

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE PLA2G7 GENE IN INCREASING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DISEASE PROGNOSIS IN DUODENAL ULCERS COMPLICATED BY BLEEDING.

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The relevance of the problem. YAK, which occupies the largest place in human pathology, is almost always the result of the combined influence of genetic and environmental factors. This means that genetic influence alone is insufficient for the development of this disease, as is the influence of environmental factors alone. The genes that constitute the background of hereditary predisposition to the disease, as well as the environmental factors leading to the emergence of this predisposition, are not harmful in themselves; their influence is of a multiple nature, and the contribution of each to the overall effect may be insignificant. Studying the role of genes in complications of causal ulcer disease, particularly bleeding, is considered an important problem.

Goal. Improving the effectiveness of disease prediction and assessing the incidence of PLA2G7 in duodenal ulcers complicated by bleeding.

Materials and methods. A targeted scientific study of the PLA2G7 gene frequency was conducted in 119 patients with duodenal ulcer bleeding. Hospitalized patients were divided into groups: Main group (patients with duodenal ulcers complicated by bleeding): 119 patients; patients with uncomplicated duodenal ulcers: 20 patients; examined group (practically healthy individuals): 20 people.

Results. The Ala/Ala, Ala/Val, and Val/Val genotypes of the *PLA2G7* gene were evaluated. Analysis of the genotype distribution showed that the Ala/Ala genotype predominated in all groups, but its prevalence varied across clinical groups. In the primary group, this genotype was recorded in 67 patients (56.3%), in the comparison group in 12 (60.0%), and in the control group in 29 practically healthy individuals (72.5%).

The heterozygous Ala/Val genotype was identified in 38 (31.9%) patients in the primary group, 4 (20.0%) in Group II, and 9 (22.5%) in the control group. At the same time, the mutant Val/Val genotype was observed in 14 (11.8%) patients with bleeding complications, 4 (20.0%) in uncomplicated patients, and 1 (2.5%) in practically healthy individuals. **Conclusion.** Therefore, the early detection of this genetic marker in patients at risk is considered important in clinical practice for selecting individualized treatment tactics, preventing recurrent bleeding, and improving the patient's prognosis.

Conclusion. No statistically significant difference was found in the overall comparison of genotype distribution ($\chi^2=7.14$; $p=0.129$). However, the proportion of genotypes containing the Val allele (Ala/Val + Val/Val) in the study group was higher (43.7%) than in the control group (25.0%).