

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОСВІТИ ТА НАУКИ УКРАЇНИ
СУМСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ
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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ
ТЕОРЕТИЧНОЇ ТА КЛІНІЧНОЇ МЕДИЦИНИ
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for transfusions for the patients who were operated on was $10.8 + 2.8$ units, as compared with only $2.8 + 0.9$ units in the medically treated group of patients. Comparison of the clinical data of the 40 cases of Mallory-Weiss syndrome by decade 1960-69 versus 1970-78 showed that eight of 19 patients (42%) were operated on before 1970 and five of 21 patients (19%) were operated on after 1970. The overall mortality rate in this series was 23,1% (three of 13 patients).

Conclusion. MWS in Ghana more common in men, which is associated with the abuse of alcohol. Surgical treatment patients with MWS is accompanied by high lethality.

EFFICIENCY OF SURGICAL TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH CANCER OF STOMACH, COMPLICATED WITH BLEEDING IN NIGERIA

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Gastric cancer (GC) is the second leading cause of cancer death in the world. GC more frequently accompanied by bleeding signaling an advanced development from the mucosa to different layers of stomach. Bleeding may result from ulcerated mucosa, local vessel damage in 60%–70% of patients with advanced cancer. Hemorrhage may occur as an acute catastrophic event, episodic major bleeds, or ongoing low-volume oozing.

Aim: to study frequency of GC, complicated with bleeding, and results of surgical treatment in Nigeria.

Materials and methods: we did an epidemiological research in the Nigerian communities from Jan 2016–dec 2016 UNTH Lagos, Federal ministry of Health.

Results: an estimate 3027 GC cases were recorded, with greater population wide spread in the southern part of Nigeria. The male to female ratio was 2.9:1. The median age of patients was 52 years. Majority of the patients 3011(92.1%) presented with advanced GC (Stages III and IV). Lymph node and distant metastasis at the time of diagnosis was recorded in 965(31.9%) and 887(29.3%) of cases, resp. The antrum was the most frequent anatomical site (56.5%) involved, gastric adenocarcinoma (95.1%) was the most common histopathological type. In 124(4,1%) patients GC complicated with bleeding. patients underwent surgical procedures for GC of which gastro-jejunostomy was the most frequent performed surgical procedure, accounting for 53.8% of cases. The use of radical treatment 37(30%), palliative treatment 32(26%), operation of Louis 29(24%), symptomatic treatment 24(20%) resp. Postoperative mortality rates were 14(12.1%). At the end of 12 months, only 47(46.3%) patients were available for follow-up, with 1 year mortality rate 43(43%) with prognosis still bad. Evidence of cancer recurrence was reported in 19(19.4%) patients.

Conclusion: in Nigeria shows relatively high amount of surgery during late advanced stage. Early diagnosis relatively absent due to individuals not presenting themselves to checks, poor accessibility to health care facilities and lack of screening programs in this region may contribute to advanced disease at the time of diagnosis. There is a need for early detection, adequate treatment and proper follow-up to improve treatment outcome.

ANESTHESIA IN ENDOVASCULAR ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM (AAA) REPAIR

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Introduction: endovascular AAA repair can be done using different anesthetic techniques, such as general anesthesia, regional block, and local anesthesia associated with sedation. For successful anesthetic management, it is important to select the best approach with an understanding of the patient's health status.