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ЎТКИР ПАРАПРОКТИТЛАРДА ХИРУРГИК ДАВОЛАШНИ ТАҲЛИЛЛАРИ

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АНАЛИЗ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ОСТРОГО ПАРАПРОКТИТА

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Резюме. Тадқиқот даврида колопроктология бўлимида ўтқир парапроктитли 450 нафар бемор даволанди. 450 та операция якунланди. Беш йил давомида оператсион фаоллик 100% ни ташиқил этди. Фавқулодда кўрсаткичлар бўйича 450 та жарроҳлик аралашуви амалга оширилди, бу проктологик операцияларнинг умумий сонининг 30,5% ни ташиқил этди. Ўтқир парапроктит бўйича 450 нафар бемор операция қилинган бўлиб, жорий даврда бўлимда шошилинч операцияларнинг 15,9 фоизини ва барча операцияларнинг 30,5 фоизини ташиқил этади. Хулоса: Жарроҳлик аралашувини талаб қиладиган энг кенг тарқалган фавқулодда патология ўтқир парапроктит бўлиб, асосан меҳнатга лаёқатли ёшдаги одамларга таъсир қиладди, улар орасида эркаклар устунлик қиладди. Асосий локализатсия - бу жараённинг тери ости шакли. Эрта таширифлар барча ҳолатларнинг учдан бир қисмини ташиқил этди, беморларнинг аксарияти поликлиникалардан ёълланма билан касалхонага ётқизилган.

Калит сўзлар: ўтқир парапроктит, ретроректал, ишиоректал, колопроктология.

Abstract. During the study period, 450 patients with acute paraproctitis were treated in the department of coloproctology. 450 operations completed. Operational activity for five years was 100%. According to emergency indications, 450 surgical interventions were performed, which accounted for 30.5% of the total number of proctological operations. 450 patients were operated on for acute paraproctitis, which accounted for 15.9% of emergency operations and 30.5% of all operations for the current period in the department. The most common emergency pathology that required surgical intervention is acute paraproctitis, which mainly affects people of working age, among which men predominate. The main localization is the subcutaneous form of the process. Early visits accounted for a third of all cases, most of the patients were admitted to the hospital by referral from polyclinics.

Keywords: Acute paraproctitis, retrorectal, ischiorectal, coloproctology.

Relevance. One of the most common diseases in emergency proctology is acute paraproctitis, the incidence of which, according to our data, occupies a leading position in the structure of proctological diseases. Acute paraproctitis is the most complex form of purulent inflammatory processes. The number of these patients, increasing the resistance of microbes require the development of more effective treatments.

Purulent-inflammatory diseases of the perineum and pararectal tissue occupy the first place among patients with emergency proctological pathology. One of the most common diseases requiring emergency surgery is acute paraproctitis. It is known that the incidence of paraproctitis is about 0.5% of the total population. Patients with chronic paraproctitis

make up 0.5-4% of the total number of inpatient surgical patients and 30-35% of patients with diseases of the rectum.

To date, the issues of diagnosis and treatment of this disease have not been fully resolved. This is due to a number of circumstances. Organizational issues of providing specialized proctological care have not been resolved: most patients are still operated on in general surgical hospitals; there are new technical possibilities for the diagnosis and treatment of pyoinflammatory diseases of the perineum and cellular spaces of the pelvis. It can be argued that this pathology is also of social importance, since the number of patients, many of whom are treated repeat-

edly and often without proper success, is constantly increasing.

The purpose of the study. Analysis of the results of treatment of paraproctitis and determination of optimal therapeutic measures that minimize post-operative complications in the acute period and chronicity of the process in the long term.

Material and methods. The basis of the clinical material was the data of medical records of 450 patients with acute paraproctitis treated in clinic No. 1 of the SamMI Department of Coloproctology for the period from 2017 to 2021.

An analysis was made of the admission of patients to the hospital, the localization of the process, the age and sex composition of patients, anamnestic data, the nature of the treatment performed and the length of stay in the hospital. The bacterial spectrum of the inoculated microflora was studied.

General trends in the frequency and structure of the incidence of acute paraproctitis were studied.

Results and discussion. During the study period, 450 patients with acute paraproctitis were treated in the department of coloproctology. 450 operations completed. Operational activity for five years was 100%. According to emergency indications, 450 surgical interventions were performed, which accounted for 30.5% of the total number of proctological operations. 450 patients were operated on for acute paraproctitis, which accounted for 15.9% of emergency operations and 30.5% of all operations for the current period in the department.

