

clinical part of the study, it was revealed that the operations in the CPMC group were faster with a statistically significant difference at the stage of electrosurgical treatment of the gallbladder bed with hemostatic purpose, the decrease in red blood counts after KPMC was statistically significantly less pronounced than after using APMC.

**EDUCATIONAL-METHODICAL CENTER OF LITTLE-INVASIVE TECHNOLOGIES- 20 YEARS.
ACHIEVEMENTS, SUCCESSES**

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The center was established at the Department of Hospital Surgery of the TSMU in 1996. The staff who was initiator the creation of the center in 1994-1995 had gotten basic training in laparoscopic technologies at the Scientific Center of Surgery named. B.V. Petrovsky, in the department of endoscopy (head Y. Gallinger), in the surgical clinic of the medical center in Presidential Affairs of Russia, in the training centers of the «Etikon» and «Autosjuche» companies, in the surgical clinic of the Saar University (Germany). The cycle is intended for basic training of specialists (surgeons, gynecologists, clinical interns, graduate students) to laparoscopic technologies, to begin independent work, in the section “Endoscopic Surgery”. The term of study is 1 month (24 days, 4 weeks, 144 hours). The training courses use the methodology of intensive training adopted by CAES (European Association of Endoscopy and Sonography). More than 450 doctors of Tver and the region, doctors from several cities of the Moscow region, Tula, Yaroslavl, Orel, near (Kyrgyzstan) and foreign countries (India, Nigeria, Jordan, Sweden). It was carried 4 flights to the Kyrgyzstan Republic for the introduction of laparoscopic complexes, for implementation of the first demonstrative surgical interventions in 12 medical and preventive institutions of the republic. Center employees annually take part in all major Russian conferences, congresses and congresses. Employees of the Center published more than 130 works in the central press on various problems of laparoscopic surgery. The central press published 9 works on the activities of the Center. From 2010 to 2015, it was carried out scientific research work “Optimization of Gas Plasma Coagulation Parameters”. According to the materials of the center 4 candidate dissertations were defended. Since 2015, the Presidium of the Board of the Russian Society of Surgeons regularly invites center staff as organizers, lecturers and moderators for sections on electrosurgery, problems of carotid carboxyperitoneum.

TROCAR HERNIAS

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The aimis to identify the main causes of trocar hernias and to formulate measures for their prevention.

Material and methods. The paper analyzes the results of the postoperative period in 1712 patients who underwent laparoscopic interventions for cholelithiasis. The study consisted of two phases. At the first stage, a retrospective analysis of the treatment of patients with postoperative ventral hernias after LC was performed. 18 patients with LC were conducted in our clinic, 16 - in other medical institutions. The percentage of hernia formation after our interventions was 1.1%. The second stage of the work was a prospective study.

Results. In a retrospective analysis of case histories, it was found that 20 patients had a tendency to hernia formation due to functional insufficiency of the connective tissue system. This was judged indirectly by the presence of concomitant varicose disease of the lower extremities, colon diverticulosis, hemorrhoids. In addition, 3 patients had a hernia of other sites. 23 patients had grade III – IV obesity with a severity of subcutaneous fatty tissue of the anterior abdominal wall of more than 4-5 cm. In 26 patients, comorbid pathology was expressed in the form of diabetes mellitus (4 patients), cardiovascular diseases (17 patients) and respiratory systems (4 patients). In the analyzed cases, the suppuration of postoperative wounds caused hernias in 19 patients. We see the cause of the developed complications, first of all, in the infection of a wound during the extraction of a destructively altered gallbladder from the abdominal cavity without using a container, as well as in the morbidity of this manipulation. In cases of removal of the gallbladder through a 20 mm trocar (assuming no postoperative wound suppuration), there is usually no hernia. However, the expansion of access to remove a large gallbladder with acute cholecystitis, containing large stones, or “hammered” by a multitude of small stones, leads to a deterioration of local reparative processes. In a retrospective study, a statistical analysis of the relationship of characters using the non-parametric Spearman method was performed to determine the factors that significantly influence the development of postoperative hernia after LCE. The

