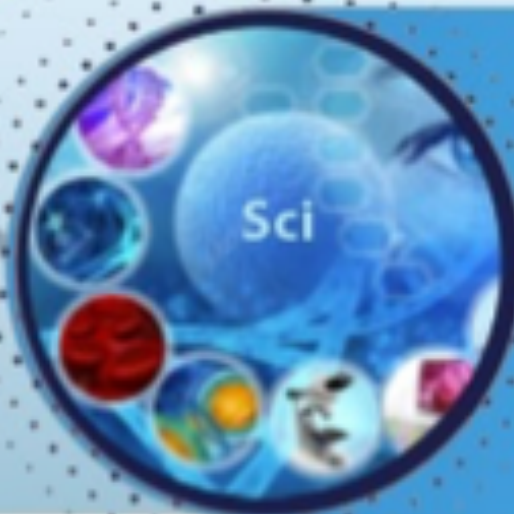




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Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Drug Distreptaza in the Prevention of Adhesions in Women who have Undergone Endosurgical Operations on the Appendages of the Uterus

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ABSTRACT

Background. Adhesive processes in the pelvis are one of the most frequent complications after endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus. The aim of the study is to the evaluation of the effectiveness of the drug Distreptaza® in the prevention of adhesions in women after endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus.

Materials. A total of 100 women were studied, 40 of them after fallopian tube surgery and 40 after cystectomy surgery. In the postoperative period, all women were treated with the drug Distreptaza®. The effectiveness of treatment was evaluated based on the analysis of ultrasound results and hysterosalpingography data.

Results. As a result of the study, it was found that the use of Distreptaza® in women who underwent endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus reduces the likelihood of adhesions by 2.1 times. This indicates the effectiveness of this drug in the prevention of adhesions in women who have undergone endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus.

Conclusion. Our studies have shown the high effectiveness of the drug Distreptaza® in the prevention of adhesions in women who have undergone endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus. The use of Distreptaza® in women who have undergone endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus reduces the likelihood of adhesions by 2.1 times.

Keywords: Distreptaza®, adhesions, endosurgical operations, pathology of uterine appendages.

INTRODUCTION

Adhesive processes in the pelvis are one of the most frequent complications after endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus [1-3]. They can lead to impaired reproductive function, chronic

abdominal pain, and other serious consequences [4-7]. Various methods can be used to prevent adhesions in women who have undergone surgery on the uterine appendages [8-12]. One such method is the use of the drug Distreptaza®, which is an effective means for the de-

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struction of adhesions and the prevention of their reappearance [13-18].

However, the results of studying the literature on evaluating the effectiveness of the drug Distreptaza® showed a study on the use of this drug is isolated [19-25]. The drug Distreptaza® has 2 active components: Streptokinase is a fibrinolytic enzyme that promotes the transfer from the inactive form of the plasminogen proenzyme to its active form – plasmin, aimed at dissolving fibrin fibers of blood clots. Streptodornase is a biocatalyst for dissolving pus and other dead cells without negatively affecting the integrity and functioning of healthy cells [25-30].

The goal of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the drug Distreptaza® in the prevention of adhesions in women after endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study involved 100 women, of whom 40 underwent tubal surgery and 40 underwent cystectomy. The comparison group consisted of 30 patients who received pathogenetic therapy without the use of the drug Distreptaza®. The average age of the patients was 24.6 ± 2.8 years. All patients underwent surgery with laparoscopic access. Laparoscopy was performed according to a generally accepted technique using a set of equipment and tools from Karl Storz.

After the operation, the drug Distreptaza® was applied to all women for the prevention of adhesive disease according to the following scheme: patients of the 1st group had 1 candle twice a day for 3 days, then - 1 candle once a day for 4 days, the second group had 1 candle twice a day for 3 days, then - 1 candle once a day for 12 days. The obtained data were processed using the statistical software package "Statistika 6.0".

