

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ  
ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ  
«БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»**



## **МАТЕРІАЛИ**

**101 – ї**

**підсумкової наукової конференції**

**професорсько-викладацького персоналу**

**Вищого державного навчального закладу України**

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small layers of fibrin pathogenic microflora remains, and toxic exudate, which is not drained, accumulates in the anatomical pockets and causes the development of postoperative complications. Absorption of the same exudate into the bloodstream contributes to the support of endotoxemia. The question of the use of sorption methods in the comprehensive treatment of appendicular peritonitis remains poorly understood. It is often not possible to refuse abdominal drainage, there is a need to turn surgical drainage into an effective therapeutic method.

Therefore, we investigated the effectiveness of complex treatment of patients with peritonitis by introducing treatment methods using the sorption method.

**Dudko O.G.**

### **SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DISPLACED DISTAL RADIUS FRACTURES**

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Distal radius fractures are very common type of injuries especially for old women. The rate of these injuries is 23,6 – 25,8 on 100 000 population (Chang et al., 2004). For age group 65 years and older these fracture make up 18 % of all fractures. Though up to 70 % of these fractures are treated in non-surgical way (mostly non-displaced and minimally displaced fractures) nowadays surgical treatment is used more often, as newest implants and techniques were developed.

The aim of the study was to analyse surgical treatment of patients with distal radius fractures with evaluation of period of treatment and rehabilitation.

The study was performed in Traumatology and Orthopaedics clinical department of Bukovinian State Medical University which is located in Chernivtsi Emergency City Hospital. The study was performed within 01.01.2018 – 31.12.2019 period. The following methods of examination were used - clinical, radiographic and CT (in complicated cases).

Surgical treatment of distal radius fractures was performed for fractures of C1-C3 types. Among 46 patients that were operated there were 27 cases which at the first stage of treatment underwent the attempt of closed reduction that was not successful or fractures that were successfully reduced but displaced in 7-10 days period. Open reduction internal fracture fixation with plate and screws was used in 18 cases. Anatomically preshaped plates with locking head screws were used as osteoporotic bone was present at the fracture cite in most cases. In other cases minimal-invasive technique was used. Those were cases of polytrauma, patients with concomitant diseases, die to the old age. In 17 cases external fixator was used with additional fixation with K-wires in 14 cases. K-wires alone were used in 2 cases and additional plaster bandage was applied. Results of treatment were good in 34 cases (72,3%), satisfactory in 11 cases (23,4%) and poor in 2 cases (4,24%). Those were cases when 3 and more attempts of close reduction performed before surgery and Zudek syndrome developed later. Despite good position of bone fragment significant decrease of function was revealed, and results were rated as poor.

Surgical treatment with plates and external fixators allow to achieve good and satisfactory results in 95,7%. In group of patients operated with plates the reduction of fragments was better in most of cases but we should admit that this method can be applied for selected group of patients which general condition is not poor. Many attempts of surgical treatment could led to poor functional results and should be avoided.

**Ilyuk I.I.**

### **METASTATIC PROSTATE CANCER. PROSTATE SPECIFIC ANTIGEN AS A SCREENING MARKER OF METASTASING**

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In Ukraine, prostate cancer is the fourth most frequently occurring cancer among the male population after malignant neoplasms of the lungs, skin and stomach. Prostate cancer death rates in