

3rd and 5th day after surgery, by measuring the level of intra-abdominal pressure at the time of rupture of the latter. 140 patients who underwent median laparotomy for surgical treatment of abdominal diseases were studied. The main group consisted of 98 patients with malignant neoplasms of the abdominal cavity, which, depending on the stages of the cancer process, were divided into two subgroups. The first subgroup of the main group consisted of 46 people in stages I-II, and the second subgroup of the main group consisted of 52 patients in stages III-IV. The comparison group consisted of 42 patients with acute surgical non-oncological pathology of the abdominal cavity. The frequency of postoperative complications ("systemic" and "local"), including eventration during the early postoperative period, was studied.

The results of the experimental study indicate that the presence of a malignant process in the body leads to a decrease in the strength of the postoperative scar, starting from the 3rd day after surgery. Clinical studies prove a probable excess of the frequency of "local" postoperative complications, namely eventration and suppuration of the postoperative wound, in the presence of a cancerous process in the later stages of the disease.

Thus, the presence of a cancerous process in the later stages of the disease reduces the strength of the postoperative scar of the laparotomy wound and leads to an increase in the frequency of eventration and suppuration of the postoperative wound.

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