ulcer, *H. pylori* infection was present in 12 children out of 15 (80%).

**Conclusions** Peptic ulcer disease remains high in children and the infection with *H. pylori* has a high incidence among this pathology.

**DISORDERS OF THE GALLBLADDER FUNCTIONAL STATUS IN THE CHILDREN WITH PANCREATIC REACTIVE CHANGE**

Oksana Honchenko*, Agneta Lenchenko, Olga Puzhakurenko, Gabriella Kossey, Adrian Tomy, Viktoria Polyak-Tovt. Uzhhorod National University, Uzhhorod, Ukraine

Introduction Biliary system functional disorders are one of the most common conditions among children and adolescents. The so-called dyskinetias in childhood and adolescence have progression and contribute to the development of organic diseases of the bile-excreting system.

Materials and methods On the basis of the Uzhhorod City Children’s Clinical Hospital, 86 children were examined and treated. The main disease in the patients of which was accompanied by pancreas reactive changes. The age of children ranged from 2 to 16 years. Of these, 47 (54.7%) boys and 39 (45.3%) girls. To evaluate the motor function of the gall bladder and biliary tract, dynamic ultrasound cholecystography (DUCG) with dietary stimulation of biliary excretion was used.

Results The vast majority of children (75 (87.2%)) have presented complaints on vomiting. The data of the objective examination corresponded to the clinical picture of the underlying disease. Paraclinical examination revealed that in 63 (73.3%) children urine amylase increased in 41 (65.1%) to 128 U/l, in 12 (19%) - to 256 U/l and in 2 (3.2%) - up to 512 U/l. In 61 (70.9%) children, acetonuria was noted, and in 15 (17.4%) - hyperglycemia was onset.

According to gall bladder ultrasound examination, its increase was found in 24 (27.9%) patients, deformation was found in 24 (27.9%), sealing of walls - in 12 (13.9%), biliary precipitate was visualized at 8 (9%, 3%) children. 15 patients were selected for the possible detection of violations of the gallbladder motor function from the examined group, which were subjected to a detailed ultrasonographic examination - dynamic ultrasound cholecystography (DUCG). At DUCG the phases of gallbladder contraction are registered. With a hyperkinetic type of dysfunction of the gallbladder, the volume of the gall bladder was reduced by more than 65% at 60-90 minutes after taking a cholecinetic breakfast; with a hypokinetic type it was less than 33%.

Summary It was established that in almost half of the children from the selected group (7 (46.7%)) the volume of the gall bladder exceeded the age standards. Functional disorders of the gall bladder were observed in all children with reactive changes in the pancreas: 13 (86.7%) were hyperkinetic, 2 (13.3%) under hypotonic type. Volume of the gallbladder in the onset in 46.7% of children exceeded the age norms.