



EUROPEAN CONFERENCE

Conference Proceedings



The XV International Science Conference
«Modern approaches to the introduction
of science into practice»

May 24 - 26, 2021

San Francisco, USA

MODERN APPROACHES TO THE INTRODUCTION OF SCIENCE INTO PRACTICE

Abstracts of XV International Scientific and Practical Conference

San Francisco, USA
May 24 – 26, 2021

UDC 01.1

ISBN – 978-9-40361-487-8

The XV International Science Conference «Modern approaches to the introduction of science into practice», May 24 – 26, 2021, San Francisco, USA. 272 p.

Text Copyright © 2021 by the European Conference (<https://eu-conf.com/>).

Illustrations © 2021 by the European Conference.

Cover design: European Conference (<https://eu-conf.com/>).

© Cover art: European Conference (<https://eu-conf.com/>).

© All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, or stored in a data base or retrieval system, without the prior written permission of the publisher. The content and reliability of the articles are the responsibility of the authors. When using and borrowing materials reference to the publication is required. Collection of scientific articles published is the scientific and practical publication, which contains scientific articles of students, graduate students, Candidates and Doctors of Sciences, research workers and practitioners from Europe, Ukraine, Russia and from neighboring countries and beyond. The articles contain the study, reflecting the processes and changes in the structure of modern science. The collection of scientific articles is for students, postgraduate students, doctoral candidates, teachers, researchers, practitioners and people interested in the trends of modern science development.

The recommended citation for this publication is: Olkova A.S., Sysolyatina M.A. Sensitivity of express biotests to heavy metals and rare earth elements // Modern approaches to the introduction of science into practice. Abstracts of XV International Scientific and Practical Conference. San Francisco, USA 2021. Pp. 33-35.

URL: <https://eu-conf.com>.

THE PLACE OF EMERGENCY LAPAROSCOPY IN THE CHOICE OF SURGICAL MANAGEMENT IN PATIENTS WITH ACUTE DISEASES OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY

B. I. Slonetskyi

Doctor of Sci(Med), Professor
Department of surgery of dentistry faculty
BOGOMOLET'S NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
Kiev, Ukraine

M. I. Tutchenko

Doctor of Sci(Med), Professor
Department of surgery of dentistry faculty
BOGOMOLET'S NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
Kiev, Ukraine

V.O. Kotsiubenko

Surgeon
Surgical department №1
Kiev City Emergency Hospital
Kiev, Ukraine

M.S. Besedinsky

Assistant
Department of surgery of dentistry faculty
BOGOMOLET'S NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY
Kiev, Ukraine

I. V. Verbytskyi,

PhD(Med), Assistant of Professor of Department of emergency
Shupyk National Healthcare University of Ukraine
Kiev, Ukraine

The problem of diagnostic and treatment tactics in patients with acute diseases of the abdominal cavity is still far from a final solution. And this is due to both anatomical and physiological features and therapeutic interventions (previously undergone surgery on the abdomen; elderly patients; the use of NSAID, alcohol, drugs; post-stroke disability; obesity III-IV degree and etc.) [1,2,3]. The expansion of

indications for the use of emergency laparoscopy in the choice of treatment tactics in patients with acute diseases of the abdominal cavity continues to be discussed [4, 5].

The aim of the study was to investigate the effectiveness and feasibility of using emergency laparoscopy in the choice of treatment management in patients with acute diseases of the abdominal cavity.

Materials and methods of research. The results of diagnosis and treatment of 478 patients with acute diseases of the abdominal cavity, which were divided into two groups, were analyzed. The first group (231 patients), who underwent the complex of the diagnostic algorithm. In contrast to the first group, in patients of the second group (247 patients) the complex of the diagnostic algorithm was expanded by emergency laparoscopy. Among the indications for use in emergency abdominal surgery of laparoscopy are the following: 1) the absence or no more than several surgical interventions on the abdominal cavity without a complicated (peritonitis, fistula, abscess, etc.) course of the postoperative period; 2) sonographic preoperative and intraoperative assessment on the background of carboxyperitoneum of the adhesive process in the abdominal cavity; 3) peritonitis at $MPI \leq 21$ points; 4) ICP less than 12 mm Hg. st.; 5) the severity of multiple organ failure on a scale $MODS \leq 5$ points; 6) sufficient experience of laparoscopic interventions on the abdominal organs in all members of the operating team. The clinical diagnostic algorithm included laboratory, instrumental and biochemical research methods, as well as statistical research methods.

Results of the study. Depending on the acute disease of the abdominal cavity, laparoscopic interventions in patients of the first group were performed in 80 (86.02%) patients with acute appendicitis, in 5 (12.19%) patients with perforated duodenal ulcer, in 2 (16.67%)) patients with acute adhesive intestinal obstruction, in 16 (57.14%) patients with acute gynecological diseases. In 11 (28.95%) patients with acute vascular insufficiency of the intestine, an exploratory laparotomy was performed, and in all 19 patients with incarcerated inguinal hernias, Liechtenstein hernioplasty was performed. That is, laparoscopy were used in 103 (43.59%) patients.

The introduction of emergency laparoscopy into the diagnostic complex in patients of the second group with acute diseases of the abdomen allowed to significantly change the consequences of diagnostic and treatment tactics. Laparoscopic interventions were performed in 83 (95.4%) patients with acute appendicitis, in 36 (83.72%) patients with perforated duodenal ulcer, in 8 (38.09%) patients with acute intestinal obstruction, in 25 (86, 21%) patients with acute gynecological diseases, 12 (60%) patients with incarcerated inguinal hernias. In 8 (17.02%) patients with acute vascular diseases of the intestine due to its total lesion, only laparoscopy was performed. That is, laparoscopy were used in 172 (69.62%) patients.

Conclusion. 1. The introduction of emergency laparoscopy, as one of the mandatory valid components of the complex algorithm in patients with acute diseases of the abdominal cavity, has increased the number of laparoscopic interventions by 25.03%.

2. Expansion of indications for the use of emergency laparoscopy in the diagnostic complex in patients with acute diseases of the abdominal cavity has reduced the number of exploratory laparotomies by 4.76%.

References

1. V T Samsonov, A S Ermolov, A A Gulyaev, P A Yatsev , M M Rogal. [Laparoscopy in emergency surgery of rare atypical diseases]. *Khirurgiia (Mosk)*.2020;(11):25-31.doi:10.17116/hirurgia202011125.
2. Angela Giordano, P Prosperi, G Alemanno, C Bergamini, A Brusino, A Valeri. Diagnostic and therapeutic role of laparoscopy in perforated peptic ulcer in the elderly patients. *G Chir*.2020 Jan-Feb;41(1):40-45.
3. A I Khripun, A N Alimiv ,S A Asratyan, I V Sazhin, A A Churkin. [Fast-track recovery for perforated duodenal ulcer]. *Khirurgiia (Mosk)*.2020;(12):22-26.doi:10.17116/hirurgia202012122.
4. Richa Patel, Krishan S Patel, Melissa M Alvarez-Downing, Aziz Merchant. Laparoscopy improves failure to rescue compared to open surgery for emergent colectomy. *Updates Surg*.2020 Sep;72(30):835-844. Doi:10.1007/s13304-020-00803-9. Epub 2020 Jun 9.
5. V T Samsonov, A S Gulyaev, P A Yartsev , V D Levitsky, M M Rogal [Laparoscopy in emergency abdominal surgery]. *Khirurgiia (Mosk)*.2019;(9):32-37. Dji:10.17116/hirurgia201909132.