



# FOLIA MEDICA CASSOVIENSIS



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# ISMCK 2013

5<sup>th</sup> International Student  
Medical Congress in Košice  
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## Abstract book



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# FOLIA MEDICA CASSOVIENSIA

Časopis FOLIA MEDICA CASSOVIENSIA publikuje pôvodné vedecké práce, prehľadné referáty, kazuistiky, výskumné správy z oblasti základného, aplikovaného a klinického výskumu v odboroch humánnej medicíny a príbuzných vied. Uverejňuje tiež abstrakty z vedeckých a odborných podujatí spoluorganizovaných UPJŠ LF.

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main group and made up  $3,12 \pm 1,21$  days and  $22,21 \pm 3,54$  days appropriately. The index of postoperative pain in the main group averaged  $29,44 \pm 3,18$  hours, which is less than the same rate of the control group –  $35,62 \pm 4,21$  hours. The intensity of pain by Numerical Rating Scale averaged  $3 \pm 0,42$  points in the main and  $4 \pm 0,86$  points – in the control group. There were no any complications in patients of the main group. Postoperative “bed-day” was  $2,90 \pm 0,66$  days in the main and  $5,84 \pm 1,12$  days – in the control group.

**Conclusion:** The proposed method of operation prevents contact of the spermatic cord with allografts, thereby reducing the risk of scarring complications. This avoidance minimizes influence of inflammatory reaction on the inguinal channel structures which reduces pain and advances social and working rehabilitation of the patients.

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## Combined Treatment of Chronic Anal Fissures

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Abstract Keywords: *Chronic anal fissure, sphincteroplasty*

**Introduction:** High social importance of the problem concerning chronic anal fissures (CAF) is stipulated by their considerable incidence (90-92 %) among able-bodied population and the tendency of their development among individuals of young and middle age. Late seeing a doctor for medical aid should be noted here, as on early stages of the disease patients do not attach importance to the first signs of the pathology, when conservative treatment gives positive results and allows to cure or achieve stable remission. Today there are more than 30 various methods of surgical treatment, but all of them do not assure essential radicalism.

**Aim:** To improve immediate and remote results of complex surgical treatment of patients with complicated forms of CAF by means of elaboration, substantiation and introduction of new methods of preoperative and radical surgery.

**Material and Methods:** Combined application of DC electric field and etiopathogenetically grounded ointment has been included into preoperative CAF preparation. Reconstructive-plastic method of fissure treatment has been elaborated consisting of sphenoid excision of a fissure within the borders of unchanged tissues followed by sphincteroplasty by adapting sutures.

**Results:** 29 patients have been operated on by this method (from 21 to 64 years of age). Sphincterometry has been performed in preoperative period on the 10th day, in a fortnight, and 2 months after surgery. Sphincterospasm disappeared and internal anal sphincter pressure normalized. The patients were discharged from the hospital on the 5-6 days after surgery. During 2 years of observation after surgery neither relapses of the disease, nor anal incontinence or anal strictures were found.

**Conclusion:** Introduced into practice combined reconstructive-plastic surgery of CAF with preliminary preoperative preparation allows to reduce the period of disability for patients, improve the results of surgery, reduce the period of inpatient treatment and the number of postoperative complications.