

FEATURES OF NON-ORGAN RETROPERITONEAL TUMORS (NORTS)

Odeigah Odiakose Praise, Ikechi Prince Udochukwu

Grodno state medical university

Научный руководитель: PhD in M, Associate Professor G. G Bozhko

Актуальность. Retroperitoneal space is the space between the posterior peritoneum, diaphragm, back muscles, spine and muscles lining the pelvic floor. This space is divided by fasciae into several sections and is filled with fiber, in which the nerve plexuses are located, lymph nodes, lymphatics, blood vessels and organs such as the pancreas, kidneys, adrenal glands, ureters, part of the duodenum and colon. Non-organ retroperitoneal tumors (NORTs) are a group of malignant and benign neoplasms that do not have an organ affiliation and are localized in the retroperitoneal space, retroperitoneally between the peritoneal sheets and extra-peritoneally in the pelvic cavity [1, 2, 4]. NORTs rarely develop, accounting for no more than 1.0% of all human neoplasms, and represent a heterogeneous group of tumors that are subdivided depending on microscopic signs, degree of differentiation and biological potential [2,4]. In 60% – 85% of cases, these tumors are malignant [2, 4, 5]. In clinical practice, the most commonly used morphological classification of NORT, which was proposed by the American physician Lauren Ackerman in 1954. This classification is based on the histogenic features of neoplasia. In the English language literature, NORT is considered as a type of soft tissue tumors.

Цель. We conducted a retrospective study and studied the data of 21 patients with malignant NORTs (sarcomas) registered in the Grodno Regional Oncological Dispensary (GROD) in 2016-2020.

Методы исследования. The age of patients ranged from 7 years to 83 years, the median was 58 years. Among them were 9 men and 12 women. The stage II of the disease was established in 2 patients, stage III – in 11 and stage IV – in – 8. The most common were G2-3 liposarcoma (10 cases), G2-3 leiomyosarcoma (8 cases), neuroblastoma (2 cases), malignant hemangiopericytoma (1 case).

Результаты и их обсуждение. 9 patients underwent radical surgery in total. Postoperative mortality in the removal of retroperitoneal tumors was 4.8%. For NORTs, an unfavorable prognosis is characteristic, since less than 10% survive to 5 years from the moment of surgery, at present, 13 of our patients (out of 21) have died.

Выводы. Malignant non-organ neoplasms of the retroperitoneal space, being a rare pathology, have different morphological types, a variety of clinical symptoms and signs of tumor development, which makes it difficult to diagnose them, and a differentiated approach to the treatment of this pathology. The main feature of non-organ retroperitoneal sarcomas is their low propensity to metastasize and the ability to frequently recur with a low five-year survival rate.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

1. Chissov, V. I. Modern approaches and prognostic factors in the surgical treatment of primary and recurrent non-organ tumors of the retroperitoneal space / V. I. Chissov, L. A. Vashakmadze // Russian journal of oncology. – 2011. No. 3. – С. 4-6.
2. Heslin, M.J. Prognostic factors associated with long-term survival for retroperitoneal sarcoma: implications for management / M.J. Heslin, J. J. Lewis, E. Nadler // J Clin Oncol 1997; 15:2832.
3. Karakousis, C.P. Resectability and survival in retroperitoneal sarcomas / C.P. Karakousis, A.F. Velez, R.C. Gerstenbluth // Ann Surg Oncol 1996; 3:150.
4. Pisters, P.W. Retroperitoneal sarcomas: combined modality treatment approaches / P. W. Pisters, B.O'Sullivan // Curr Opin Oncol 2002; 14:400.
5. UICC Manual of Clinical Oncology, Ninth Edition. Edited by Brian O'Sullivan, James D. Brierley, Anil K. D'Cruz, Martin F. Fey, Raphael Pollock, Jan B. Vermorken and Shao Hui Huang. 2015 UICC. Published 2015 by John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.≈sv

ANALYSIS OF DISTURBANCES IN SECONDARY HAEMOSTASIS IN PATIENTS WITH TICK BITE

Sadadiwala Mehul Hitesh

Grodno state medical university

Научный руководитель: А. Potapchik

Актуальность. Tick bites are common in various regions of Africa and Europe and serve as the main mode of transmission for tick-borne pathogen. Tick's saliva is composed of variety of bioactive molecules which possess anti-haemostatic and anti-inflammatory properties. These features of the constituent bioactive molecules are believed to facilitate the transmission of tick-borne pathogens.

Цель. to determine the disturbances in secondary coagulation caused after tick bites (the changes in secondary haemostasis (Coagulation by Extrinsic & Intrinsic Pathways) in patients with tick bite)

Методы исследования. We conducted a retrospective analysis of 419 medical cases of patients discharged from the Grodno Regional Infectious Diseases Hospital with a definitive diagnosis of infectious lesion of the central nervous system caused by tick bite between years 2012 through 2020 to assess the Prevalence of Disturbances in Secondary Hemostasis in patients with tick bite.

Statistical analysis was carried out using the "Statistics" package, v.10 and the Excel program.

Результаты и их обсуждение. After thoroughly analysing all the cases, we excluded 32 patients on aforementioned basis, thereby leaving us with 387 cases to include in this study. Tick identification was not done but based on epidemiological data it was found that ticks belonged either to the species Ixodes Ricinus (59.1%) or