabilitation measures with the use of myofascial release, there was a statistically significant decrease in the level of pain in the group of examined patients (before PT - 4.87 ± 0.47 cm, after PT - $1.17\pm0.26*$) * (x±S), (p<0.01), which allows us to conclude that the program of physiotherapy interventions is effective.

Conclusions: The use of myofascial release in the complex of physiotherapeutic interventions improves the quality of life and saves patients from thoracic pain caused by degenerative changes in the spine in the short term.

Key words. Thoracic pain, myofascial release, osteochondrosis, rehabilitation.

Introduction.

Currently, in the aspect of orthopedic and traumatological care, there is a growing trend of younger patients with degenerative and dystrophic changes in the spine. In Ukraine, approximately 75-95% of the population suffers from spinal osteochondrosis, and in 12-26% of cases, the disease is diagnosed in children 10-15 years old [1-4].

In particular, as literature data indicate, pain syndrome in the chest area is one of the reasons for outpatient visits in 20-25% of patients. For orthopedic and traumatological specialists, it is especially important to study the impact of pathological changes in the cervical-thoracic spine segments in dorsopathies and spinal osteoporosis on the autonomic innervation of the cardiovascular system, which contributes to the development of cardiac pain and heart rhythm disorders. The most common types of dorsopathies are degenerative and dystrophic changes in the form of spinal osteochondrosis (M42), spondylosis (M47),

spondyloarthrosis, facet joint syndrome, and intervertebral disc lesions (M51, M52) in the form of hernias and protrusions. This does not exclude the presence of concomitant pathology from other organs and systems, the specification of which will allow choosing the optimal treatment and rehabilitation tactics for patients, which will require consultations with specialists from other fields. As experience shows, combined pathology with cardiovascular disorders is most often encountered. Thus, there is a need to address the issue of selecting treatment and rehabilitation tactics for such patients [5-10].

The aim of the study is to improve the outcomes of comprehensive rehabilitation treatment for patients with pain syndrome in thoracic osteochondrosis.

Materials and methods.

The study was conducted at the rehabilitation department of the Institute of Traumatology and Orthopedics in Kyiv from 2020 to 2022. The main study included 150 patients with pain syndrome in the thoracic spine who were undergoing treatment in the rehabilitation department. Among the participants of the retrospective study, 71 were women and 79 were men. The age range was from 17 to 90 years old, with a mean age of 44.7 ± 1.5 years. The average duration of the disease was 10.2 ± 0.3 years, and the treatment lasted 13.5 ± 1.0 days. The evaluation of treatment results was performed 14 days after the implementation of the physiotherapeutic program.

All patients signed an informed consent for examination and treatment. To determine pain levels and quality of life indicators, we used the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS).

To assess the functional state of the neuromuscular system, a test with load and subsequent EMG examination was used. The bioelectric activity was recorded using the DIGITAL M-TEST electromyograph (muscle bioelectric activity was evaluated based on the average amplitude, in microvolts) during muscle contractions before and after loading.

Mathematical processing of digital data in the qualification work was carried out using the methods of variational statistics with the calculation of the average (x); sample variance (x); standard deviation (x); average error (x); significance of changes (x).

The data were statistically analyzed using Excel and SPSS Statistics 17.0 software. If the data showed a normal distribution for the samples based on the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the comparison of average values was performed using the Student's t-test for paired samples or ANOVA for independent samples with different numbers of values.

Results and Discussion.

The physical therapy program was differentiated according to the patient's clinical condition and course of the disease. When

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developing the rehabilitation program, the following criteria were taken into account:

- Performance of exercises that do not exceed the pain threshold.
- Adequacy of exercises to the functional state of the patients.
- Gradual increase of exercise in order to adapt the body to it.
- Gradual increase in the range of motion in the joints.

The program included the following rehabilitation measures (Table 1).

- 1. Application of myofascial release of the thoracic spine, which promotes deep relaxation of muscles, fascia, and the nervous system.
- 2. Application of physical exercises during myofascial release of the thoracic spine, which promotes improved mobility in the joints and biomechanical straightening of the spine.
- 3. Use of breathing exercises during myofascial release of the thoracic spine, which promote increased mobility of the ribs, percussion, and absorption of a greater amount of oxygen.

To reduce pain and strengthen the muscles of the neck, shoulder girdle, and limbs, stabilize the affected spinal segment, and form an optimal movement pattern, a rational alternation of muscular tensions and subsequent relaxation is a necessary condition. Working muscles in an isometric mode (voluntary relaxation and active tension) and developing this skill in the patient was a mandatory condition that allowed for the greatest effect of muscle relaxation.

