SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL INSTITUTE

TOPICAL ISSUES
OF THEORETICAL AND CLINICAL MEDICINE

ABSTRACT BOOK

International Scientific and Practical Conference
of Students, Postgraduates and Young Scientists

(Sumy, October 17-19, 2018)

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Sumy State University
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MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
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THE PREVALENCE OF PLEURAL ADHESIONS IN PATIENTS WITH PLEURAL EFFUSION SYNDROME DEPENDING ON THE METHOD OF THE RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

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Introduction: Diagnosis of pleural diseases, including tuberculosis of the pleura, remains complicated as the disease does not have pathognomonic signs in its course, and the pleural cavity is a closed system for objective research.

Aim: To study the role of ultrasonoscopy in the early detection of diseases of the pleura of tuberculosis and other genesis in terms of the prevalence of pleural adhesions.

Materials and methods: We analyzed the medical documentation of 329 patients with pleural effusion syndrome, in 142 of them (the main group), ultrasonoscopy and radiography were used in the primary examination; in 187 (the comparison group), only radiography was used. All patients were examined using thoracoscopy with pleural biopsy.

Results: Pleural adhesions with an area up to 2 % of the surface, that is, insignificant layers, met more often in the 1,7 times in the main group (14,8 % and 8,6 % respectively), and more significant layers (2-4 %) predominated in the comparison group in 2,9 times (33,1 % and 11,3 % respectively). Pleural adhesions from 5 to 6 % was recorded in 58 (31,0 %) patients in the comparison group and only in 6 (4,2 %) patients in the main group, more often in 7,4 times ($p < 0,05$). The pleura impression of more than 6 % of the surface area of the body in the main group was not detected, and among the patients in the comparison group occurred in 20 (10,7 %) of the subjects. In general, among all patients in the main group, pleural adhesions were observed in 43 (30,3 %) patients, and in 156 (83,4 %) patients in the comparison group, which was more often 2,8 times ($p<0,05$).

Conclusions: Thus, the addition of radiography of the chest organs, with suspicion of pleural effusion, ultrasonoscopy contributes to the earlier conduct of thoracoscopy with pleural biopsy after the discovery of effusion in the pleural cavity. It has been established that the development and prevalence of pleural adhesions and joints depends on the choice of the method of beam research.

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