

KIMURA TECHNIQUE IN TREATMENT OF BENIGN SEROUS CYSTADENOMA OF THE PANCREAS

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Introduction. Pancreatic serous cystadenoma (PSCs) are benign neoplasms that predominantly affect the body and tail of the pancreas [1,2]. Despite their typically non-malignant and asymptomatic nature, surgical intervention is considered in cases of symptomatic lesions, diagnostically uncertain or significant growth [3]. Advancement of Surgical techniques have made spleen-preserving distal pancreatectomy (SPDP) a highly favoured option for managing benign pancreatic lesions.

Aim of the study. To analyze the Kimura surgical technique in two different surgical approaches (laparotomy and laparoscopy) related to benign pancreatic serous cystadenomas and to evaluate the feasible outcomes and prognosis.

Materials and methods. This study represents two cases of pancreatic serous cystadenomas managed using Kimura surgical technique at the Grodno Regional Clinical Hospital, Belarus. Patient A, a 67-years old female, underwent laparotomy approach, while patient B, a 57-year-old female underwent laparoscopic approach. Both the cases involved in detailed pre-operative imaging, including abdominal CT and MRI to the assess the lesion size, location and vascular involvement. In our case, the surgical plan was focused on distal pancreatic lesion resection while preserving splenic vascular integrity and functionality. Furthermore, Kimura technique aided the careful mobilization and separation of distal pancreatic part from adjacent splenic structures.

Results and discussion. The successful implementation of the Kimura technique in both cases highlights its safety and effectiveness for spleen preserving distal pancreatectomy in benign distal pancreatic lesions. Post-operative outcomes were uneventful, with no complications. Both the patients had a rapid recovery and satisfactory post-discharge conditions, but the patient who underwent laparoscopic approach had a short hospital stay compared to the patient who underwent laparotomy approach. In addition, histopathological results confirmed the benign nature of the pancreatic lesions. These results support the Kimura surgical technique in preserving splenic function and minimizing post operative morbidity while providing effective management.

Conclusion. This case report represents the efficacy and the safety of the Kimura surgical technique for SPDP in benign pancreatic serous cystadenomas. The study

supports its application in selected patients and highlights its potential to improve surgical outcomes while preserving immune function. However, future research should focus on larger cohorts to validate these findings and explore long term outcomes, particularly comparing laparotomy vs laparoscopic surgical approaches. Subsequently, enhanced imaging and advancement in surgical techniques may future expand the feasibility of spleen preservation in pancreatic surgery, ensuring optimal care for patient with benign and borderline distal pancreatic lesions.

ЛИТЕРАТУРА

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ORMOND DISEASE: AN INCIDENTAL DISCOVERY DURING HYDRONEPHROSIS TREATMENT IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT

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Introduction. Ormond disease, a fibro-inflammatory disorder marked by fibrous tissue proliferation in the retroperitoneal space, leading to complications like ureteral obstruction, hydronephrosis, and renal impairment. It may also compress the abdominal aorta, causing vascular issues. Its rarity and non-specific symptoms make early diagnosis challenging.

Aim of the study. This report underscores the critical importance of early detection of nonspecific clinics and the utility of imaging techniques in identifying the disease monitoring its progression. It investigates the relationship between elevated levels of ESR and CRP in RPF

Materials and methods. A review of the patient's medical history, imaging studies, and surgical procedures was conducted. The patient presented with grade 4 left-sided hydronephrosis, discovered during an ultrasound. Imaging indicated significant ureteral obstruction. Surgery revealed a mass suspected to be nephroblastoma and a congenital ureter anomaly. Imaging showed abnormal tissue along the abdominal aorta, confirmed by histopathology.