



УДК 616.352-007.253

АНАЛИЗ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ ОСТРОГО ПАРАПРОКТИТА

**Шеркулов Кодир Усмонкулович, Усмонкулов Маъруфжон Кодирович,
Кошимова Гулбакит Умуурзоқ кизи**

*Самаркандский государственный медицинский институт, Республика
Узбекистан, г. Самарканд*

ЎТКИР ПАРАПРОКТИТЛАРДА ХИРУРГИК ДАВОЛАШНИ ТАҲЛИЛЛАРИ

Шеркулов Қодир Усмонкулович, Бобоқулов Азамат Ўктамович

*Самарқанд давлат тиббиёт институти, Ўзбекистон Республикаси,
Самарқанд ш.*

ANALYSIS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF ACUTE PARAPROCTITIS

**Sherkulov Kodir Usmonkulovich, Usmonkulov Ma'rufjon Kodirovich,
Koshimova Gulbakit Umurzoq kizi**

Samarkand State Medical Institut, Republic of Uzbekistan, Samarkand

Цель: Анализ результатов лечения парапроктита и определение оптимальных лечебных мероприятий, сводящих к минимуму послеоперационные осложнения в остром периоде и хронизацию процесса в отдаленном.

Материалы и методы: Основу клинического материала составили данные медицинских карт 450 пациентов с острым парапроктита, пролеченных в клиники №1 СамМИ отделении колопроктологии за период с 2018 по 2022 год.

Проведен анализ поступления пациентов в стационар, локализации процесса, возрастного и полового состава пациентов, анамнестических данных, характера проведенного лечения и длительности пребывания в стационаре. Изучен бактериальный спектр высеваемой микрофлоры.

Результаты: За изучаемый период в отделении колопроктологии пролечено 450 пациентов с острым парапроктита. 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.

Заключение: 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



пришлась треть всех случаев, основная часть пациентов поступила в стационар по направлению поликлиник.

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

ЎТКИР ПАРАПРОКТИТЛАРДА ХИРУРГИК ДАВОЛАШНИ ТАҲЛИЛЛАРИ

Maqsad: Paraproktitni davolash natijalarini tahlil qilish va o'tkir davrda operatsiyadan keyingi asoratlarni va uzoq muddatda jarayonning surunkaliligini minimallashtiradigan optimal terapevtik chora-tadbirlarni aniqlash.

Materiallar va usullar: Klinik materialning asosini 2018 yildan 2022 yilgacha bo'lgan davrda SamMI 1-sonli klinikasining koloproktologiya bo'limida o'tkir paraproktit bilan davolangan 450 nafar bemorning tibbiy daftarlari ma'lumotlari tashkil etildi. Bemorlarni kasalxonaga yotqizish, jarayonning lokalizatsiyasi, bemorlarning yoshi va jinsi tarkibi, anamnestik ma'lumotlar, amalga oshirilgan davolanishning tabiati va kasalxonada qolish muddati tahlil qilindi. Emlangan mikrofloraning bakterial spektri o'rganildi.

Natijalar: Tadqiqot davrida koloproktologiya bo'limida o'tkir paraproktitli 450 nafar bemor davolandi. 450 ta operatsiya yakunlandi. Besh yil davomida operatsion faollik 100% ni tashkil etdi. Favqulodda ko'rsatkichlar bo'yicha 450 ta jarrohlik aralashuvi amalga oshirildi, bu proktologik operatsiyalarning umumiy sonining 30,5% ni tashkil etdi. O'tkir paraproktit bo'yicha 450 nafar bemor operatsiya qilingan bo'lib, joriy davrda bo'limda shoshilinch operatsiyalarning 15,9 foizini va barcha operatsiyalarning 30,5 foizini tashkil etadi.

Xulosa: Jarrohlik aralashuvini talab qiladigan eng keng tarqalgan favqulodda patologiya o'tkir paraproktit bo'lib, asosan mehnatga layoqatli yoshdagi odamlarga ta'sir qiladi, ular orasida erkaklar ustunlik qiladi. Asosiy lokalizatsiya - bu jarayonning teri osti shakli. Erta tashriflar barcha holatlarning uchdan bir qismini tashkil etdi, bemorlarning aksariyati poliklinikalardan yo'llanma bilan kasalxonaga yotqizilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: o'tkir paraproktit, retrorektal, ishiorektal, koloproktologiya.

ANALYSIS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF ACUTE PARAPROCTITIS

Purpose: Analysis of the results of treatment of paraproctitis and determination of optimal therapeutic measures that minimize postoperative complications in the acute period and chronicity of the process in the long term.

Materials 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 2019 to 2023.

Results: 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.

Conclusion: 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, ischioirectal, 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 repeatedly 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 postoperative 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 2018 to 2022.

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 2018, 55 patients were operated on, which accounted for 12.2% of all operations in the department, in 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, 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%) (Diagram 1).