Relaxation exercises:

- We achieved relaxation of spastic muscles through special exercises aimed at relaxing the muscles of the neck, shoulder girdle, torso, and limbs, starting from the acute stage of the disease.

Exercises for active relaxation of muscle groups:

- Exercises for the relaxation of individual muscle groups that are at rest in different starting positions.
- Exercises for the relaxation of individual muscles or muscles of individual body segments after their isometric tension or after performing isotonic work.
- Exercises for the relaxation of individual muscle groups or muscles of individual body segments in combination with active movements performed by other muscles.
- Exercises for the relaxation of muscles of individual body segments that are combined with passive movements in these same segments.
- Exercises for the relaxation of the entire musculature that is at rest in the supine position (relaxation of all muscles of the neck, shoulder girdle, trunk, and limbs).

Breathing exercises:

During which the mechanism and other components of the respiratory act are voluntarily regulated (by verbal instruction). The dominant of the motor analyzer induced by physical

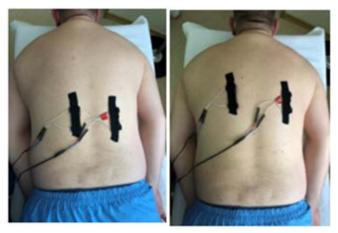


Figure 1. Electromyography procedure.

Table 1. Determination of the exercise regimen depending on the course of thoracalgia.

Duration of illness					M	
acute		b	remission	Work mode	Means of rehabilitation interventions and organizational instructions.	
severe pain	moderate pain	subacute	remission		mstructions.	
-	preparatory	preparatory			 myofascial release, elimination of unfavorable static-dynamic exercises, physical exercises for the spine excluding hyperflexion in the cervical spine, breathing exercises 	
			basic	basic	 myofascial release, strength exercises for the spine, exercises for postural balance. 	

Goals of rehabilitation programs:

- ⇒ Elimination of myofascial hypertonus
- \Rightarrow Relief of pain syndrome.
- ⇒ Elimination of muscular-tonic disorders, imbalance of postural muscles.
- ⇒ Restoration of optimal dynamic stereotype.

Table 2. Myofascial release program of the thoracic spine.

Initial position	Description of the exercise	Duration
Key: Lying on the back, a small ball under the thoracic spine, a large ball under the head, knees bent, feet on the floor, arms out to the sides with palms up.	Continue (statically) to lie like this and breathe consciously, deeply and calmly. Chest breathing.	1 min
Key: Lying on the back, a small ball under the thoracic spine, a large ball under the head, knees bent, feet on the floor, hands up.	Inhale – open your arms to the sides, exhale – arms across.	1 min
	Hand circles. Half of the circle – inhale, the other half – exhale.	1 min
	Hand circles in the other direction. Half of the circle – inhale, the other half – exhale.	1 min
	Continue (statically) to lie like this and breathe consciously, deeply and calmly. Chest breathing.	1 min
Basic: Lying on the back, the small and large balls under the choracic spine (the large one is closer to the head), knees bent, feet on the floor, hands supporting the head.	With an exhale, move the body up, with an inhale – return to the starting position.	2 min
	Raise the pelvis up and perform rolling on the balls to the neck and to the bottom of the shoulder blades.	1 min
	Continue (statically) to lie like this and breathe consciously, deeply and calmly. Chest breathing.	1 min
Key: Lying on your side, small ball under the thoracic spine, large ball under the head, one straight leg on top, the other bent at the knee, lower arm stretched forward, upper arm stretched along the head, palm on the floor.	Continue (statically) to lie like this and breathe consciously, deeply and calmly. Chest breathing.	1 min
Basic: Lying on the side, the small and large balls under the horacic spine (the large one is closer to the head), upper leg s straight, lower leg is bent at the knee, lower arm is extended forward, upper arm supports the head.	Continue (statically) to lie like this and breathe consciously, deeply and calmly. Chest breathing.	1 min
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	With an exhale, move the head and shoulders up, inhale – return to the starting position.	1 min
	Move your head up and down. Slowly and carefully move the balls back and forth over the latissimus dorsi.	1 min
Repeat on the other side.		4 min
Lying on your back, small ball under the lumbar spine, large ball under the sacroiliac joint, feet on the floor, knees bent, legs relaxed, arms out to the sides with palms up.	Belly breathing. Continue (statically) to lie like this and breathe consciously, deeply and calmly.	1 min
	Calm belly breathing. As you exhale, pull one knee at a time to your chest.	1 min
	Place your palms on the front surface of your thighs. Calm belly breathing. On exhale, press your knees against your palms, create resistance with your palms. Inhale – relax.	1 min
	Calm belly breathing. On exhale, pull the knee to the chest with your hands, extend the other leg forward. Inhale – initial position.	1 min
Lying on your back, knees bent, feet on the floor hip-width apart, one half of a small ball under one buttock, arms out to the sides with palms up, a large ball perpendicular to the neck under the head.	Closed eyes. Conscious belly breathing. Perform movements slowly. On exhale, lower the legs to the side of the ball, on inhale, return to the starting position.	1 min
	Turn your legs to the side and leave them there without moving back and forth.	1 min
Repeat on the other side.		2 min
Lying on your back, knees bent, feet on the floor hip-width apart, one half of a small ball under the upper arm and shoulder oint, arms extended to the sides with palms up, a large ball perpendicular to the neck under the head.	Chest breathing. Slowly press the ball to the floor with your shoulder as you exhale. Inhale – return to the starting position.	1 min
Repeat on the other side.		1 min
Lying on the back, legs straightened comfortably on the floor, a large ball located along the neck under the neck and head, eyes closed, arms stretched out to the sides with palms up.	Chest breathing. Slow and conscious inhale through the nose into the chest, exhale through the mouth. As you exhale, slowly turn your head to the side. Inhale – return to the starting position.	1 min
Lying on the back, legs straightened comfortably on the floor, a large ball is located perpendicular to the neck under the head, eyes closed, arms stretched out to the sides with palms up.	Chest breathing. Slow and conscious inhale through the nose into the chest, exhale through the mouth. On exhale, press your head down to the floor. Inhale – return to the starting position.	1 min
	Press the head down to the floor and leave it there without movement.	1 min

