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«Actual problems of clinical and  
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the hypochromic, microcytic mild anemia severity. All children with the anemia had insufficient duration of breastfeeding, which certainly contributed to the slow process of recovery of the child with peculiarities of the immune status. Children with the normal duration of breastfeeding had moderate signs of inflammation of the slight increase in the erythrocyte sedimentation rate,  $7,8 \pm 3,1$  mm/hour on average, children with the shorter breastfeeding were more pronounced signs of inflammation with increased sedimentation rate to  $20,7 \pm 5,4$  on average. The last one

indicates the greater severity of the inflammatory activity in these patients.

**Conclusions:** potentially adverse factors in infant children include burdened perinatal history in the form of long-term existence of the threatened miscarriage and mothers' anemia; insufficient duration of the breastfeeding and the presence of patients' mild anemia. These factors likely contributed to the emergence of infectious-inflammatory process with higher level of activity compared to children with the adequate breastfeeding without anemia.

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**CHEST WALL DEFORMATION AS ONE OF MANIFESTATIONS OF  
CONNECTIVE TISSUE DYSPLASIA**

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**Actuality.** Chest wall deformations are divided into congenital and acquired. According to various authors, these deformities occur in 4% of the population and more often is combined with manifestations of connective tissue dysplasia (CTD).

**The aim** of the work is to investigate the frequency of chest wall deformities in children of 6-14 years with various degree of connective tissue dysplasia.

**The materials and methods:** we studied 269 children aged between 6 to 14 years, pupils of school №. 45 of Krivoy Rog.

**Results:** we identified 68 (25,28%) children with chest wall deformities, funnel chest was in 53 (78%) children and keel chest – in 15 children (22%). 35 (51.5%) children with manifestations of mild connective tissue dysplasia (normal variant) had chest deformity, while in 30 cases (44.1%) it was funnel chest, in 5 (7,4%) – keel chest. One



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third of children with chest wall deformities (21; 30,9%) were found to have phenotypic signs of CTD of moderate degree, while funnel chest was diagnosed in 15 (22.1%), and keel chest in 5 cases (7.4%). CTD of heavy degree was diagnosed in 12 (17,6%) children with chest wall deformity, funnel chest occurred in 8 (11.8%) children, keel chest – in 4 (5,9%) children. Among examined pupils with funnel chest boys met twice as often than girls, Comparative evaluation of occurrence frequency of individual phenotypic features in funnel and keel chest showed that manifestations of CTD of the skin,

maxillofacial area, bone-articular system met with reliably the same frequency with these deformities, but keel chest was more often combined with scoliosis of 2 degree.

**Conclusions:** the dependence of the occurrence frequency of chest wall deformity of the severity of connective tissue dysplasia was established. The presence of chest wall deformities with mild CTD (normal variant) in almost half of the children probably indicates the acquired nature of the disease. In children of 6-14 years, irrespective of the severity of CTD funnel chest dominated.

## Gupta Anmol

### **BREASTFEEDING IN KHARKIV, CAN WE IMPROVE SITUATION?**

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**Actuality.** The Benefits of breastfeeding are evident and were published worldwide. The Concept Baby Friendly hospital was accepted in the world and was distributed in our country. The Lancet journal turned to this topic in February 2016. It was written that just 1 in 5 children in high-income countries are breastfed to 12 months, whilst only 1 in 3 children in low and middle-income countries are exclusively breastfed for the first 6 months. As a result, millions of

children are failing to receive the full benefits provided by breastfeeding.

Why according to WHO statistics the prevalence of breastfeeding up to 6 months is only 20% in Ukraine? First of all, Ukrainian publications during the last 5-10 years show few studies about the prevalence of breastfeeding, as well as researches which are devoted to the promotion of breastfeeding. By the way foreign sources, including the human Lactation Journal demonstrate hundreds of publications and this number grows every year.