

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ**



МАТЕРІАЛИ

**106-ї підсумкової науково-практичної конференції
з міжнародною участю
професорсько-викладацького колективу
БУКОВИНСЬКОГО ДЕРЖАВНОГО МЕДИЧНОГО УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ
03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 року**

Конференція внесена до Реєстру заходів безперервного професійного розвитку,
які проводитимуться у 2025 році №1005249

Чернівці – 2025

УДК 61(063)
М 34

Матеріали підсумкової 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) – Чернівці: Медуніверситет, 2025. – 450 с. іл.

У збірнику представлені матеріали 106-ї науково-практичної конференції з міжнародною участю професорсько-викладацького колективу Буковинського державного медичного університету (м. Чернівці, 03, 05, 10 лютого 2025 р.) зі стилістикою та орфографією у авторській редакції. Публікації присвячені актуальним проблемам фундаментальної, теоретичної та клінічної медицини.

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ISBN 978-617-519-135-4

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procedure is included in the standards for treating cancer patients of reproductive age. Cryopreservation of spermatozoa of patients in this group is carried out. Patients of the III clinical group have healthy children born after cryoprotocols of the ICSI programs. In patients of fertile age with a favorable prognosis, sperm cryopreservation and assisted reproductive technologies help to realize plans for married life, improve medical and social adaptation and quality of life. It is necessary to optimize protocols for providing medical care to patients with oncological pathology, taking into account the prognostic survival of patients and possible family planning.

Knut R.P.

HISTOLOGICAL PRECONDITIONS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPLICATIONS IN HERNIOPLASTY USING PROLENE ALLOGRAFTS

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Introduction. In recent years, the use of alternative methods of allograft fixation in anterior abdominal hernioplasty has become increasingly common, as the use of prolene ligatures leads to additional trauma of tissues and nerve fibers in the area of plastics, which can in turn lead to postoperative complications. The use of stitch-free methods of hernioplasty and of surgical sealants avoids the above complications, however, insufficiently effective fixation of the allograft can lead to its displacement in the postoperative period and cause recurrence of hernia.

The aim of the study. the terms of allograft fixation to tissues of bed with fibrin and collagen fibers for further elaboration of more effective methods of surgical treatment of anterior abdominal wall hernias.

Material and methods. The study is experimental. As the study material were used 26 white rats, which were implanted in the muscles of the anterior abdominal wall the prolene allografts measuring 0.5×0.5 cm. Collection of the material for histological examination was performed by biopsy of muscles with implanted allograft after 1, 3, 5, 7 and 10 days from the moment of modeling of the experiment. 3-5 μ m thick sections were stained according to standard methods. The study was performed at a magnification of $\times 100$ using a descriptive method of detecting changes.

Results. The study show that during the first four days after the modelling of the experiment, the fixation of the allograft occurs mainly due to fibrin fibers. When taking a biopsy during this period, the allograft was easily moved. After the 5th days of the modelling of the experiment in tissue biopsies there was a predominance of collagen fibers. During taking the biopsy, the allograft was fixed to the tissues of the bed and did not move.

Conclusions. During the first four days of the postoperative period, the allograft's fixation is not effective enough, which can cause its displacement or twisting and lead to recurrence of the hernia, so it is advisable to use surgical sealants to fix it and prevent the development of complications of the postoperative period.

Preskure V.V.

THE USE OF PRP THERAPY IN THE TREATMENT OF TROPHIC ULCERS IN PATIENTS WITH POST-THROMBOPHLEBITIC DISEASE

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Introduction. Postthrombophlebitic disease (PTFD) is a complex chronic condition that develops in patients after deep vein thrombosis. One of the complications of PTFD is trophic ulcers, which are difficult to treat and have a high risk of recurrence. One of the modern approaches in treatment is the use of PRP therapy (Platelet-Rich Plasma – plasma enriched with platelets), which promotes wound healing due to growth factors contained in platelets.

The aim of the study. To assess the effectiveness of PRP therapy in the treatment of trophic ulcers in patients with post-thrombophlebitic disease.