



IN CHOLEDOCHOLITIASIS CHOLEDOXOSCOPY SPECIFIC FEATURES AND PROBLEMS

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Abstract:

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Cholelithiasis perceived as a disease and its complications as a result of the use of diagnostic and therapeutic purposes in patients with from choledochoscopy improves the results of surgical treatment of patients in this category.

Keywords: Cholelithiasis (gi), choledoxolithiasis (CHL), of choledox terminal part (toxa), the date the papilla (FS), endoscopic papillosphincterotomy (EPS), pancreatitis, retrograde cholangiography (RPXG).

THE ACTUAL MINISTRY OF THE PROBLEM: Gall stone disease (day) is one of the most common ailments in the world wide, that is, the world's population is 10-15% of ida is observed. For this reason, many of the complications of the disease have undergone many of the day observed [1,4,7,9,15,17,19,22].

This is one of them that many of the complications occurring choledoxolithiasis (XL) is authorized persons who have contact with patients 5 – 10% from 57,8% and even more in more cases that may occur are noted in the literature [3,10,12,16,18,20,23,31].

Specific challenges in the diagnosis and treatment of these complications, problems, shortcomings and constantly monitor and observed it.

But, mainly the importance of diagnosis and treatment is extremely important in choledocholithiasis interoperation choledoxoscopy if you check the other superiority than, high efficiency is considered [6,8,11,13,21,25,27,29,32].

But nowadays this method is expected to give the results from ie choledoxolithiasis choledoxoscopy nowadays it is not enough to look at use. There are many reasons to do this that are specific [2,5,12,14,24,26,28,30,33].

Taking into account policy, the day observed as the results of surgical treatment and its complications in patients xl choledoxoscopy for the diagnosis and treatment in order to improve the treatment of this disease is mainly the introduction of more extensive and more application in one of the biggest problems is considered.

THE PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH: As the day and its complications observed patients and the results of treatment is to improve diagnosis of choledoxolithiasis.

MATERIALS AND RESEARCH METHODS: During research v.V.Surgery named after academician of the republican specialized scientific-practical medical center of surgery and tora 72 patients with gall stone disease treated in branch architecture endosurgery the results of the diagnosis and treatment of choledoxolithiasis studied.

The patients were divided into 2 groups above this and studied.

I – patients separated into three groups of gall stone disease + choledoxolithiasis mechanical jaundice has not been observed in these patients, 22 patients of the total number of students distinguish patients and 30% accounted for.

II patients separated into three groups of gall stone disease + choledoxolithiasis, mechanical jaundice observed in 50 patients, separating out students by the total number of patients of these patients, 70% were accounted for.

Gall stone disease in all patients and instrumental inspections laboratoriya+ choledoxolithiasis check is to be the standard of the disease.

I – in young patients in the index group was under the age of 27 years from the age of 74.

II in the patient group was under the age of 82, from the age of 24, young while the indicator.

That I – the number of women among 15 people to the group that incoming patients to 70% the number of men, which is made of 7 students, which make up 30%.

I – check laboratory incoming patients and instrumental group based practice laparoscopic xolecystectomy held in the first stage of your operation, 2-stage diagnosis and treatment while held in choledoxoscopy for the purpose of practice.



3 doctors of ie in patients at 10% would be technically possible to choledoxoscopy. This is technically possible in patients is unsatisfactory to the patient that the operation of the teat and the conductivity is fat then I RPXG+eps would recommend the practice.

While in biliary tract stones using dormiya 18 students in using the patient choledoxoscopy trunk was in basket antegrad extraction. These patients will determine if satisfactory conductivity the conductivity of the teat fat in check.

II incoming patients to the group and instrumental diagnostic check based, the procedure in the first stage the patient is carried out Laparoscopic cholecystectomy 46 students in the second stage of the procedure was carried out for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment choledoxoscopy.

It would be possible to choledoxoscopy candidates in 4 patients. For this reason in these patients RPXG+EPS is recommended.

46 students in the rest of the patient using the method in part of the terminal choledoxoscopy choledox stones have the opportunity to get clogged antegrad

RESULTS: The following complications were observed after surgery in the period: Operation of the injury yiringlashi I – in the 5 patients in the group are II – wound seroma in 3 patients in the patient group, the separation of teachers from external fistula in patients who are having 3, 2 of them be stored jaundice in patients with body temperature rising 2 students 1 students in bleeding were observed.

In these patients treatment measures will eliminate adevcad conducted as a result of all these complications.

Did not monitor the condition of death.

The number of days in place I – the front of the group therapies of treatment in 6 days.

II – group patients took treatment for 11 days. Track letallik patients in the first and second group did not.

SUMMARY: Gall stone disease and its complications, that is, for the purpose of diagnosis and treatment in the patient observed choledoxolithiasis choledoscopy of applied to improve the results of surgical treatment of patients as a result of this category will have been achieved.

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