RESULTS

In women who received the drug Distreptaza®, there was a significant decrease in the development of adhesions in the pelvis compared to the control group. As a result of the study, it was found that the use of the drug Distreptaza® in the prevention of adhesions in women who have undergone endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus is effective. Analysis of ultrasound results and hysterosalpingography data showed that in women receiving Distreptaza®, the probability of formation of adhesions decreased by 2.1 times compared to the control group.

According to the results of the study, the percentage of adhesions after fallopian tube surgery in the group

receiving Distreptaza® was 5%, while in the control group, this indicator was 30%. Similarly, after cystectomy, the percentage of adhesions formed in the group receiving Distreptaza® was 7.5%, while in the control group, it was 35% (see Figure 1).

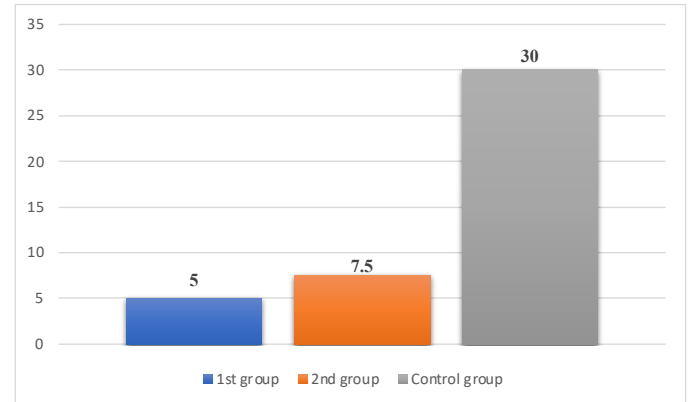


Figure.1. The frequency of adhesions in women who have undergone endosurgical operations, %

The laparoscopic surgery performed on 40 women involved salpingo-oophorolysis and cystectomy of follicular ovarian cysts using a commonly accepted method. The surgical material was verified histologically.

In cystectomy, an incision was made at the lower edge of the follicular cyst capsule, and the layer between the cyst wall and the ovarian cortical layer was penetrated mainly by mechanical detachment, thereby separating the follicular cyst wall from the healthy ovarian tissue. The cyst was then directly enucleated, partially fixed with forceps, and extracted with pulling movements.

In cases where the capsule of the cyst ruptured and its contents entered the abdominal cavity, a thorough washing of the pelvic cavity with an antiseptic solution was carried out. After resection and enucleation, mandatory additional processing of the follicular cyst bed was performed with a bipolar coagulator, not only for reliable hemostasis but also for coagulation of any remaining cystic formations. At the final stage, a thorough washing of the abdominal cavity with an antiseptic solution and revision of the organs in the abdominal cavity were performed again.

During the surgery, the entire capsule was completely removed since any remaining tissue could cause the process to recur. In the second group, the recurrence rate was 2.0%, and reproductive function was restored in 82.3% of women, compared to 6.2% in the control group (see figure 2).

In 40 patients included in the first cohort, post-surgical monitoring of the period was found to be cervical reocclusion in 3 (7.5%) women, with recovery of repro-

ductive function observed in 37 (92.5%) women, again proving that the drug Distreptaza® is highly effective (see figure 3).

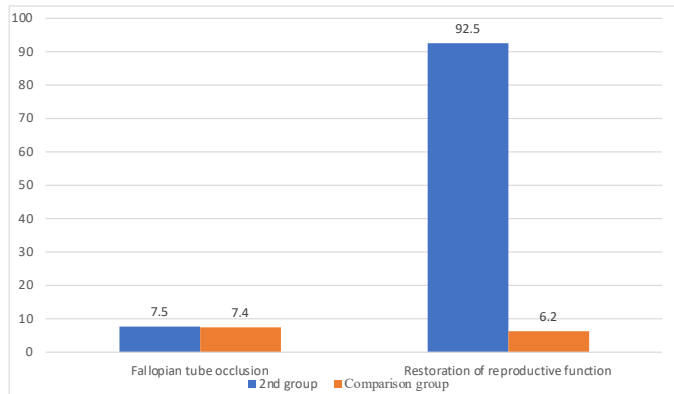


Figure 2. Follow-up results in women with the use of the drug Distreptaza® after the practice of hysterectomy, %

In the patients in this group, a subjective improvement in well-being and absence of pain after surgery was noted from the first days of combined therapy in 80.3% of patients, while in the comparison group, this indicator was 2.6%.

