

**Conclusion.** This case shows that this pathology is rare, but it does occur. The uniqueness of the case. With timely detection of a tumor, in our clinic we are able to operate on it with a good result.

## PROBLEMS OF RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERY IN OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGY

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**Introduction.** Reconstructive surgery is a modern trend in otorhinolaryngology. Its development is in the pursuit of improving the use of the tissue plate. This trend is developing in all fields of head and neck surgery.

**Discussion.** The main problem in transplant surgery and the reason of most of the complications directly or indirectly caused by organ transplantation is transplant rejection.

Tissue grafting is widely used in ear microsurgery, facial contouring and paranasal sinus surgery. For these purposes more often cartilage is used, less often bone tissue. The indispensable conditions for a plastic material are: high bioplastic properties, low antigenic activity, resistance to pathogenic microflora and ease of mechanical processing. According to the literature, the best results were obtained using cartilage autografts (A. E. Kitsera, A. A. Borisov, 1974, B. Brend, 1985). The main source for its receipt is the area of synchondrosis of the 6 and 7 ribs. Until recently, the main methods of tissue and organ preservation were:

1. Cryopreservation – preservation at low temperatures with quick freezing (from -183 C to -273 C) and storage at temperatures from -25 C to -30 C;
2. Preservation in special solutions containing antibiotics or antiseptics followed by storage in the recipient's plasma or blood or refrigerated solution;
3. Lyophilization – freezing followed by drying under vacuum. Used for preserving bones and tendons. The method is widespread enough, however, its disadvantage is the incomplete suppression of the antigenic properties of the tissue;
- 4) Preservation in paraffin;
4. Preservation in aldehyde solution (glutaraldehyde, formaldehyde). After conservation, the material is stored under special conditions in transplant centers, creating an organ and tissue bank.

**Conclusion.** Recently, the method of preservation in aldehydes has been criticized, since the version about its carcinogenic properties has become popular, and the method of preservation in weak solutions of aldehydes has been questioned. Accordingly, the question about creating a solution with the same ideal preservation properties as formalin has been raised again.