

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT FOR POST-TRAUMATIC DEFORMITIES OF THE NOSE

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Relevance. The aesthetic and functional significance of the external nose gives special relevance to the treatment of its injuries. The establishment of an accurate diagnosis is necessary to determine the tactics of treatment, issue a reliable conclusion. To clarify the diagnosis, many medical institutions have a large selection of diagnostic equipment (devices for radiography, CT, MRI, MSCT, ultrasound and endoscopic examination). A rationally selected research algorithm leads to timely diagnosis, adequate and full-fledged therapeutic measures, and ensures economic efficiency. Restoring the shape of the external nose is a particularly important task; there are professions for which the appearance of an employee is important (Rusetsky Yu.Yu. et al., 2019).

The prevalence of post-traumatic nasal deformities (PD) among the population determines the further improvement of approaches to their treatment, contributing to the effectiveness of treatment of patients.

The purpose of the study. To increase the effectiveness of surgical treatment of patients with PD.

Material and methods. Under our supervision there were 36 patients with PD who were on inpatient treatment in the department of maxillofacial surgery of the TSSI. The age of the patients ranged from 22 to 46 years. The first group included 30 patients with an injury duration of less than 14 days, in whom the reposition of the nasal bones was performed. The second group included 6 patients with an injury duration of more than 2 months, in whom the restoration of the shape of the nose was carried out by the type of early closed rhinoplasty or rhinoseptoplasty. Clinical and laboratory examination of all patients included: clarification of complaints, collection of anamnesis, examination of a maxillofacial surgeon, an otorhinolaryngologist, an anesthesiologist, CT or MSCT examination, a general blood test. When repositioning the bones of the nose, a Volkov elevator was used simultaneously to raise the slope of the nose and external finger pressure to eliminate lateral displacement. In order to fix the fragments and hemostasis, nasal tamponade was performed with gauze turunda with Levomekol ointment.

The results of the study. Of the 30 patients in the first group, it was possible to restore the shape of the nose in 26 people (86.7%), in 4 people the shape of the nose was only improved (13.3%). In group 2 patients, it was possible to restore the shape of the nose in 2 people (33.3%), in 4 people the shape of the nose was only improved (67.7%).

Conclusion. Thus, the effectiveness of the treatment for deformity of the external nose depends on the prescription of the injury. Providing assistance at an earlier time brings more pronounced cosmetic and functional results.

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THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE USE OF PROBIOTICS IN COMPLEX TREATMENT IN PATIENTS WITH FACIAL BOILS

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The problem of purulent infection in maxillofacial surgery has been and remains relevant, which is explained by an increase in the number of patients with inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region, an increase in the number of cases of severe generalized infections.

Despite the widespread introduction into clinical practice of such methods of treatment as local and general surgery, the use of antibacterial drugs and chemotherapeutic agents, detoxification and corrective therapy, therapy of concomitant diseases, modern physiotherapeutic agents, inflammatory diseases of the maxillofacial region continue to pose a threat to health and human life.

There is also a change in the clinical picture of the course of acute and chronic inflammatory diseases in the maxillofacial region, an increase in the number of complications such as sepsis, mediastinitis, brain abscess, thrombophlebitis of the facial veins and cavernous sinus, bacterial shock. This is accompanied by a change in the virulence of microflora, the emergence of antibiotic-resistant and antibiotic-dependent strains of microorganisms, a decrease in immune defense, which increases against the background of dysbiosis of the gastrointestinal tract during antibacterial treatment of pyoinflammatory diseases maxillofacial region, which complicates the course of the disease and complicates the treatment of patients.

Existing diagnostic methods, including clinical ones, do not always allow adequate monitoring of the pathological process, which does not give the doctor a timely, effective correction of the patient's treatment. This applies to microbiological, laboratory diagnostic methods.

These patterns in the course of purulent-inflammatory processes in the maxillofacial region and their clinical laboratory aspects indicate the need to