

для Гродненской области, так и для других областей Республики Беларусь около 100 врачей-патологоанатомов. Большая активность была проявлена Юрием Григорьевичем при организации и проведении в Гродно многочисленных научно-практических и клиничко-анатомических конференций с участием в них учёных и врачей-патологоанатомов России, Украины, других республик бывшего Союза, а также Польши и Болгарии.

Ю.Г. Бойко – был бессменным председателем Гродненского областного научно-практического общества патологоанатомов с момента его организации в 1965 г., членом правления Республиканского научно-практического общества патологоанатомов. Многие годы он был членом правления Всесоюзного общества патологоанатомов, председателем учебно-методической комиссии института, председателем квалификационной комиссии по патологической анатомии при областном отделе здравоохранения.

Заслуги Ю.Г. Бойко отмечены многими наградами.

Многолетний врачебный и научно-педагогический опыт, высокая культура и многогранная эрудиция, трудолюбие, большие организаторские способности, принципиальность и доброжелательность снискали Ю.Г. Бойко авторитет и уважение сотрудников, широкого круга врачей, учёных и студентов.

FEATURES OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF SKIN CANCER

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Relevance. Over the past ten years in Belarus is rising steadily each year revealed cases of skin cancer: from 3994 cases in 2001 to 7247 - in 2010 (1.8 times). The ratio of mortality and incidence of skin cancer for all categories of the population was 0.01. The most frequent morphological forms are basal cell (BCC) and squamous carcinomas (SCC). Treatment is carried out with regard to the stage, histological type and location of the tumor. Used radiation, surgical, medical practices, both independently and as a combined and integrated treatment. Radiation therapy and surgery are alternative methods of skin cancer stage I.

Objective: To study the types of surgical treatment of skin cancer based on the Grodno Regional Hospital (GRH).

Material and Methods: We analyzed the medical history 58 patients with verified diagnosis of skin cancer, in which in 2013 performed surgery in the Grodno Regional Hospital. The gender, age of patients, the stage, histological forms of tumor and types of surgery were taken into account.

Results. We observed patients between the ages of 25 to 50 years 3 marked in cases, and from 51 to 75 year 55 cases . Among them were significantly more marked women (51cases). BCC was observed in patients 45 and in 13 cases SCC of the skin appendages. 37 in cases tumor was localized in the head and neck, 12 cases in trunk, 9 cases on the upper and the lower extremities . In the largest group 45 patients with BCC Stage 1 tumors have installed 41 patients, the 2nd - 4 patient, the 3rd - 0, the 4th - 0. In SCC 13 cases 1 stage is set at 11 patients, the 2nd – 2 patient, the 3rd – at 0, the 4th - at 0.

The surgical way of treatment of patients with BCC in 42 cases underwent wide excision and in cases 3 wide excision of the tumor with the plastic. In patients with SCC in cases 11 wide excision of the tumor was performed, and in cases 2 wide excision of the tumor with the plastic.

Conclusions:

1. Skin cancer is most common in women between the ages of (51 to 75) years before his dominant histological form is BCC.
2. The most common site of BCC was the head and neck (37cases) and SCC - trunk (5cases).
3. The main method of treatment of skin cancer is a wide excision of the tumor, which complements the plastic in cases 8.6%.

References:

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SURGICAL TREATMENT OF SAPHENOUS VEINS THROMBOPHLEBITIS

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Actuality. Development of subcutaneous veins thrombophlebitis occurs every 5-6 patient suffering from varicose veins [2]. The problem of the treatment of acute thrombosis of the saphenous veins of the lower extremities are main relevant because multiparameter studies in recent years show a high prevalence of patients at risk of venous thromboembolism [1].

The aim. Optimization of surgical treatment on the basis of determining the extent of surgical intervention and surgical tactics in patients with acute thrombophlebitis of subcutaneous veins.

Materials and methods. Over the last 2 years in the Vascular Surgery Department of 1-st surgical clinic of Grodno State Medical University 87 patients with varicose veins of the lower extremities, complicated with acute thrombophlebitis of subcutaneous veins were operated on. Of these, there were 39 men, 48 women. The average age of the patients was 61.7±3.4 years. The patients with venous vessels varicosity were operated during the period from 1 to 3 days depending on the location and prevalence of thrombosis. Avowed phlebectomy (crossectomy, short stripping and excision of subcutaneous thrombosed venous structures from local focal approaches or by a tunnel method were performed in 44 patients. In 15 operated surgery of superficial veins supplemented by thrombectomy from the femoral vein. 30 patients with serious and significant comorbid (concomitant) cardiopulmonary pathology surgical treatment are limited only in crossectomy (operation of Troyanov-Trendelenburg).

Results. Intraoperative complications and death in operated patients were not observed. There was not a single case of pulmonary embolism. All patients