Table 3. Evaluation of treatment results based on EMG data (comparison of the average amplitude of the electromyogram (μV) before and after rehabilitation interventions, n=150, mean $\pm se$.

Muscle	Body side	Before program of PT intervention	After the program of PT interventions
1	Right	126,5±22,5	51,0±4,4**
m. splenius colli	Left	128,4±24,0	62,9±6,2*
141	Right	213,1±37,5	104,2±14,3*
m. levator scapulae	Left	228,8±27,4	129,8±16,0
	Right	193,8±31,2	94,1±17,4**
m. trapezius	Left	215,1±36,4	95,8±7,6**
1 1 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Right	207,5±35,9	97,1±8,6*
m. rhomboidei major et minor	Left	225,7±35,9	132,5±12,7**
6 ' 4 1 1 1	Right	226,9±39,3	125,0±11,4**
m. fascia thoracolumbalis	Left	200,7±16,3	132,0±12,6**
	Right	174,5±16,2	146,7±12,8*
m. pectoralis major	Left	314,8±17,4	240,8±23,6**

Note: The statistical significance of the difference in indicators before and after the myofascial release of the thoracic spine (at the level of * p < 0.05, ** p < 0.01).

Table 4. Dynamics of quality-of-life assessment using VAS pain before and after conducting a program of physiotherapy interventions with the use of myofascial release of the thoracic spine $(n=150, mean\pm se)$.

	Before program of PT intervention	After the program of PT interventions
The level of pain	4,87±0,47	1,17±0,26**

Note: the statistical significance of the difference in indicators before and after the physical therapy interventions is at the level of p<0.05, p<0.01.

exercises changes the state of the respiratory system, normalizing its function. The functional lability of the respiratory center changes under the influence of proprioceptive impulses: if it is excessively high, it decreases; if it is pathologically low, it increases. The activation of proprioceptive afferentation also enhances the coordination of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems. The motor dominant not only normalizes and enhances the functional capacity of each system individually but also integrates their correlation of activity at a higher level. If isometric muscle tension induces a continuous flow of proprioceptive impulses into the central nervous system (CNS), resulting in the development and strengthening of the excitation process, breathing exercises contribute to enhancing the inhibitory process. This diametrically opposite effect has undeniable value in improving reflex regulation of functions. Thus, breathing exercises promote an inhibitory (less frequently activating) effect on cortical processes; promote improved blood circulation; promote the reduction of elevated (after the application of other physical exercises) vegetative functions.

When there is hyperlordosis of the cervical spine, the posterior neck muscles become shortened and the anterior neck muscles become weakened (stretched). Correcting the muscle imbalance can be achieved by pressing the head down towards the floor in the supine position using release balls under the head. This allows for strengthening of the anterior neck muscles and relaxation (stretching) of the posterior neck muscles.

