

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**104-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції  
з міжнародною участю  
професорсько-викладацького персоналу  
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ  
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main group possess reliably lower optic density of staining of the collagen fibers which is indicative of their slow formation. It may suggest a reduced solidity of the postoperative scar on the laparotomy wound skin promoting easier wound disruption, that is, occurrence of subcutaneous eventration in patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal organs.

**Conclusions.** Oncological process in the body results in the aggravation of swelling and chromotropophilia in the deep layers of derma during more remote terms after surgery and reduced optic density of the collagen fibers staining, which promotes easier laparotomy wound disruption and occurrence of true postoperative eventration.

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## **SIGNS OF BREAST CANCER RECURRENCE PROGNOSIS**

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**Introduction.** Breast cancer takes a leading place among all malignant neoplasms not only in women of Ukraine but also in all the economically developed countries of the world. The highest incidence rates are determined in the countries of Western Europe and the USA. Every year, more than 5,000 new cases of breast cancer are registered in the world, which, according to the standardized indicator of the global standard of incidence of breast cancer, is almost 44% of all cancers in women. Every year in Ukraine, more than 5,000 women die of this disease.

**The aim of the study.** In the structure of cancer occurrence in Ukraine, breast cancer takes the first place, as more than 14 thousand new cases of breast cancer are registered annually, among which 25% are women of the reproductive age, and more than 30% of patients are found in neglected condition. The rate of breast cancer has increased almost 2.0 times over the past 10 years, with an annual increase of approximately 0.4%. The peak occurrence of the disease falls in the age group of women - from 30 to 54 years.

**Material and methods.** It is disturbing that the ratio between the number of women who fell ill and the number of those who died in Ukraine is worse than in the developed countries of the world, which makes this problem extremely urgent. The effectiveness of treatment in patients with breast cancer largely depends on predicting the metastatic spread of tumor, as this directly affects the choice of treatment tactics, the volume of surgery, etc. Highly complicated processes are involved in the development and spread of the tumor process of the mammary gland, as indicated by a large number of publications dealing with this issue.

**Results.** Therefore, to date, predicting the metastatic spread of breast cancer remains an understudied issue of current oncology. There are a large number of studies that indicate the relationship between clinical, biochemical, genetic, and morphological characteristics of tumor with the possible metastatic spread of the process, but they have not been widely used due to the lack of a single algorithm for studying the structure of cancer tumor, the specificity of indicators, etc.

**Conclusions.** Prediction of the metastatic spread of breast cancer is one of the important and understudied problems of current oncology, which requires further research on the correction of the algorithm for the study of tumor structure and peritumoral tissues. It has a direct impact on the choice of treatment tactics for this disease.

**Ivashchuk O.I.**

## **THE ROLE OF ONCOLOGICAL PROCESS IN OCCURRENCE OF POSTOPERATIVE EVENTRATION**

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**Introduction.** Eventration is one of the rare but the most dangerous postoperative complications in the abdominal surgery registered in 0,5-2,35% of patients. Eventration occurs most frequently after urgent surgery on the abdominal organs of weakened patients of the old and elderly ages with a low immune-biological condition of the body. Examination of certain specific features of eventration occurrence with underlying oncological process will allow better understanding the

latter in the development of the postoperative complication.

**The aim of the study.** Therefore, the objective of the research was to examine experimentally the effect of malignant neoplasm on the mechanical strength of the laparotomy wound postoperative scar on small laboratory animals, and to study clinically occurrence of postoperative eventration development in patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal organs.

**Material and methods.** The experimental studies were carried out on 78 laboratory rats operated on by means of laparotomy 3,0 cm in length. Heren's carcinoma was preliminary grafted under the skin of the external femoral surface in the main group of animals. The mechanical strength of the laparotomy wound scar was determined on the 1<sup>st</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> days after surgery by means of measuring abdominal pressure at the moment of scar rupture. 140 ones were examined who underwent midline laparotomy for surgical treatment of abdominal diseases. The main group included 98 patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal organs who were divided into two groups depending on the stages of oncological process. The first subgroup included 46 individuals at the I-II stages of the disease, and the second subgroup of the main group included 52 patients at the II-IV stages of the disease. The group of comparison involved 42 patients with acute surgical non-oncological pathology of the abdominal organs. Both groups of patients were comparable by the age and gender. An average age of patients in both groups of the study was  $60,1 \pm 0,95$  years. An average length of the laparotomy wound was  $27,1 \pm 0,25$  cm. The obtained results were statistically processed on the personal computer by means of electronic tables Microsoft Excel and the package of statistical processing program IBM SPSS Statistics.

**Results.** The results of the experimental studies are indicative of the fact that malignant process in the body results not only in inhibited maturation of the granulation tissue in the laparotomy wound, but in reduced strength of the postoperative scar beginning with the 3<sup>rd</sup> day after surgery performed. Analysis of the results of our clinical study enables to admit reliable increase of occurrence of "local" postoperative complications including suppuration of the postoperative wound and eventration, especially when oncological process is at the late stages of the disease. This specific feature should be considered when sutures and drainage are applied on the laparotomy wound in this group of patients.

**Conclusions.** Thus, oncological process at the late stages of the disease promotes reduced strength of the laparotomy wound postoperative scar and results in an increased occurrence of eventration and suppuration of the postoperative wound.

**Morar I.K.**

## **FEATURES OF THE INFLUENCE OF ABDOMINAL MALIGNANT NEOPLASM ON THE MORPHOLOGY OF THE GRANULATION TISSUE OF THE LAPAROTOMY WOUND**

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**Introduction.** Postoperative eventration is one of the most severe and dangerous postoperative complications, which is accompanied by high mortality. This problem is especially relevant in patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal cavity, where there are phenomena of secondary immunodeficiency, cachexia, anemia, which certainly affects the rate of regeneration of postoperative wound tissues. The study of the morphology of granulation tissue on the background of malignant neoplasms will provide a better understanding of the role of the latter in the development of this postoperative complication.

**The aim of the study.** To study the morphological features of the granulation tissue of the muscular-aponeurotic layer of the laparotomy wound after removal of malignant neoplasm of the abdominal cavity.

**Materials and methods.** 34 physical bodies of the deceased who underwent surgery on the abdominal organs were studied. The main group consisted of 16 patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal cavity, who died during the first 7 days of the early postoperative period. The