TREATMENT OF PURULENT DISEASES OF FINGERS IN AMBULATORY CONDITIONS

Latipov Orif Zaripovich
Independent applicant of the Department of General Surgery, Bukhara State Medical Institute, Republic of Uzbekistan

Resume: Panaritium is the most common purulent disease of the hand and is observed annually in 0.4-1.3% of the population. Patients with panaritium make up up to 30% of those seeking medical help from a surgeon in a polyclinic and up to 60-68.5% of the number of patients with purulent diseases. ... Every fourth panaritium is accompanied by damage to bone tissue.

Purpose: to study and evaluate the effectiveness of traditional treatment and the use of an abacterial environment in an outpatient setting in the treatment of patients with various forms of panaritium in a comparative aspect.

Materials and methods: the analysis of the treatment results of 86 patients with acute panaritiums was carried out, they were conditionally divided into 2 groups. The I-th group of comparison included 45 patients who used the traditional method of treatment, which included surgical treatment of a purulent focus followed by debridement of the wound with 25% Dimexidum solution. In the II-nd (main) group 41 included patients who received, in addition to traditional local treatment, the use of a bacterial medium with a 25% solution of dimethyl sulfoxide.

Conclusion: the use of the developed method contributed to a decrease in the time of wound cleansing, an improvement in the biochemical and cytological parameters of wound exudate, and thereby accelerated the transition of the inflammation stage to the regeneration stage by 1.5 ± 2.0 days, which contributed to a reduction in the duration of hospital stay by 3.2 ± 0.3 days compared with similar data in patients in the comparison group.

Key words: Panaritium, Purulent Diseases Of Fingers, Dimethyl Sulfoxide, Abacterial Environment.

Relevance and relevance. Panaritium is the most common purulent disease of the hand and is observed annually in 0.4-1.3% of the population [1,2]. Patients with panaritium make up up to 30% of those seeking medical help from a polyclinic surgeon and up to 60-68.5% of the number of patients with purulent diseases [2]. Every fourth panaritium is accompanied by damage to bone tissue [3,4]. Bone panaritium is 56% among hospitalized patients with other forms of panaritium and 17.9% among patients with other purulent diseases of the fingers and hands [5,6]. New perspectives and changed tasks of the outpatient clinic require the development and implementation of modern treatment methods. In this regard, the introduction of affordable, rational and effective methods of treating inflammatory diseases of the fingers in outpatient practice can help to achieve positive results with lower material costs [5,6].

In this regard, the aim of the study was to study and evaluate the effectiveness of traditional treatment and the use of the bacterial environment on an outpatient basis in the treatment of patients with various forms of panaritium in a comparative aspect.

Material and methods. The results of examination and treatment of 86 patients with various forms of panaritium of various etiology, who were on outpatient treatment in the central polyclinic of the medical association of the city of Bukhara in 2019-2020, were analyzed.

All patients were conditionally divided into 2 groups: I - control and II - main, which included patients who received, in addition to traditional local treatment, the use of a bacterial medium with a 25% solution of dimethyl sulfoxide.

The first group consisted of 45 patients with various forms of panaritium.

Patients of the control group I, after sanitation with an antiseptic solution of dimethyl sulfoxide and necrectomy of the wound for local treatment, were bandaged with levomekol ointment on a water-soluble basis and 25% dimethyl sulfoxide solution. Antibiotic therapy was carried out taking into account the sensitivity of the wound microflora, as well as symptomatic treatment. Group II consisted of 41 patients with various forms of panaritium of varying degrees and localization, who were admitted in the first phase of the wound process.

On the day of admission, all patients with purulent surgical diseases of the fingers underwent an urgent operation to open the purulent focus and sanitize the purulent cavity with an antiseptic 25% solution, which were used in treatment tactics in patients of the control group; an abacterial environment was additionally used as a local treatment using 25% solution of dimethyl sulfoxide.

When examining patients of both groups, the results of indicators of the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the microflora of wounds in the dynamics of indicators of intoxication, the timing of cleansing and healing of wounds were studied.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION Analysis of the results of indicators of intoxication of the body of patients with purulent surgical diseases of the fingers of the 1st group revealed the following. On the first day of treatment, the body temperature of the patients averaged 38.7 ± 0.32 C. The content of leukocytes in the blood was on average 9.8 ± 0.35 x 109 / l. The volume of medium molecules averaged 0.208 ± 0.011 units. Similarly, an increase in LII and ESR was noted.

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