

**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
06, 08, 13 лютого 2023 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,
які проводитимуться у 2023 році №5500074

Чернівці – 2023

СЕКЦІЯ 9 АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ХІРУРГІЇ, УРОЛОГІЇ ТА ТРАВМАТОЛОГІЇ

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TREATMENT AND PREVENTION OF POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS OF DIFFUSE PERITONITIS

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Introduction. Peritonitis is one of the most serious complications of diseases and injuries of the abdominal cavity and consistently occupies a leading place in the structure of surgical mortality, which, according to various authors, ranges from 1.3% in case of local to 80% in case of widespread peritonitis. An important role in the pathogenesis of peritonitis is played by bacterial contamination of the peritoneum, qualitative and quantitative composition of microbial associations, as well as biological properties of microorganisms. One of the leading links of pathogenesis, which often leads to multiple organ failure and death in peritonitis, is endotoxemia. Therefore, timely diagnosis of the level of endogenous intoxication and implementation of adequate detoxification therapy is important.

The aim of the study: to investigate the qualitative and quantitative composition of microbial associations, the level of endotoxemia, and indicators of immunity in patients with diffuse peritonitis when using the sorption method in complex treatment.

Material and methods. 36 patients with diffuse peritonitis as a complication of acute appendicitis were treated. Patients were divided into main (20 people) and control (16 people) groups. Patients of the control group were treated according to generally accepted methods. In the complex treatment of patients of the main group, the sorption method was applied. During the stay of the patients in the hospital, in addition to the generally accepted clinical and laboratory methods of examination, at various times the level of endogenous intoxication, immunological parameters, species composition and population level of microflora of peritoneal exudate were determined in all the patients.

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 parameters, biochemical indices, indices of blood toxicity, of cellular and humoral immunity, and a decrease in bacterial contamination. However, in the patients of the main group, the above indices became normal earlier in comparison with patients of the control group, which enabled 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 drainage of the abdominal cavity with the suggested drainage-sorption device in the complex treatment of patients with acute appendicitis complicated by diffuse peritonitis, enabled to reduce the level of endotoxemia faster, normalize the temperature, activate non-specific protection factors, cellular and humoral links of immunity, compared to conventional treatment. The use of the suggested method of treatment made it possible to reduce the number of postoperative complications and the length of stay of patients in the hospital.

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MORPHOLOGICAL CHANGES OF TISSUES IN PATIENTS WITH CHRONIC INGUINAL HERNIAS

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Introduction. During last years the incidence of inguinal hernias grew 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 all the aspect of complications pathogenesis in elderly patients into consideration.