

51). The KOOS results showed that the QoL - 35.7% qualified as low. OA affected family or close relationships in 66%. The level of activity in daily living was 44.0% lower than the level of pain with 57.1% or other symptoms – 64.9%. The average cost excluding joint replacement was \$685, the direct costs 71.04% from them (mean \$485) per person per year and indirect costs – 29% (\$190). The direct costs are comparable to those reported in Western countries; however, the insurance covers just 50.7% from direct costs.

**Conclusion:** Patients with knee osteoarthritis have impaired QoL as well as substantial socio-economic burden attributable to disease. The economic impact of OA is largely placed on the patients, they having relatively high out-of-pocket expenditures.

**Keywords:** Knee osteoarthritis, QoL, burden of disease

## 55. STUDY OF CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE ON THE TOPIC OF “PEDIATRIC ABDOMINAL TUMORS”

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**Background:** Abdominal cancers are seen very infrequently in patients younger than 15 years, and most of the evidence is derived from case series. As the treatment for childhood cancer has improved dramatically over the past three decades, most children diagnosed with cancer today survive this illness.

**Material of study:** Abdominal cancers include adrenocortical tumors, carcinomas of the stomach, cancer of the pancreas, colorectal carcinomas, carcinoid tumors, and gastrointestinal stromal tumors. Tumors in the abdomen usually don't create many obvious symptoms, especially when they're in the early stages. If the mass grows or spreads, a person may experience swelling and pain, diarrhea, weight loss, nausea, vomiting, bad breath, and digestive problems. A malignancy may also cause fatigue, fever, and blood in the stool. Some types of tumors have more specific symptoms associated with them: for instance, people with liver masses often become jaundiced, and those with ovarian cancer may have painful menstruation or pain during intercourse. Likewise, those with bladder growths may have a hard time urinating, and those with kidney cysts often have high blood pressure.

**Result:** One of the most common abdominal tumors in pediatric is the renal tumor (Wilm's tumor), which is found in 45% of patients with an incidence of 8 cases per million of children under the age 15. And mutations of the WT1 gene on chromosome 11p13 are observed in approximately 20% of Wilm's tumor. One of the real successes of modern medicine survival was in the 1930s – 30 % but in 2010s - >90 %.

**Conclusion:** Advances in molecular genetics research in the past 3 decades have led to an increased understanding of the genetic events in the pathogenesis and progression of human malignancies, including those of childhood. A number of pediatric malignancies serve as models for the molecular analysis for a variety of purposes.

**Keywords:** Abdominal tumors, mutation, Wilm's tumor

## 56. RIGHT VENTRICULAR REMODELING IN METABOLIC SYNDROME

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**Introduction:** The right ventricle (RV) plays an important role in the morbidity and mortality of patients presenting with signs and symptoms of cardiopulmonary disease. However, the systematic assessment of right heart function is not uniformly carried out. The impact of the metabolic syndrome (MS) on the RV was examined in very few studies. Considering the epidemic spreading of MS, its adverse effect on RV remodeling and the unfavorable role of RV hypertrophy