

dectomia urgenta ( $\leq 24$  ore de la internare) cu implantarea pediculilor vasculari si anoplastie primara. Metoda de anestezie: generala i/v – 73,23% cazuri; locala infiltrativa – 21,12% si spinala – 5,63% cazuri. Regimul de analgezie postoperatorie s-a selectat in raport cu solicitarea bolnavului. Evaluarea rezultatelor clinice s-a efectuat pe durata unei luni. Rezultate. Toate interventiile s-au efectuat intr-o sedinta; numarul de hemoroizi excizati –  $2,83 \pm 0,04$ /pacient. Durata medie a operatiei – 20 min (15-35). In 2,81% cazuri a fost notata hemoragie din locurile de punctie ale pielii perianale. La 11,26% pacienti s-a observat retentia acuta tranzitorie de urina. Administrarea opioidelor (1-3 zile) a fost necesara in 60,56% cazuri. Complicatii nespecifice au fost notate in 2 cazuri. Perioada de spitalizare a durat in mediu – 5,21 zile (3-11). Pe perioada de evaluare nu au fost inregistrate cazuri de deces si nici un pacient nu a necesitat reinternare. Dehisenta plagiilor ( $> 1$  mm) a fost observata la 8,45% bolnavi, iar stricatura anala – la 7,04%, simptomatologia cedind dupa dilatare. Concluzii. Hemoroidectomia urgenta cu implantarea pediculilor vasculari si anoplastie primara este eficienta si sigura, si poate fi utilizata pe larg in managementul THA, asociindu-se cu o durata scurta de spitalizare si frecventa cumulativa redusa a complicatiilor.

## PRIMARY ANOPLASTY WITH IMPLANTATION OF VASCULAR PEDICLES AFTER EMERGENT HEMORRHOIDECTOMY

Introduction. Acute hemorrhoidal thrombosis (AHT) possess an unpredictable risk of progression to ulceration and/or mucosal gangrene, requiring emergency treatment. Surgical intervention for AHT has been traditionally limited by fear of possible postoperative complications. The aim of study: analysis of early clinical efficacy and safety of closed emergent hemorrhoidectomy in patients with AHT. Methods. There were 71 patients included in study; average age – 42,48 years; male – 53,52%. Duration from onset of AHT till hospitalization – 85,48 hours (18-172). Mucosal necrosis was observed in 42,25% cases. In all patients was performed emergency hemorrhoidectomy ( $\leq 24$  hours from admission) with the implantation of vascular pedicles and primary anoplasty. The method of anesthesia: general i/v – 73,23% cases, local tumescent – 21,12% and spinal – 5,63% cases. Postoperative analgesia regimen was selected in relation to the patient's request. Evaluation of clinical outcomes was made during one month. Results. All interventions were performed in one session; the number of excised piles –  $2,83 \pm 0,04$  per patient. The average duration of operation was 20 min (15-35). In 2,81% cases was noted hemorrhage from the perianal skin puncture sites. In 11,26% patients was observed transient acute urinary retention. The administration of opioids (1-3 days) was required in 60,56% cases. Nonspecific complications were noted in 2 cases. The hospitalization period lasted on average – 5,21 days (3-11). During the follow-up there were no deaths and no patient required readmission. Wound dehiscence ( $> 1$  mm) was observed in 8,45% patients, but anal stricture – in 7,04%, the symptoms diminished after dilation. Conclusion. Emergency hemorrhoidectomy with the implantation of vascular pedicles and primary anoplasty is effective and safe and can be widely used in the management of AHT, being associated with a shorter duration of hospitalization and reduced cumulative frequency of complications.

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## PROCESE SEPTICE IN CHIRURGIA COLONULUI

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Introducere: In studiul prospectiv a 174 pacienti cu media varstei de 64,3 ani (limite:19-84 ani) au fost operati pentru afectiuni chirurgicale ale colonului. Material si metoda: Pentru cancer au fost operati 111(63,79%) pacienti: stadiul clinic II(n = 29,27,3%) si stadiul IV(n = 54,31,03 %). Rezultate: S-a intervenit in urgența la 45(25,86%) pacienti pentru semne clinice ale proceselor septice intraperitoneale (n = 15,13,51%) si pentru sindroame ocluzive (n = 30; 27,02%) dintre care ocluzii intestinale (n = 12,19,04%) in patologia netumorală. Pentru afectiuni netumorale au fost operati 63(36,21%) pacienti pentru: diverticulita colica (n = 24,13,79%), polipi colici (n = 20,11,60%), volvulus sigmoid (n = 11,6,32 %), rectocolita ulcerohemorragica si purulenta (n=5,2,29%), boala Crohn (n=3,1,72%). Complicatiile postoperatorii au fost reprezentate de manifestarile locale si generale ale proceselor septice intraperitoneale (n = 30,17,24%) si complicatiile septice parietale (n=27%;15,81%). Complicatiile postoperatorii mai frecvente in prima saptamana postoperator: hidroelectrolitice (66,66%), a patra decada postoperator: septice. Au fost efectuate operatii in urgența (n=74;44,2%). Operatiile radicale-11,36%. Prezenta preoperatorie a sindromului raspunsului inflamator sistemic si evolutia sa postoperatorie a condus la declansarea sindromului de insuficienta multipla a organelor, factor de predictie a letalitatii postoperatorii (p<0,001). S-au inregistrat 37(21,22%) decese postoperatorii. Dezunirea liniei de anastomoza s-a soldat cu mortalitatea de 100 %. Concluzii: Complicatiile septice in chirurgia colonului au valoare predictiva pozitiva de 60 % in producerea deceselor postoperatorii. Cuvinte cheie: chirurgie, colon, sepsis, morbiditate, mortalitate

## SEPTIC PROCESSES IN COLONIC SURGERY

Introduction: In a prospective study of 174 patients with mean age of 64.3 years (range:19-84 years) were operated for surgical diseases of the colon. Material and methods: For cancer were operated 111(63.79%) patients: clinical stage II (n = 29,27.3%), IV (n = 54,31.03%).Results: We operated in emergency 45(25.86%) patients for clinical signs of intraperitoneal septic processes (n = 15,13.51%) and occlusive syndromes (n = 30,27.02%) from which intestinal occlusion (n = 12,19.04%) with nontumoral pathology. For nontumoral diseases were operated 63(36.21%) patients for: colic diverticulosis (n = 24, 13.79%), colic polyps (n = 20,11.60%), sigmoid volvulus (n = 11,6,32%), ulcerative ulcerohemorrhagic colitis and purulent (n = 5,2,29%), Crohn's disease (n = 3,1,72%). Postoperative complications were represented by local and general manifestations of septic processes intraperitoneal (n = 30,17.24%) and parietal septic complications (n = 27%, 15.81%). More frequent postoperative complications in the first week after surgery: electrolytes disorders (66.66%), the fourth decade after surgery: septic complications. Emergency surgery: n = 74,44.2%;11,36% radical operations. This preoperative systemic inflammatory response syndrome and postoperative evolution led to the outbreak of the syndrome multiple organ failure, a predictor of postoperative lethality (p < 0.001). There were 37(21.22%) postoperative deaths. Dehiscence of anastomosis line resulted in 100% mortality. Conclusions: Septic complications of colon surgery were 60% positive predictive value in producing postoperative deaths. Key words: surgery, colon, sepsis, morbidity, mortality