Women in the first group also reported an improvement in blood circulation in the pelvic area, especially for those with varicose expansion of pelvic and hemorrhoidal veins, which was confirmed by ultrasound and Doppler studies. There were no reported side effects during the postoperative period for patients who received the combined therapy with Distreptaza®.

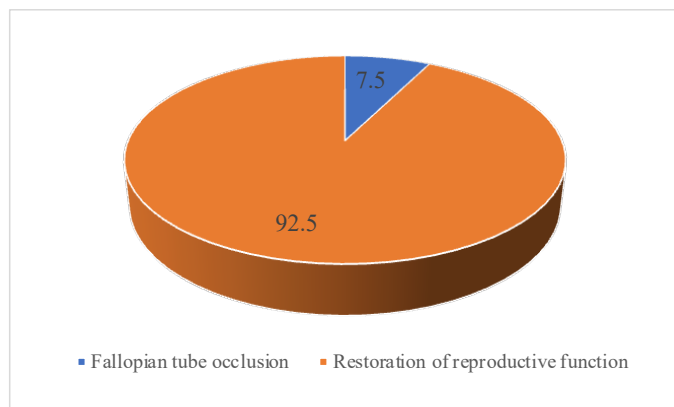


Figure 3. Results of observation in women who used the drug Distreptaza® after the practice of salpingoovariolysis, %

The drug Distreptaza® is a locally acting complex fibrinolytic agent used to prevent recurrences and adhesion formation after laparoscopic cystectomy. Clinical studies have confirmed its ability to improve the overall condition of patients and reduce pain during the postoperative period. Including the drug in the rehabilitation program after laparoscopic cystectomy can shorten the

duration of treatment and increase the effectiveness of restoring reproductive function in women by 1.5 times.

In the women of the main group, there was also an improvement in blood circulation in the pelvis, as well as in patients with varicose pelvic and hemorrhoidal veins - it was assessed by the absence of complaints and confirmed by ultrasound and Doppler studies.

Thus, the use of Distreptaza® in the prevention of adhesions in women who have undergone endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus can significantly reduce the risk of adhesions and improve their reproductive potential

DISCUSSION

The study of the effectiveness of Distreptaza® in the prevention of adhesions in women who have undergone endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus is an important and interesting topic that may have practical application in the treatment of women with gynecological diseases [7-10].

The study analyzed the effectiveness of the drug Distreptaza® in the prevention of adhesions in women who underwent endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus. The study was conducted on 100 women, including 40 after tubal surgery and 40 after cystectomy surgery.

Our studies have shown the high effectiveness of the drug Distreptaza® in the prevention of adhesions in women who have undergone endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus. The use of Distreptaza® in women who have undergone endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus reduces the likelihood of adhesions by 2.1 times.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study showed that the use of Distreptaza® in the prevention of adhesions in women who have undergone endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus is an effective method. Most of the patients (more than 80%) did not have adhesions in the postoperative period and did not need additional treatment. The use of Distreptaza® reduces the risk of adhesions in women by 2.1 times after endosurgical operations on the appendages of the uterus.

Ethics approval and consent to participate - All patients gave written informed consent to participate in the study.

Consent for publication - The study is valid, and recognition by the organization is not required. The author agrees to open publication

Availability of data and material - Available

Competing interests - No

Financing – No financial support has been provided for this work

Conflict of interests - The authors declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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**BACHADON ORTIQLARIDA ENDOXIRURGIK
OPYERASIYALARI O‘TKAZGAN AYOLLARDA
BITISHMALARNING OLDINI OLIISHDA DIS-
TRYEPTAZA® PREPARATINING SAMA-
RADORLIGINI BAHOLASH**

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Toshkent tibbiyot akademiyasi

АБСТРАКТ

Dolzarbliqi. Kichik chanoq bo‘shlig‘idagi chandiqli jarayonlar bachadon ortiqlarida endoxirurgik operatsiyalaridan keyin eng ko‘p uchraydigan asoratlardan biridir. Tadqiqot maqsadi-bachadon ortiqlarida endoxirurgik operatsiyalari o‘tkazgan ayollarda bitishmalarning oldini olishda Distreptaza® preparatining samaradorligini baholashdan iborat.

