

percutaneous coronary intervention and the number of implanted stents were comparable between groups.

Conclusions. Obesity in STEMI patients is associated with a higher burden of metabolic disturbances and more frequent multi-vessel coronary involvement, particularly affecting the left coronary system. These findings highlight the complex interaction between adiposity, metabolic dysregulation, and atherosclerotic severity in acute coronary syndromes.

LITERATURE

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HEPATIC LYMPHANGIOMA: A RARE BENIGN TUMOR OF THE LIVER

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Relevance. Lymphangioma of the liver is a rare benign tumor of the lymphatic system, mostly due to congenital lymphatic malformations or proliferation of lymphoid tissue cells. They are mostly solitary, often located in the right lobe of the liver, and pathologically show single or multiple cystic solid lesions in the liver parenchyma containing lymphatic fluid [1]. Intra-abdominal cases account for less than 5% of all lymphangiomas [2, 3].

Target. Presentation of the result of surgical treatment of a 23-year-old male with lymphangioma of the liver.

Research methods. We present through this work the clinical case of a 23-year-old male with complaints of pain in the right hypochondrium and the presence of a tumor-like formation in the epigastric region who was admitted in Grodno university clinic. He has considered himself ill for about 6 years since this formation was first detected on ultrasound and it was gradually increasing in size. The main diagnosis upon admission was cystic formation of the abdominal cavity.

MRI of the abdomen was done and showed a normal sized liver, with regular contours and a freely lying mass about 12 cm in diameter.

A puncture of the cyst was performed under ultrasonic guidance and the collected hemorrhagic fluid was sent for cytological analysis. The cytological analysis report stated that it is a structureless mass, erythrocytes, single histiocytes and no atypical cells detected.

Laparoscopic inspection of the abdominal cavity was performed to detect the originating mass and the volume of surgery was depended on the intraoperative finding. Upon inspection of the abdominal cavity, a freely lying mass 12cm in diameter

originating from the left superior lateral segment of the liver was observed. Laparoscopic resection of the 2nd segment of the liver was performed along with the mass. The mass was removed from the abdominal cavity and due to diagnostic uncertainty, after the resection it was sent for histological analysis.

Results and their discussion. Histological analysis confirmed it as a hepatic lymphangioma. In the post-operative period, the patient's general condition was satisfactory, was hemodynamically stable, complains of minor pain in the postoperative wound area. The prognosis of our patient was favorable and the patient was discharged with conservative therapy and recommendations; restriction of physical activity for 3-6 months, further follow-up and treatment by a local surgeon.

Conclusions. Hepatic lymphangioma is rarely seen in our clinical practice and could be mistakenly diagnosed as liver malignancies or hepatic cystic diseases and the diagnosis can only be confirmed by surgical pathology. Due to its low incidence and few experiences in management, no consensus or guideline is available at present.

LITERATURE

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TUBAL INFERTILITY: METHODS OF DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT

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Relevance. Tubal infertility represents a significant global health burden accounting for approximately 25-35% of cases worldwide. Tubal infertility has a great influence for every family during the planning of the family. So diagnostics and treatment of infertility is one of the main problems in modern obstetrics and gynecology. There are a lot of methods of conservative and surgical treatment of infertility. We will pay attention on operations on fallopian tubes [1].

Target. To examine patients with tubal infertility in past and effects of different methods of treatment of infertility.

Research methods. Studying history cases of the patients with tubal infertility, results of hysterosalpingography, results of sonosalpingography, examining extra genital pathology and the results of laboratory analysis.