

cartilage and immediate chest stabilization [5]. In addition, he reported less postoperative pain, shorter hospital stays, lower complication rate, and decreased cost. Furthermore, he reported satisfactory cosmetic results with the less extensive repair, as well as a high rate of improvement in exertional symptoms compared with more extensive open surgical procedures. Recurrences are rare.

Responses to quality-of-life questionnaires in patients who had undergone minimally invasive repair of their pectus deformity supported a positive impact on psychosocial function [17].

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FAST TRACK IN THE TREATMENT OF NEWBORNS WITH NECROTIZING ENTEROCOLITES

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УСКОРЕННАЯ РЕАБИЛИТАЦИЯ В ЛЕЧЕНИИ НОВОРОЖДЕННЫХ С НЕКРОТИЧЕСКИМ ЭНТЕРОКОЛИТОМ

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In the article consider the actual problem of fast track in newborns with NEC. Patients were divided into two groups matched for gestational age, weight and sex of patients. The Group 1 consisted of 18 infants with NEC stage 2 to 3, in which the complex treatment was provided using presacral blockade with ropivacaine. The Group 2 was

represented by 17 patients with NEC stage 2–3 undergoing standard treatment program. After 16 hours from the start of treatment in the Group 1 with respect to the Group 2 there was a significant decrease in the level of pain on a CHEOPS scale (6.0 ± 0.5 points and 9.5 ± 0.3 points, respectively, $p = 0.001$). Was shown substantial and significant reduction in the dose of fentanyl in the case of surgical intervention (62 ± 2.5 mcg and 120 ± 3.2 mcg, respectively, $p = 0.002$, respectively). Staying at mechanical ventilation after surgery was also reduced (1.5 ± 0.8 days and 3.4 ± 1.1 days, respectively). Significantly lower level of systemic and local inflectional complications was found in the Group 1. Thus, holding presacral blockades with ropivacaine is an effective method of accelerating the recovery of infants with NEC, bringing the methodology of conducting to the fast track technology.

Key words: necrotizing enterocolitis, CHEOPS scale, treatment, fast track, newborns

Исследование посвящено актуальной проблеме ранней реабилитации новорожденных с некротическим энтероколитом (НЭК). Пациенты были распределены на две группы, сопоставимые по гестационному возрасту, весу и полу. Первую группу составили 18 новорожденных с НЭК 2–3 стадии, у которых в комплексе лечения проводили пресакральные блокады с ропивакаином. Вторая группа была представлена 17 пациентами с НЭК 2–3 стадии, которым проводили стандартную программу лечения. Через 16 часов от начала лечения в первой группе по отношению ко второй группе отмечалось достоверное снижение уровня болевого ощущения по шкале CHEOPS (6.0 ± 0.5 балла и 9.5 ± 0.3 балла соответственно, $p=0.001$). Происходило существенное и достоверное сокращение дозы вводимого фентамила в случае проведения оперативного вмешательства (62 ± 2.5 мкг и 120 ± 3.2 мкг соответственно, $p=0.002$). Сократились сроки нахождения новорожденных на ИВЛ после операции (1.5 ± 0.8 и 3.4 ± 1.1 суток соответственно). Существенно уменьшилось количество локальных и системных осложнений. Таким образом, включение в комплекс терапии регионарных методов анестезии, таких как пресакральные блокады ропивакаином, позволяет существенно ускорить послеоперационную реабилитацию новорожденных с НЭК.

Ключевые слова: некротический энтероколит, оценка боли, лечение, технология ускоренной реабилитации, новорожденные

Treatment of necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) in newborns remains an urgent problem in modern pediatric surgery and intensive care. The main reason is a large amount of septic complications and high mortality in this group of patients [8, 10]. In this connection, it is important to search for technologies that allow minimize quantity and severity mentioned above complications [1, 4, 15, 17]. One way of solving this problem is use of modern technologies in perioperative care «fast-track» technology [5, 9, 11]. We believe that the rapid rehabilitation technologies for patients with NEC can greatly reduce the number of complications and thus improve survival rate in newborns with intestinal pathology indicated above.

The aim of our study was to investigate the efficiency of sacral plexus anesthesia with ropivacaine to accelerate the rehabilitation of newborns NEC.