The duration of illness before hospitalization and the duration of treatment of patients in the hospital are two interrelated indicators. Late negotiability prolongs the terms of treatment and wound healing, which is associated with the spread of the purulent-inflammatory process. The time of the disease does not affect the radicalness of the surgical intervention. Thus, in 2017, 55 patients were operated on, which accounted for 12.2% of all operations in the department, in 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021, respectively, 74 (16.4%), 97 (21.5%), 107 (23.7%), 117 (26.2%). For the number of all residents of Samarkand, the incidence was 0.07%. Acute paraproctitis in men was diagnosed in 354 cases (78.6%), in women - in 96 (21.4%).

According to our study, acute paraproctitis in men is much more common than in women. In our opinion, this circumstance can be explained by the more frequent use of strong alcoholic beverages by men, professional and hygienic factors, anatomical and physiological features of the male body. Among the patients, persons from 18 to 60 years of age predominate, which accounted for 67.5%, which allows us to focus on this disease as a social problem. Juvenile patients accounted for 20.3%, persons of the older age group - 12.2%. When studying the localization of the process, it was found that the purulent focus

was located in the subcutaneous tissue in 75.5% of cases, in the ischioanal region - in 12.5%, in the pelvicorectal region - in 2.5% of cases. The share of submucosal and retrorectal paraproctitis accounted for 5.5% and 4.0%, respectively.

The growth of ischioanal paraproctitis was established. So, in 2017, there were 12 (21.8%) patients with this form, and in 2019 - 29 (24.7%). The majority of patients were referred by doctors of polyclinics (87.8%), and 12.2% were self-referrals of patients to the emergency department. Appeals in the first 6 days from the onset of the disease amounted to 72.5%. There is an increase in the admission of patients in the first three days from the onset of the disease: in 2017, 34 patients were admitted, which amounted to 61.8%, in 2019 - 87 (74.3%).

The share of late visits from 7-10 to 11 or more days from the onset of the disease accounts for 20% and 7.5%, respectively. All admitted patients were operated on, and the bulk (78.5%) were prescribed antibiotic therapy, (21.5%) patients such therapy was not prescribed, these are mainly patients with a shallow subcutaneous form of acute paraproctitis. The analysis of morbidity by years shows that the frequency of acute paraproctitis from year to year remains stably high.

When studying the microflora that caused acute paraproctitis, we found that *E. Coli* (68.5%), *E. cloacae* (10.5%), *S. aureus* (8.5%), *K. oxytoca* (6.5%), and *S. epidermidis* (5%).

According to our data, the structure of the path of admission of patients to the proctology hospital almost did not change from year to year. The majority of patients were referred by polyclinic doctors (81%), which indicates the important role of the polyclinic link in the diagnosis of this pathology at the prehospital stage. Independent appeal of which or their appeal to the clinic was not possible. The share of other ways of income is 19%.

Conclusions. The most common emergency pathology that required surgical intervention is acute paraproctitis, which mainly affects people of working age, among whom men predominate. The main localization is the subcutaneous form of the process. Early visits accounted for a third of all cases, most of the patients were admitted to the hospital by referral from polyclinics. Most patients underwent surgical treatment with antibiotic therapy. The main composition of the microflora is represented by *E. coli*, *E. cloacae*, *S. aureus*.

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АНАЛИЗ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ОСТРОГО ПАРАПРОКТИТА

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Резюме. За изучаемый период в отделении колопроктологии пролечено 450 пациентов с острым парапроктитом. Выполнено 450 операция. Оперативная активность за пять лет составила 100%. По экстренным показаниям выполнено 450 оперативных вмешательств, что составило 30,5% от общего числа проктологических операций. По поводу острого парапроктита прооперировано 450 пациентов, что составило 15,9% от экстренных операций и 30,5% от всех операций за текущий период в отделении. Самой частой экстренной патологией, потребовавшей хирургического вмешательства, является острый парапроктит, которым преимущественно страдают лица трудоспособного возраста, среди которых преобладают мужчины. Основной по локализации является подкожная форма процесса. На долю ранних обращений пришлось треть всех случаев, основная часть пациентов поступила в стационар по направлению поликлиник.

Ключевые слова: острый парапроктит, ретроректальный, ишиоректальный, колопроктология.