Evaluation of treatment of patients in the background metabolic disorders

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Abstract

Today, throughout the world there is a considerable spread and growth of the population in different countries of the metabolic syndrome. In patients with metabolic disorders often have co-morbidities; often require urgent surgery to save their lives.

The aim of our study was to evaluate the results of treatment of patients during their metabolic disorders.

We investigated 94 patients with various surgical abdominal pathology at III-IV degree of obesity. The most frequently encountered in obesity were surgical diseases of the abdominal cavity and the abdominal wall, such as cholelithiasis, chronic and acute cholecystitis, ventral hernia, gastroesophageal reflux disease.

Patients with metabolic disorders observed changes in many indicators of coagulation. Therefore, all patients underwent prophylactic low molecular weight heparin in the pre and postoperative period. Also before surgery, patients received a medical-prophylactic single intravenous broad-spectrum antibiotic.

In most cases, the surgery performed laparoscopically, but in view of the severe subcutaneous fat and can not install the tracers, some patients underwent surgical treatment of open-wide excision of subcutaneous fat in the surgical approach.

Local wound complications in the early postoperative period in patients with extreme forms of obesity were more common, which explains the severity of subcutaneous fat, deep wounds, and worse conditions of blood supply. When performing laparoscopy wound complications was significantly less than with open surgery.

Thus, the presence of metabolic disorders complicates the treatment of concomitant surgical pathology. However, with careful preoperative planning, the prevention of life-threatening complications, the use of laparoscopic techniques allows to reduce the number of postoperative complications, as well as improve the quality of treatment.