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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА ПРАКТИЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ

Topical Issues of Clinical and Theoretical
Medicine

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Conclusion: the incidence of BC is still low in Africa compared to the incidence in Europe. This has largely been attributed to a protective reproductive history including late menarche, early menopause, high parity with prolonged breastfeeding. However, African women tend to present at an earlier age and the disease appears to be more aggressive than in their European counterparts.

ADVANTAGES CARBON DIOXIDE LASER IN THE SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CONGENITAL PIGMENTED NEVI

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Pigmented nevi are benign proliferations present at birth that consists of cells normally present in skin. Some nevi have a malignant potential. There is a lot of methods of treatment of this abnormal condition, namely surgical resection, cryosurgery, laser excision, the use of bleaching agents. Surgical method not impeded the spread of nevi cells, what has the potential for malignancy. Non contact mode of excision with laser can reduce intraproperative wound contamination by tumor cells. For its universal properties the carbon dioxide (CO₂) laser appears to be an excellent surgical instrument in oncologic surgery of skin lesions.

Aim: To improve results of surgical treatment of congenital pigmented nevi by using CO₂ laser.

Materials and methods: CO₂ laser was used in treatment of 50 patients with pigmented nevus consisting of 24 (48%) males and 26 (52%) females with age ranges from 16 - 68 years. For local anesthesia 0,5% Sol. lidocaine was used The treatment effect was based on the surgical wound evaluation, the relative time of healing and possible local recurrence of the tumor after 3 months after surgery.

Results: excision was made in 20 (40%) cases of nevi greater than 1.5 cm diameter, and 30 (60%) patients of nevi ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 cm in diameter. In all patients, whom CO₂ laser was used for excision of pigmented nevi, bleeding was absent during operation, injury of surrounding tissues was minimal and healing of wound was during 7-14 days, without infection complications. Improved visibility through better hemostasis provides greater confidence of complete excision and time saving. In 34 (68%) cases time needed for complete resection of lesions was less than 10 minutes. Time of healing was longer than 12 days in 8 cases (16,0%) . Local recurrence was observed only in two cases (4%). The probable cause of this is the sealing of small blood vessels and lymph vessels by the CO₂ laser which prevents tumor cells spreading. The advantages of the CO₂ laser surgery were better hemostasis, precision of working, non-contact dissection (absence of the potential for malignancy), minimum traumatization of the surrounding tissues, reduced postoperative pain, quick postoperative healing .

Conclusion: CO₂ laser is an effective method of surgical treatment of congenital pigmented nevi.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE LOWER RISK OF COLORECTAL CANCER IN NIGERIA.

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Colorectal carcinoma (CRC) is the third most common cancer worldwide and the third most common cause of deaths from cancer in both sexes in industrialized nations. The incidence varies according to geographical location with the highest rates reported from Northern and Western Europe, USA. The incidence of CRC in USA reaches 57,0 per 100 000 population, in Ukraine, according to the National Cancer Registry in 2013 was 44,0 per 100 000 population, in the Sumy region, this date was 43,1/100 000. Although the highest incidence of CRC in USA is seen among African Americans (71,0/100 000) , CRC is an uncommon malignancy in Nigeria. Studies that have been published from