



Evaluation of the effectiveness of surgical treatment of patients with Mirizzi syndrome

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ABSTRACT

Mirizzi's syndrome is a rare disease of the horse's excretory tract, and according to the literature, it is detected in 0.5-5% of patients suffering from various forms of equine stone disease

Keywords:

Mirizzi syndrome, diagnosis, computed tomography, retrograde pancreatocholangiography

Research material and methods. The results of examination and treatment of 20 patients with Mirizzi syndrome were analyzed at the Republican Specialized Scientific and Practical Surgical Medical Center named after Akademik V. Vahidov. The age of the patients was 37-70 years. Clinical and laboratory examinations: general blood analysis, general urinalysis, biochemical tests were carried out during the diagnosis of patients. Magnetic resonance cholangiography (MRCP), ultrasound, computer tomography, and endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography were performed as instrumental examinations. Intraoperative diagnosis was 15% (3 patients). The majority of patients treated with Mirizzi's syndrome were elderly patients (70%). Among the patients, 12 (60%) women and 8 (40%) men.

Research results. The obtained results show that the total percentage of complications in the

early postoperative period is 20%. Patients were mainly treated by laparoscopic surgery. 10% of patients with Mirizzi syndrome were type I, 20% were type II, and 60% were type 3. In the case of complications, injuries of the trunk of the horse were included as a serious complication, in our observation, this complication was 5%. It was concluded that the main reason for this is the injury of Kalo's triangle and the lack of elements in it. This situation was not observed in the patients of the main group. Magnetic resonance cholangiography (MRCP) in 80% of patients, ultrasound examination in 20%, computed tomography in 40% and endoscopic retrograde cholangiopancreatography in 85% were used to diagnose patients, all patients were treated laparoscopically, T-shaped tube was placed in 4 patients.

Conclusions. The laparoscopic method is mainly used in the treatment of patients with Mirizzi syndrome. All instrumental examination methods are used in the diagnosis of patients. Early detection of the disease, correct diagnosis and timely treatment allow to reduce the number of post-operative complications, prevent horse injuries and increase the number of satisfactory results.

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