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MODERN DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF LIVER ABSCESSES

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Abstract
Surgical method treatment of abdominal abscesses is the leading method. With open surgical interventions, mortality remains at the level of 18-24%, interventions under radiation hardware control can reduce mortality to 12-17% and generally improve the results of treatment of this category of patients. The purpose of our work is to improve the timely diagnosis and surgical treatment of liver abscess. Material and methods. The material for the study was obtained by retrospective analysis of the medical histories of patients who were in our medical institutions from 2015 to 2021. They comprised 75 patients. Patients are divided into two groups. Conclusion. The main group and the comparison group after treatment of the abscess cavity with antiseptics (chlorhexidine and Dekasan), the analysis of crops showed that after the end of the course of treatment, flushes from the residual cavities of bacterial growth were not given. This means the high bactericidal effectiveness of these antiseptics.

Keywords: liver abscess; complication; surgical method treatment; Dekasan solution.

Introduction

In recent years, a significant increase has been noted in the number of abscesses, which in turn complicate the course of the recovery period in diseases of the abdominal cavity and account for up to 48% of all complications after abdominal operations.

Surgical method treatment of abdominal abscesses is the leading method. With open surgical interventions, mortality remains at the level of 18-24%, interventions under radiation hardware control can reduce mortality to 12-17% and generally improve the results of treatment of this category of patients.

A number of authors recommend using video laparoscopic technique to achieve this goal, however, the insufficient number of observations and the lack of a unified approach in the application of this technique leave aspects of this problem unresolved or controversial today.

The purpose of our work is to improve the timely diagnosis and surgical treatment of liver abscess.

Material and Methods

The material for the study was obtained by retrospective analysis of the medical histories of patients who were in our medical institutions from 2015 to 2021. They comprised 75 patients. Patients are divided into two groups.

First – 43 (57.3%) patients with liver abscess were included in the main group, who, after drainage of the infected cavity in the liver by a minimally invasive method, were treated, including systemic antibacterial therapy and washing of the focus with Dekasan solution;

Second - the comparison group included 32 (42.7%) patients with liver abscess who, after performing minimally invasive surgery, underwent traditional treatment, including systemic antibacterial therapy and washing of the drained cavity in the liver with aqueous solutions of chlorhexidine.

When using the Dekasan solution, there was no negative effect on the patient's body. The analysis of the crops showed that after the end of the course of treatment, flushes from the residual cavities of bacterial growth were not given in both groups.

The result of the application of Dekasan solution was a high rate of purification of the abscess cavity and reduction of its size, shortening the recovery time of liver function and inpatient treatment.

The dynamics of changes in the size of the abscess in the main group compared with the indicators of the comparison group was significantly expressed on the 15th day after surgery.

When analyzing the results of a bacteriological study, it was revealed that in the main group, the rate of sanitation of the focus in the liver (from 61.7 to 12.8%) was significantly pronounced compared to the indicators in the comparison group (decrease from 78.5 to 31.4%) on the 10th day of observation.

The duration of inpatient treatment ranged from 10 to 19 days in the main group and from 13 to 24 days in the comparison group.

Postoperative complications in the form of suppuration of a postoperative wound were observed in the control group in three cases, in the main group they did not occur.

Conclusion

The main group and the comparison group after treatment of the abscess cavity with antiseptics (chlorhexidine and Dekasan), the analysis of crops showed that after the end of the course of treatment, flushes from the residual cavities of bacterial growth were not given. This means the high bactericidal effectiveness of these antiseptics.

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