obtained data allowed to speak about a statistically significant effect on the development of hernias of the following factors: 1) age of patients older than 60 years, 2) the presence of obesity I-III degree - body mass index (BMI) 30-50 kg / m, 3) functional connective tissue insufficiency 4) suppuration of the surgical wound. In a prospective study, the possibilities of using a needle for suturing endoclose trocar wounds were analyzed. To assess the effectiveness of the methodology, a stratified randomized study was conducted in two groups of patients with 50 people each. In the main group, trocar wound closure was performed using an Endoclose needle, in the comparison group, a manual method of wound closure was used. All patients in both groups were over 60 years old. In the main group, the average BMI was 35.1 ± 3.7 , in the comparison group, the average BMI was 34.3 ± 3.5 . All patients had major uncontrollable factors of hernia. In the comparison group, hernias were formed in 10% of patients, while in the main group there were no cases of hernia formation.

Conclusion. Of the identified factors, only the state of the postoperative wound and the method of its closure are controlled. Therefore, measures to prevent the formation of hernias should be directed specifically at this group. An analysis of the effectiveness of the Endoclose needle technique, a method of comparing the frequency of a binary trait in two independent groups, showed that this technique allows a significant reduction in the frequency of the risk of trocar hernia formation.

EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF LAPAROSCOPIC PALOMO OPERATION DURING VARICOCELE IN CHILDREN

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Introduction: Varicocele is an enlargement of the arteries of testis, 80% left-sided, 20% sag side, and in very few cases two-sided. Varicocele is usually formed during the prepubertat period, but sometimes after creating families the presons apply for male infertility. Recent increases as a result health education and applying parents for medical prophylaxis examinations of their children have led to the early detection of this pathology. However, the detection of varicocele in children does not depend on treatment, but depends on the choice of surgical treatment. From this point of view, pathology remains very urgent.

Goal of the study: Determine the indications for surgery in children with diagnosis of varicocele and to evaluate the results of the laparoscopic Palomo operation.

Material and Methods: 25 children were treated according on varicocele diagnosis at the Department of Pediatric Surgery of the AMU in 2017-2018. The age of the patients was between 11 and 18 years of age. 15 patients were referred to the clinic with a complaint of pain in the left-handed testis, and it was detected by random diagnosis in the other 10 children. All patients underwent scrotal doppler ultrasonography, it was determined the presence of reflux and it was evaluated the size of the testis. Patients have been assigned varicocele of III degree. The difference between the pain and severity of the left testis.

Conclusions and Discussions: Operation was performed with 3 ports, first over the umbilical videocamera, secnd suprapubic, III- laparoscopy through the left side of the illiac. It was gotten a vascular bundle of testis through the opening of the periton 3-5 cm distance through the internal inguinal opening and after setting aside lymphatic vessels the artery and vein of testis werewas locked en-block. Patients were examined for 1 day, 2 weeks, 3 months and 1 year after surgery. After 1 day, when Valsalva was tested at home, the reflux was visually evaluated and the test was negative in all patients. After 2 weeks, the patients were clinically examined by the condition of the wound and by the hydrocele. Patients were assessed clinically and ultrasonographic after 3 months and 1 year. There was no complication in any patient with residual, atrophy of testis, and hydrocelle. Thus, taking into account the high duplication of varicocele in children, proximal venous laparoscopic intervention and reduction of blood pressure in the artery artery have led to a decrease in the residues to a minimum. We believe that the laparoscopic Palomo operation should be preferred.

THE RESULTS OF TREATMENT OF PERITONITIS ON THE BACKGROUND HYPOTHERMICSANATION

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Despite the use of new treatment methods in acute peritonitis, deaths (15-25%) and congestion (10-20%) remain high. That's why the treatment of this pathology remains as a problem.