In cases of kyphotic deformation of the cervical-thoracic spine, the anterior neck muscles become shortened and the posterior neck muscles become weakened (stretched). Normalization of the function of the thoracic spine muscles can be achieved by slowly turning the head to the side with a gradual increase in the range of motion, which allows for strengthening of the posterior

neck muscles and relaxation (stretching) of the anterior neck muscles.

Exercises for "kyphosis" of the spine are performed in a supine position with the thoracic spine on release balls. The exercises of this group include raising the body up, accompanied by exhalation.

Static and dynamic exercises are used in the supine and lateral positions, which actively stretch the spine, resulting in straightening and elongation of the muscles during static muscle tension, promoting the development of optimal movement patterns.

Based on the pathogenetic features of the development of dorsalgia, deformations in the skeletomuscular chain "spine-limbs", the stage of the disease development and severity, as well as the individual characteristics of the patient, with the aim of relieving pain, relaxing postural muscles of the neck, shoulder girdle, torso, and limbs, strengthening phasic muscles, and creating optimal movement patterns in new conditions, we performed myofascial release of the thoracic spine and special exercises.

Evaluation of changes in surface electromyography (EMG) parameters in the room under the influence of myofascial release of the thoracic spine showed that after the rehabilitation program, the majority of patients reported reduction in muscle spasm, which was reflected in EMG parameters (right m trapezius: before – 193.8±31.2, after PT – 94.1±17.4** (±S), (p<0.01)); right m. splenius colli: before PT – 126.5±22.5, after PT – 51.0±4.4** (±S), (p<0.01)); right rhomboidei major and minor: before PT – 207.5±35.9, after PT – 97.1±8.6* (±S), (p<0.05), (Table 3). Post-treatment survey with the use of myofascial release of the thoracic spine showed that 145 people from the examined group felt subjective improvement and normalization

of sleep, relief in breathing and overall improvement in work capacity.

The result analysis showed that after the rehabilitation interventions using myofascial release, there was a statistically significant decrease in the level of pain sensations on average in the examined group (pre-PT -4.87 ± 0.47 cm, post-PT $-1.17\pm0.26**(\pm S),$ (p<0.01)), which allows to conclude about the effectiveness of the physiotherapeutic intervention program (Table 4).

Thus, the use of myofascial release in a physical therapy program in combination with relaxation exercises and breathing techniques in patients with thoracalgia symptoms due to degenerative-dystrophic lesions of the thoracic spine showed a statistically significant reduction in electromyographic indicators (maximum amplitude and power of electromyogram) of trunk muscles at rest on both sides of the body. This may indicate a significant relaxation effect of myofascial release of the thoracic spine on the skeletal musculature.

The prospect of further research is to compare the effectiveness of myofascial release and other methods of physiotherapy interventions in patients with symptoms of thoracalgia in the short and long term.

Conclusion.

- 1. The importance of treating patients with thoracalgia is conditioned by the high number of visits to outpatient clinics (about 20-25%) of patients with pain in the chest area.
- 2. We have developed and implemented a program of physiotherapeutic interventions aimed at reducing pain and strengthening the muscles of the neck, shoulder girdle, and limbs, stabilizing the affected spinal segment, forming an optimal movement stereotype with the use of myofascial release of the thoracic spine, breathing exercises, relaxation exercises, and correcting postural imbalance.
- 3. The analysis of the results showed that after rehabilitation with the use of myofascial release, there was a statistically significant decrease in the level of pain sensations in the group of examined patients (before PT -4.87 ± 0.47 cm, after PT $-1.17\pm0.26**(\pm S), (p<0.01)),$ and improvement of the functional state of patients (145 out of 150 examined) according to the results of the survey, which allows us to make a conclusion about the effectiveness of the program of physiotherapeutic interventions in the short-term perspective.

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ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ФИЗИОТЕРАПЕВТИЧЕСКИХ ВМЕШАТЕЛЬСТВ В ЛЕЧЕНИИ ТОРАКАЛГИИ У ПАЦИЕНТОВ С ОСТЕОХОНДРОЗОМ ГРУДНОГО ОТДЕЛА ПОЗВОНОЧНИКА

Кудрин АП, Борзых НА, Рой ИВ, Русанов АП, Меленко ВИ.

ГУ "Институт травматологии и ортопедии НАМНУ" **Резюме**

Цель исследования — улучшить результаты восстановительного комплексного лечения больных с болевым синдромом при остеохондрозе грудного отдела позвоночника.

