In recent years, the pathology of the digestive system dominates in the structure of general morbidity in children and has a constant tendency of growing. The pathology of the upper digestive system takes the first place among gastrointestinal diseases. Recently it has become almost half of all nosology, mainly due to gastro-duodenal diseases and increasing of prevalence of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).

The aim of our study was to evaluate the effectiveness of the drug ursodeoxycholic acid "Ukrliv" in the treatment protocol of children for gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Materials and methods. We observed 109 children aged from 8 to 16, among them boys 59,8±4,8%, girls - 40,2±4,8%, children prevailed over 11 (66,4±4,6%). They were treated in the pediatric department #1 of the regional children's hospital in the city of Poltava because of exacerbation of chronic gastroduodenal pathology. To aim this goal in the therapy protocol of patients with GERD, we have included the drug ursodeoxycholic acid "Ukrliv." Having examined 109 children with GERD, we found out that 32 patients had reflux esophagitis (group 1) but endoskopich negative form of GERD was found in 77 children, who made the comparison group (group 2).

During the research of children with typical symptoms of a large number of phenotypic symptoms of undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia was worth attention. Taken into consideration the weakness of the connective tissue structures in GERD is a risk factor for reflux, we assessed the prevalence and outdoor signs undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia in children with this disease. Most common feature with children suffered from connective tissue dysplasia in both groups were violations of posture (scoliosis, kyphosis, and lordosis), flat feet, and hypermobility of joints, myopia, mitral valve prolapse, low position umbilical ring and others. Thus, observing the children with endoscopy positive form of GERD we saw the symptoms connective tissue dysplasia were found more frequently (p <0,05).

During endoscopy the inflammatory diseases of the stomach and duodenum were diagnosed in almost all patients (85,3%). According to the study the related motor-evacuation dysfunction of the stomach and duodenum in the form of gastroesophageal reflux and duodenogastric reflux were diagnosed in 74,3% of children. We noted the duodenogastric reflux in most of the patients (69,1%), the gastroesophageal reflux was found in 28,4% of the patients.

In the study we identified such clinical peculiarities of GERD with concomitant duodenogastric reflux: heartburn, which had a lower intensity, nausea, belching air, bitter taste in the mouth, moderate epigastric pain and the tongue cowered whith yellow or brown fur. A detailed research of clinical signs of undifferentiated connective tissue dysplasia will allow us to suspect the presence of GERD in children.
After the six-month observation we found the recidivism of the disease in only 12.5% of children, after 12 months of observation in 17.5% of patients. Positive endoscopic dynamics in the case history of patients after treatment with the inclusion of "Ukrliv" was shown as a reduction of motor activity of the esophagastroduodenal area in 1.7 times. Episodes of regurgitation of gastric contents into the esophagus lumen were observed in 1.6 times.

According to the result of the research the use of the drug ursodeoxycholic acid can be recommended as pathogenetic therapy in treatment of children with gastroesophageal reflux disease. The results show us the high level safety and efficiency of ursodeoxycholic acid particularly "Ukrliv" during long-term using to prevent recurrences.