МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



МАТЕРІАЛИ

105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 року

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Матеріали підсумкової 105-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2024. – 477 с. іл.

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У збірнику представлені матеріали 105-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького персоналу Буковинського державного медичного університету, присвяченої 80-річчю БДМУ (м. Чернівці, 05, 07, 12 лютого 2024 р.) із стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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Results. In the patients of the main and control groups, in whom the postoperative period passed without complications, there was a normalization of general blood analysis indicators, biochemical indicators, indicators of blood toxicity, indicators of cellular and humoral immunity, and a decrease in bacterial contamination. However, in the patients of the main group, the above indicators were normalized earlier in comparison with patients of the control group, which allowed to reduce the duration of postoperative treatment. The average length of stay in the hospital in patients of the control group was 11.5 ± 0.45 days, in patients of the main group - 9.31 ± 0.57 days.

Conclusions. The use of the proposed drainage-sorption device in the complex treatment of patients with diffuse peritonitis makes it possible to lower the level of endotoxicosis, normalize the temperature, and activate the factors of non-specific protection, cellular and humoral links of immunity, compared to traditional treatment. The use of the proposed method of treatment made it possible to reduce the number of postoperative complications and the length of stay of patients in the hospital.

Boiko S.I. HERNIA TISSUES MORPHOLOGY IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC INGUINAL HERNIAS

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Introduction. During last years the incidence of inguinal hernias has grown significantly. The complications development in these patients after inguinal hernioplasty reached 6-18%. It can be explained by the fact that during surgery and postoperative period surgeons don't take into consideration all the aspects of complications pathogenesis in elderly patients.

The aim of the study. The objective of the study was to evaluate the morphological changes of hernia sac and hernia-surrounding tissues in inguinal hernias.

Material and methods. For the research purpose we used biopsy specimens of hernia tissues of 24 patients (aged 60-83, on average 67.47±2.54 yrs.), obtained during the inguinal hernioplasty. Special attention was paid to evaluation of the muscular tissue atrophy and development of cicatrize and inflammatory changes. Hernia sac, subcutaneous cellular and muscular tissues and, in some cases, preperitoneal cellular fat were evaluated. Fragments of tissues were preserved and processed in accordance to histological standards.

Results. Principal sings of chronic inflammation of the hernia sac in all 24 patients were studied. In 8 (33.3%) patients isolated inflammation of hernia sac tissues was found, and in 16 (66.7%) patients it was associated with chronic inflammatory changes of hernia-surrounding tissues. In 6 (25.0%) patients with the recurrent inguinal hernias the inflammatory changes of hernia sac and hernia-surrounding tissues were very pronounced and associated with their cicatrize changes. In all patients pronounced atrophic changes of the muscular tissues were determinated. The use of "suture-free" techniques in elderly patients may reduce inflammatory changes impact on healing greatly, though they don't provide a complete protection.

Conclusions. Inflammatory and cicatrize changes after the suture methods of hernioplasty cause ischemia, atrophic and cicatrize changes in muscles during postoperative period, making these methods of surgery not sufficiently effective.

Dudko O.G. BIOMECHANICAL BEHAVIOUR OF POLYAMIDE-12 AND STAINLESS STEEL SCREW IN BONE TISSUE

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Introduction. For osteosynthesis stainless screws are used alone or in combination with plates and nails. So as the polymeric screws made of polyamid-12. The fixation properties of screws depend from many factors, but one of the most important is the mechanical properties of the