



# **ABSTRACT BOOK**



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**INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC  
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## **TACTICS OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH ANORECTAL ABSCESES**

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**Introduction.** Anorectal abscess is an acute purulent inflammation of the perirectal zone. Although acute inflammation does not necessarily lead to fistula formation of rectum, but the rate of recurrence of the disease is 17 to 87%. Given the high incidence of recurrence of the disease it is necessary to develop algorithm of treatment. The tactics of treatment should be based on knowledge of anatomy, an understanding of the etiology of infection perirectal zone and a thorough study of the fistula. The aim of this work was to study the results of treatment of patients with anorectal abscesses. Among the patients were persons who applied to the hospital for the first time and cases of recurrent disease. The task of this work was to develop an optimal treatment algorithm in order to reduce the risk of recurrence of this disease.

**Materials and methods.** 52 patients were analyzed for the period 2013-2014 years. Of the total number of patients 34 people went to the hospital for the first time and 18 patients who had previously been operated on of this disease. All patients underwent a detailed history and physical examination, a puncture of the abscess with a microbiological examination of purulent contents. A prerequisite for treatment was the contrast of the abscess cavity, which made it possible to detect the internal foramen of the fistule. Surgical treatment for all patients was performed on the day they were admitted to the hospital. Surgical treatment included not only the opening and draining of the abscess, but also the elimination of the internal opening of the fistula with anal crypt.

**Results of research.** Having analyzed the results of treatment of patients using a certain algorithm of treatment, it can be suggested that this significantly reduces the risk of recurrence of the disease in the next 3 years after the surgical treatment.

**Conclusions.** Use of a specific algorithm for treating patients is appropriate, since it allows not only to provide quick and qualified help, but also to reduce the risk of the disease.

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## **FEATURES OF MEIBOMIAN FATTY ACIDS COMPOSITION AMONG PATIENTS WITH MEIBOMIAN GLAND DYSFUNCTION AFTER HYDROCORTISONE AND OFLOXACIN TREATMENT**

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**Introduction.** To compare the change of fatty acid composition in patients suffering from meibomian gland dysfunction (MGD) after treatment with 0.1 % hydrocortisone ointment or 0.3 % ofloxacin ointment.