Material and Methods. During the period from 2012 to 2016 years we have treated 35 newborns with NEC. The boys were 23, girls – 12. Gestational age was 33 ± 0.8 weeks. Birth' body mass was equal 1560.3 ± 83.53 grams. Newborns were divided into 2 groups. In the Group 1 of 18 children with NEC ordinary way of surgical and intensive care was combined with specific technique of regional anesthesia – presacral anesthesia with ropivacain. In the Group 2 was 17 infants with NEC receiving only conventional methods of perioperative care. Patients in both groups were matched for age, weight and gender. In addition to the conventional indicators we checked the pain score by CHEOPS scale at admission, and at 2, 4, 8 and 16 hours after onset of treatment, including also presacral anesthesia. Patients were evaluated at possible weaning from respiratory support following the surgery and interventions. We compared the dose of fentanyl administered during surgery in groups, as well as the duration of mechanical ventilation. Study endpoints were: mortality and the number of intra- and extra-abdominal

complications (enteroplegia, perforation of a hollow organ, the development of diffuse peritonitis, pulmonary-pleural and septic complications). The control group consisted of 20 healthy newborns without evidences of NEC.

Analysis of the significance of differences in the groups was carried out in variational statistics methods throw the licensed computer program «Statistica 6.0» (StatSoft, USA). Data analysis included standard methods of descriptive and analytical statistics. A statistically significant difference in the groups was assessed by Mann – Whitney test, considering significant differences in the groups at $p<0.05$.

Results and Discussion. In newborns with NEC level of pain was significantly higher than in neonates of the control group. The estimate for the CHEOPS scale between the groups did not differ significantly and was 11.7 ± 0.03 points and 12.0 ± 0.01 points, respectively. After 2 hours Group 1 indicated statistically significant differences compared to the original data in the severity of pain. These differences persisted for a long time, and were characterized by a strong tendency of reducing the severity of pain and the approximation of the value determined by CHEOPS scale to that of the control group up to 16 hour of treatment which was initiated (Figure).

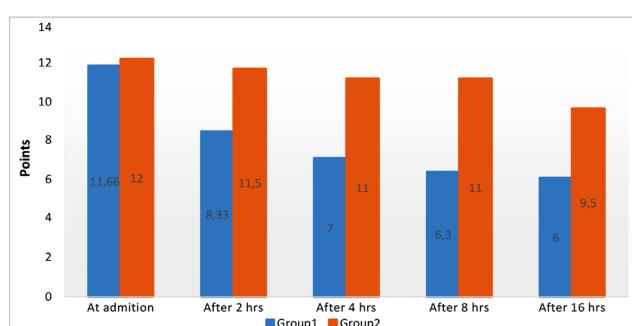


Fig. Dynamics CHEOPS scale indicators for the observed groups (in points)

A different picture was observed in Group 2. Statistically significant differences in comparison with the original data were recorded only during the first 2 hours after starting the therapy. After 4 and 8 hours statistically significant differences from baseline were observed. After 16 hours from the beginning of the treatment, the further ongoing analgesic therapy Group 2 level of pain by CHEOPS scale was significantly higher than in the same period of observation in Group 1 (9.5 ± 0.28 points and 6.0 ± 0.5 points ($p=0.001$), respectively).

Dynamics of pain in newborns clearly showed that in Group 1 duration and severity of analgesia was significantly higher, than in the Group 2. It proved to be significant that the reduction in pain score by CHEOPS scale approached to normal values in 16 hours after initiation of NEC therapy.

It should be noted that the conduction treatment provides substantial and significant ($p<0.05$) reduction in the dose of fentanyl in the case of surgery, in Group 1 compared to Group 2 (62 ± 2.5 mcg and 120 ± 3.2 mcg, respectively).

Thus it was one of the main reasons for shortening of the period of time when infants were exposed to mechanical ventilation after surgery. In Group 1, the average time of weaning from ventilator was 1.5 ± 0.8 days approximately, and in Group 2 – 3.4 ± 1.1 days. It was not surprising that the number of pulmonary complications and duration of enteroplegia in Group 1 was significantly lower than in the Group 2. Similarly, the overall incidence of infectious complications was lower in the Group 1 (Table).

Table
**Comparative characteristics of the study groups
after surgery**

Group	Ven-ti-lator (days), $M \pm m$	The dose of fentanyl (mcg), $M \pm m$	The duration of intesti-nal paresis (days), $M \pm m$	The total number of compli-cations, n (%)
Group 1 (n= 18)	1.5 ± 0.8	$62 \pm 2.5^*$	$2.4 \pm 0.5^*$	2 (13.3 %)*
Group 2 (n= 17)	3.4 ± 1.1	120 ± 3.2	4.5 ± 0.7	5 (38.4 %)

* $p<0.05$ compared with the group number 2.

