

CHARACTERISTIC OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

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Background: Pathology of the cardiovascular system (CVS) today is one of the most popular among the population. Large proportion belongs to coronary heart disease(CHD) in the structure of morbidity. WHO estimates that in 2012 17.5 million people died from cardiovascular pathologies, accounting for 31% of all deaths in the world. Now, many authors note the "rejuvenation" of myocardial infarction (MI) - one of the most frequent and terrible forms of CHD. Untimely detection and medical care often leads to death.

Aim of the study: Post clinical and morphological characteristics of myocardial infarction according to the autopsy.

Methods: The autopsy report from the archives of pathological departments of Grodno and Grodno region in 2014 - 2015.

Results:According to the autopsies during the analyzed period, the number of patients who died from myocardial infarction was 211 cases. Of these in 2014 – 104 (49.29%), in 2015 – 107 (50.71%). Most patients died in the hospital – 166 (78.67%), at home – 40 (18.96%). 5 patients died in the ambulance. Average hospital stay was 104.83 hours. Ration of male and female persons in the analyzed period was 1.2: 1 (men – 117, women – 94). The average age of the deceased was 70.7 years. People aged 60 to 75 constituted the predominant majority – 89 (42.18%), between 44 and 60 – 38 (18%), 25 to 44 – 2 (0.95%), 75 to 90 – 75 (35.55%). 7 (3.3%) – the deaths occurred in the age group 90 - 98 years. The working age died in 31 cases (14.67%) men and 1 case (0.47%) female. Most died during winter (58 cases, which was 27.49%), especially in January (21 cases - 9.95%).

Most often myocardial infarction was located at the rear - 47 cases (22.27%), anterior-lateral - 37 (17.54%), front - 34 (16.11%), posterior-lateral - 14 (6.63%), interventricular septum - 7 (3.32%), the top - 4 (1.9%), the sidewall - 4 (1.9%), combined localization - 64 cases (30.33%).

In 196 cases myocardial infarction was transmural left ventricular (92.89%), in 9 (4.26%) - left ventricular intramural, in 2 (0.95%) - subendocardial left ventricle, single cases of myocardial infarction subepicardial and transmural myocardial infarction of the right ventricle, 2 cases-combinations thereof.

The etiological factor of myocardial infarction was atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries of the heart. It was detected in 100% of autopsies. Morphological signs of hypertension were detected in 191 cases (90.52%). Cardiac tamponade as the immediate cause of death in MI occurred in 49 cases (27.22%). Frequent comorbidities were atherosclerosis – 206 cases (97.63%), diabetes - 29 (13.74%), obesity - 25 (11.85%), COPD - 19 (9%). The two men were identified drunkenness varying degrees that, without a doubt, contributed to the death.

Conclusions: The study showed that the myocardial infarction is more common in the elderly against the background of atherosclerosis and hypertension. Transmural myocardial infarction of left ventricle is most prevalent. The most frequently myocardial infarction was observed in men of working age.

CLINICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM TUMORS

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Introduction. Neoplasms of the central nervous system are relatively rare (less than 2% in the structure of the overall cancer rates), but the high mortality and disability of patients causes