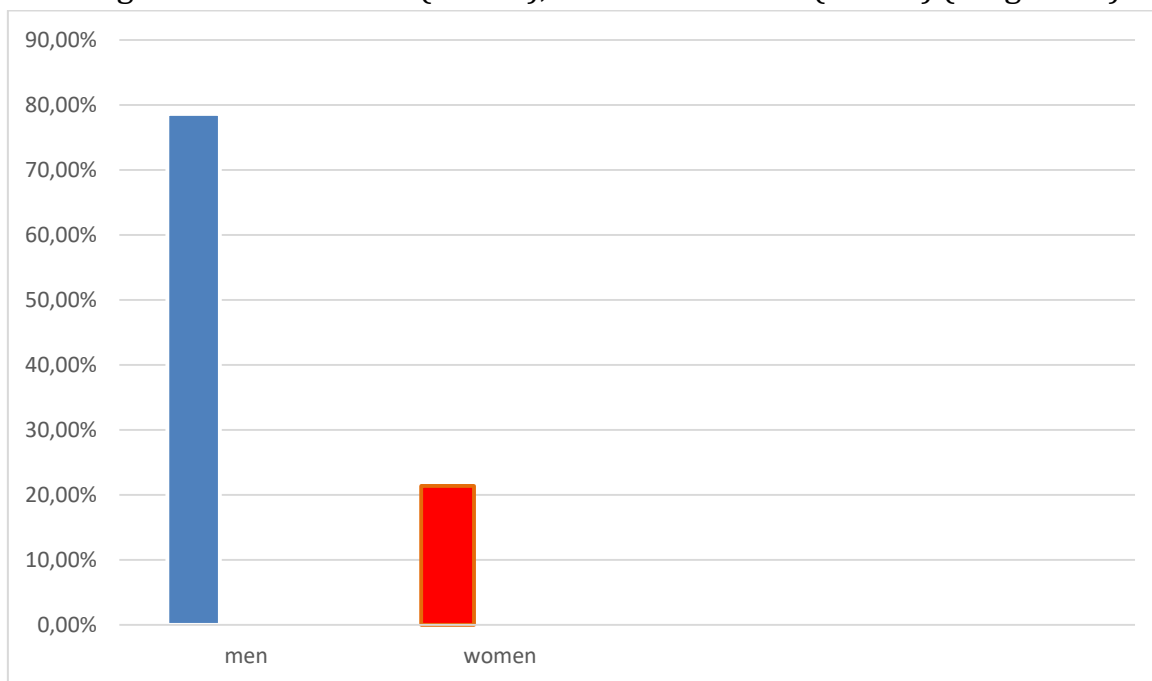


Diagram No. 1 Percentage of incidence of paraproctitis in men and women.

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 pelviorectal region - in 2.5% of cases. The share of



submucosal and retrorectal paraproctitis accounted for 5.5% and 4.0%, respectively (Table 1).

Type of paraproctitis	%
subcutaneous	75,5%
ischiorectal	12,5%
pelviorectal	2,5%
submucosal	5,5%
retrorectal	4,0%

Table No. 1. Percentage of types of identified paraproctitis.

The growth of ischiorectal 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.

LITERATURE:

1. An V.K. Experience of radical surgical treatment of complex forms of acute paraproctitis. International Medical Journal 2001; 5:458-459.
2. An V.K., Rivkin V.L. Development of the doctrine of the pathogenesis and surgical treatment of paraproctitis. Actual problems of coloproctology. Samara 2003. 21-22.
3. Abdullaev M.Sh., Mansurova A.B. Acute paraproctitis in diabetic patients. Coloproctology 2012; 1:46-51.
4. Bykov A.Yu., Thinis A.A., Bezrukov A.V., Khryakov A.S., Navrotsky A.N. Comprehensive treatment of patients with acute paraproctitis in the outpatient proctology department. Scientific and Medical Bulletin of the Central Chernozem Region 2007; 29:126-128.
5. Zhakipbaev, K. A. Features of diagnosis and treatment of complex forms of paraproctitis / K. A. Zhakipbaev, A. K. Makishev, N. V. Moon // Problems of coloproctol. - M., 1998. - Issue. 16. - S. 46-49.
6. Treatment of patients with acute paraproctitis using latex ligature / DK Kamaeva [et al.] // Surgery. - 2000. - No. 10. - S. 31-34.
7. Lavreshin P.M., Gobejishvili V.K., Overchenko D.B. Acute paraproctitis. - Stavropol, 2005. - 126 p.
8. Ryvkin V.L., Kapuller L.L., Belousova E.A. Coloproctology: a guide. - M., 2011. - 368 p.
9. Fedorov, V. D. Clinical operative coloproctology / V. D. Fedorov, G. I. Vorobyov, V. L. Rivkin. - M.: State Scientific Center of Proctology, 1994. - 432 p.
10. Шеркулов К.У., Рустамов И.М., Усмонкулов М.К. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ЛЕЧЕНИЯ БОЛЬНЫХ ОСТРЫМ ГАНГРЕНОЗНО НЕКРОТИЧЕСКИМ ПАРАПРОКТИТОМ //Research Focus. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 483-486.
11. I.M. Rustamov, J.A. Karabayev. MODERN APPROACH TO THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ACUTE GANGRENOUS-NECROTIC PARAPROCTITIS //Research Focus. – 2023. – Т. 2. – №. 1. – С. 469-472.
12. РУСТАМОВ М. И. и др. Современная тактика лечения острого парапроктита //Журнал биомедицины и практики. – 2022. – Т. 7. – №. 2.
13. Rustamov M.I., Rustamov I.M., Shodmonov A.A. Optimising surgical management of patients with acute paraproctitis //Frontline Medical Sciences and Pharmaceutical Journal. – 2022. – Т. 2. – №. 02. – С. 36-42.
14. Кан С. А., Рустамов И. М., Шербекова Ф. У. Хирургическая тактика у больных с послеоперационной недостаточностью анального сфинктера //Молодежь и медицинская наука в XXI веке. – 2017. – С. 361-362.