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In the course of the study [7] there was observed higher effectiveness of analgesia with regional methods at the NEC in newborns. When carrying out the standard scheme of management of patients significant differences from baseline values at high CHEOPS scale evaluations are stored only for a few hours. Starting from the 4th hour therapy, statistically significant differences compared with the original data were not found. At the same time, the differences between the groups became statistically significant. Consequently, the emerging trend of changes in indicators remained on the same level. In the group of infants with NEC, where the ropivacaine block of presacral plexus of combined anesthesia was used, the degree of severity of pain on a scale CHEOPS was significantly lower than in the other group. These differences continued to be the same up to the 16 hours from the beginning of intensive care.

The main role in the development of fast-track protocol is that it minimizes surgical intervention and changes the approach to anesthetic management by reducing the administration of opiates and early weaning the patient from the ventilator [16]. Given the evidence of the negative impact of opiates on the developing infant brain fast track technology has a great future in pediatrics [2, 12]. From the perspective of the pathogenesis of neonatal NEC is very interesting work confirming the relationship between the degree of pain and the severity of vasospasm internal organs, including intestine [6, 14]. Therefore, we should understand that effective pain management can help reduce the number of complications and mortality level in infants who developed NEC [3, 13].

In infants with NEC from Group 1 showed rare cases of complications (local and systemic), which required surgical intervention in the first 3 days from the time of establishing NEC diagnosis. In addition, reduction in mortality in patients, who had received regional presacral anesthesia with ropivacaine was observed. Thus, the technology of accelerated rehabilitation of infants with NEC proves to be effective in reducing the number of complications and moreover, it can reduce the level of mortality. To clearly prove that fact, we need to provide further studies in this field.

Conclusions. Thus, the use of ropivacaine blockades is safe and effective method which can improve analgesia in newborn infants with NEC. This significantly reduces the opioid's dosage in the perioperative period and shortens time spent on mechanical ventilation in the postoperative period, bringing the management of patients to fast-track technology.

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COULD ERECTILE DYSFUNCTION IN TYPE 2 DIABETES CHANGE THE PRESUMPTION OF NORMATIVE TOTAL BLOOD SERUM TESTOSTERONE?

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МОЖЕТ ЛИ ЭРЕКТИЛЬНАЯ ДИСФУНКЦИЯ У БОЛЬНЫХ С САХАРНЫМ ДИАБЕТОМ 2 ТИПА ИЗМЕНИТЬ ПРЕДСТАВЛЕНИЕ О НОРМАТИВНОМ УРОВНЕ ОБЩЕГО ТЕСТОСТЕРОНА СЫВОРОТКИ КРОВИ?

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According to research data, the ED is detected in 50–75 % of men with T2DM. During the last decade, the problem of ED in the presence of late onset hypogonadism has been actively studied. There is convincing proof that total serum testosterone (T) deficit influences the development and severity of ED, including in T2DM. The principal aim of the current study was to evaluate ED in males with T2DM at low and middle-to-high normative levels of T.

We have performed a prospective randomized simple comparative study of 86 male patients with T2DM and T level higher than 12.0 nmol/l. The patients were divided into two groups, with low normative level of T and with middle – to high normative T levels. Standard methods of objective evaluation did not permit discrimination in the T2DM compensation. At the same time the diseases based on vascular pathology, dyslipidemia and vascular endothelial dysfunctions were more frequently found in patients with middle-to-high normal T levels. In the two groups of patients the severity of androgen deficiency symptoms was found out to be unequal. The IIEF-5 questionnaire showed significant difference in frequency and severity of ED and significant relation to T levels. Males with T2DM and normotestosteronemia at 12–15 mmol/l are at higher risks of dyslipidemia, endothelium disorders and progress of T2DM as compared to males with blood T of >15 mmol/l.

Key words: erectile dysfunction, testosterone, type 2 diabetes mellitus

По данным исследователей, ЭД выявляется у 50–75 % мужчин с СД 2 типа. Получены убедительные доказательства о влиянии дефицита Тобщ на развитие и тяжесть эректильных нарушений, в том числе и при СД 2 типа. Основной целью настоящего исследования явилась оценка нарушений эректильной функции у мужчин,