Materiallar. Tadqiqotda jami 100 nafar ayollar o‘rganildi, ulardan 40 nafari bachadon nayida o‘tkazilgan operatsiyadan keyin va 40 nafari sistektomiya operatsiyasidan keyingi ayolar tashkil etdi. Operatsiyadan keyingi davrda barcha ayollar Distreptaza® preparati bilan davolangan. Davolashning samaradorligi ultratovush natijalari va gisterosalpingografiya ma’lumotlarini tahlil qilish asosida baholandi. Barcha bemorlarda klinik-laborator, gormonal, ultratovush va xromotubasiya tadqiqotlar o‘tkazdilar.

Natijalar. Tadqiqot natijasi bachadon ortiqlarida endoxirurgik operatsiyalarni o‘tkazgan ayollarda Distreptaza® preparatidan foydalanish kichik chanoqdagi bitishmalarni rivojlanish ehtimolini 2,1 barobar kamaytirishi aniqlandi. Bu bachadon ortiqlarida endoxirurgik operatsiyalari o‘tkazgan ayollarda jarroxlikdan keyingi kichik chanoqda chandiqli jarayonlarni rivojlanishini oldini olishda ushbu preparatning yuqori samarador ekanligini ko‘rsatadi.

Xulosa. Bizning tadqiqotlarimiz bachadon ortiqlarida endoxirurgik operatsiyalari o‘tkazgan ayollarda bitishmalarning oldini olishda Distreptaza® preparatining yuqori samarador ekanligini ko‘rsatdi. Bachadon ortiqlaridagi endoxirurgik operatsiyalarni o‘tkazgan ayollarda Distreptaza® preparatidan foydalanish jarroxlikdan keyingi chandiqli jarayonlar rivojlanish ehtimolini 2,1 barobarga kamaytiradi.

Kalit so‘zlar: bepushtlik, bachadon ortiqlari patologiyalari, laparoskopiya, chandiqlar, Distreptaza®

**ОЦЕНКА ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТИ ПРЕПАРАТА
ДИСТРЕПТАЗА В ПРОФИЛАКТИКЕ
СПАЕЧНЫХ ПРОЦЕССОВ У ЖЕНЩИН,
ПЕРЕНЕСШИХ ЭНДОХИРУРГИЧЕСКИЕ
ОПЕРАЦИИ НА ПРИДАТКАХ МАТКИ**

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АБСТРАКТ

Актуальность. Спаечные процессы в малом тазу являются одной из наиболее частых осложнений после эндохирургических операций на придатках матки. Цель исследования - оценить эффективность препарата Дистрептаза® в профилактике спаек у женщин после эндохирургических операций на придатках матки.

Материалы. Всего было изучено 100 женщин, из них 40 после операции на маточных трубах и 40 после операции цистэктомии. В послеоперационном периоде всем женщинам была проведена терапия препаратом Дистрептаза®. Оценка эффективности лечения производилась на основе анализа результатов ультразвуковых исследований и данных гистеросалпиннографии.

Результаты. В результате исследования было обнаружено, что применение Дистрептазы у женщин, перенесших эндохирургические операции на придатках матки, в 2,1 раза снижает вероятность образования спаек. Это свидетельствует об эффективности данного препарата в профилактике спаек у женщин перенесших эндохирургические операции на придатках матки.

Заключение. Наши исследование показали высокую эффективность препарат Дистрептазы в профилактике спаек у женщин, перенесших эндохирургические операции на придатках матки. Применение Дистрептазы у женщин, перенесших эндохирургические операции на придатках матки, в 2,1 раза снижает вероятность образования спаек.

Ключевые слова: Дистрептаза®, спайки, эндохирургические операции, патологии придатков матки.