Материалы и методы. Исследование проведено на базе отдела реабилитации ГУ «ИТО НАМНУ» г. Киева (с 2020 по 2022 гг.) В исследовании приняли участие 150 больных с болевым синдромом в грудном отделе позвоночника, проходивших лечение в отделении реабилитации. Средний возраст пациентов составлял 44,7±1,5 лет. Средняя продолжительность заболевания составляла 10,2±0,3 лет, лечение - 13,5±1,0 дней. Оценка результатов лечения с использованием Визуально-аналоговой шкалы боли (Visual Analogue Scale) и электромиографии на DIGITAL М – ТЕЅТ проводилась через 14 дней после программы физиотерапевтических вмешательств.

Результаты. Разработанная программа реабилитационных вмешательств включала применение миофасциального релиза грудного отдела позвоночника. физических упражнений, дыхательных упражнений во время миофасциального релиза грудного отдела позвоночника. Анализ полученных результатов показал, что после проведения реабилитационных мероприятий использованием миофасциального релиза наблюдалось статистически значимое снижение уровня болевых ощущений в среднем по группе обследованных (до ФТ – $4,87\pm0,47$ см, после Φ T $-1,17\pm0,26*$) * (x±S), (p<0,01), что позволяет сделать вывод об эффективности программы физиотерапевтических вмешательств.

Выводы. Использование миофасциального релиза в

комплексе физиотерапевтических вмешательств позволяет улучшить качество жизни и избавить пациентов от торакалгии, вызванной дегенеративными изменениями в позвоночнике в краткосрочной перспективе.

Ключевые слова: торакалгия, миофасциальный релиз, остеохондроз, реабилитация

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¹სახელმწიფო დაწესებულება "ტრავმატოლოგიისა და ორთოპედიის ინსტიტუტი უკრაინის სამედიცინო მეცნიერების ეროვნული აკადემია", კიევი

ნოტაცია

კვლევის მიზანია ხერხემლის გულმკერდის ოსტეოქონდროზის დროს ტკივილის სინდრომის მქონე პაციენტების კომპლექსური აღდგენითი მკურნალობის შედეგების გაუმჯობესება.

ასალა და მეთოდები. კვლევა ჩატარდა კიევის სახელმწიფო დაწესებულება ტრავმატოლოგიისა "-ს რეაზილიტაციის და ორთოპედიის ინსტიტუტ დეპარტამენტის ბაზაზე (2020 წლიდან 2022 წლამდე). კვლევაში მონაწილეობდა 150 პაციენტი გულმკერდის რომლეზიც მკურნალობდნენ არეში ტკივილით, პაციენტების სარეაბილიტაციო განყოფილებაში. საშუალო ასაკი იყო $44,7\pm1,5$ წელი. დაავადების საშუალო ხანგრძლივობა იყო 10.2 ± 0.3 წელი, მკურნალობა - 13.5 ± 1.0 დღე. მკურნალობის შედეგების შეფასება ტკივილის ვიზუალური ანალოგური სკალის (Visual Analogue Scale) და ელექტრომიოგრაფიის გამოყენებით DIGITAL M -

TEST-ზე ჩატარდა ფიზიოთერაპიული ინტერვენციების პროგრამიდან 14 დღის შემდეგ.

შედეგები. სარეაზილიტაციო ინტერვენციების შემუშავებული პროგრამა მოიცავდა ხერხემლის გულმკერდის მიოფასციალური გათავისუფლების გამოყენებას, ფიზიკურ ვარჯიშებს, სუნთქვის ვარჯიშებს ხერხემლის გულმკერდის მიოფასციალური გათავისუფლების დროს. მიღებული შედეგების ანალიზმა აჩვენა, რომ სარეაბილიტაციო ღონისძიებების მიოფასციალური გათავისუფლების შემდეგ დაფიქსირდა ტკივილის გამოყენებით, დონის სტატისტიკურად მნიშვნელოვანი დაქვეითება ჯგუფში გამოკვლეულ პაციენტთა (ფიზიკური 4,87±0,47 სმ, რეაბილიტაცია-მდე ფიზიკური რეაბილიტაცია-ის შემდეგ - $1,17\pm~0.26*$) * $(x\pm S)$, (p<0.01), რაც საშუალებას გვაძლევს დავასკვნათ, რომ ფიზიოთერაპიული ინტერვენციების პროგრამა ეფექტურია.

დასკვნები. ფიზიოთერაპიული ინტერვენციების კომპლექსში მიოფასციალური გათავისუფლების გამოყენება აუმჯობესებს ცხოვრების ხარისხს და ხსნის პაციენტებს თორაკოლოგიისგან, რომელიც გამოწვეულია ხერხემლის დეგენერაციული ცვლილებებით მოკლევადიან პერიოდში.

საკვანძო სიტყვები: გულმკერდის ტკივილი, მიოფასციალური განთავისუფლება, ოსტეოქონდროზი, რეაბილიტაცია