МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ ВИЩИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ НАВЧАЛЬНИЙ ЗАКЛАД УКРАЇНИ «БУКОВИНСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ»



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fact that during surgery and postoperative period surgeons don't take all the aspects of complications pathogenesis in elderly patients into consideration.

Objective of the study was to evaluate the morphological changes of hernia sac and herniasurrounding tissues with inguinal hernias.

For the research purpose we used bioptates of hernia tissues of 24 patients (aged 60-83, mean 67.47±2.54 yrs.), obtained during the inguinal hernioplasty. Special attention was paid to evaluation of the muscular tissue atrophy and development of cicatrize and inflammatory changes. The following tissues were evaluated: hernia sac, subcutaneous cellular tissue, muscular tissue and, in some cases, preperitoneal cellular fat. Fragments of tissues were preserved and processed in accordance to histological standards.

Principal signs of chronic inflammation of the hernia sac in all 24 patients were studied. In 8 (33.3%) patients isolated inflammation of hernia sac tissues were found, and in 16 (66.7%) patients it was associated with chronic inflammatory changes of hernia-surrounding tissues. In 6 (25.0%) patients with the recurrent inguinal hernias the inflammatory changes of hernia sac and hernia-surrounding tissues were very pronounced and associated with their cicatrize changes. In all patients pronounced atrophic changes of the muscular tissue were determined. Use of 'suture-free' techniques in elderly patients may greatly reduce inflammatory changes impact on healing, though not providing complete protection.

Inflammatory and cicatrize changes after the suture methods of hernioplasty cause ischemia, atrophic and cicatrize changes in muscles during postoperative period, making these methods of surgery not sufficiently effective.

Rotar O.V. INTESTINAL OXIDANT STRESS AND ANTIOXIDANT DEFENCE DURING ACUTE PANCREATITIS

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Infection of pancreatic necrosis by gut bacteria is a major cause of morbidity and mortality in patients with acute pancreatitis (AP). Bacterial translocation occurs due to increase of intestinal permeability as a result of disorders of intestinal metabolism.

The objective of the study was to investigate the changes in pro- and antioxidant metabolism in the small intestine (SI) during early stages of experimental AP and their influence on proteolitic activity in tissues.

In 70 Wistar rats AP was induced by intraperitoneal injection of 300 mg/100 g of 20% L-arginine solution. Changes of pro- and anti-oxidative status and proteolytic activity in SI have been investigated during first 48 hours of AP.

AP was accompanied by activation of oxidant stress. Concentration of diene conjugates, malone dialdehyde and nitric oxide metabolites increased 12 hours after AP initiation and reached maximum in 24 hours: levels exceeded values of intact rats 22%, 10% and 18% accordingly (p <0,05). Their neutralization occurred after 48 hours as a result of activation of antioxidant defense: superoxide dismutase and the catalase concentrations has been raised 1,6 and 1,7 times (p <0,05). Under influence of oxidant stress collagenolytic activity raised 1,5 times 12 hours later and remained high until the end of the experiment.

Considering received data we made conclusion that oxidant stress activates collagenolytic activity and destroy structure of proteoglycans and glycoproteins in the small intetinal tissues during early phase of AP.