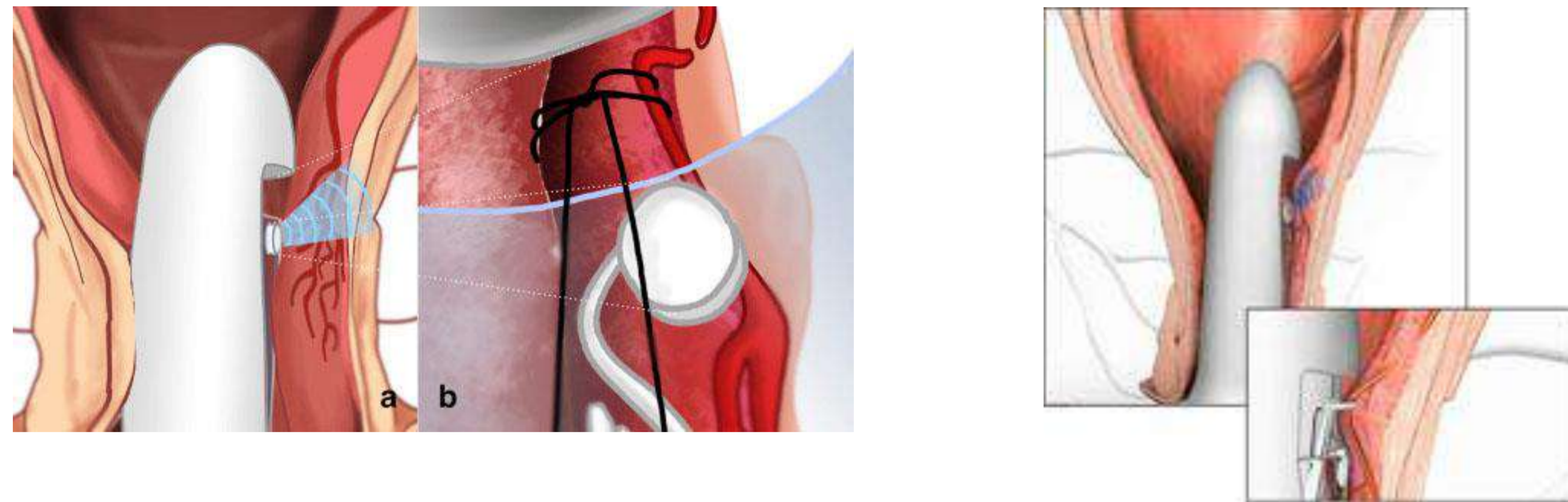


EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH HEMORRHOIDS BY CLASSICAL TRADITIONAL AND MINIMALLY INVASIVE METHODS

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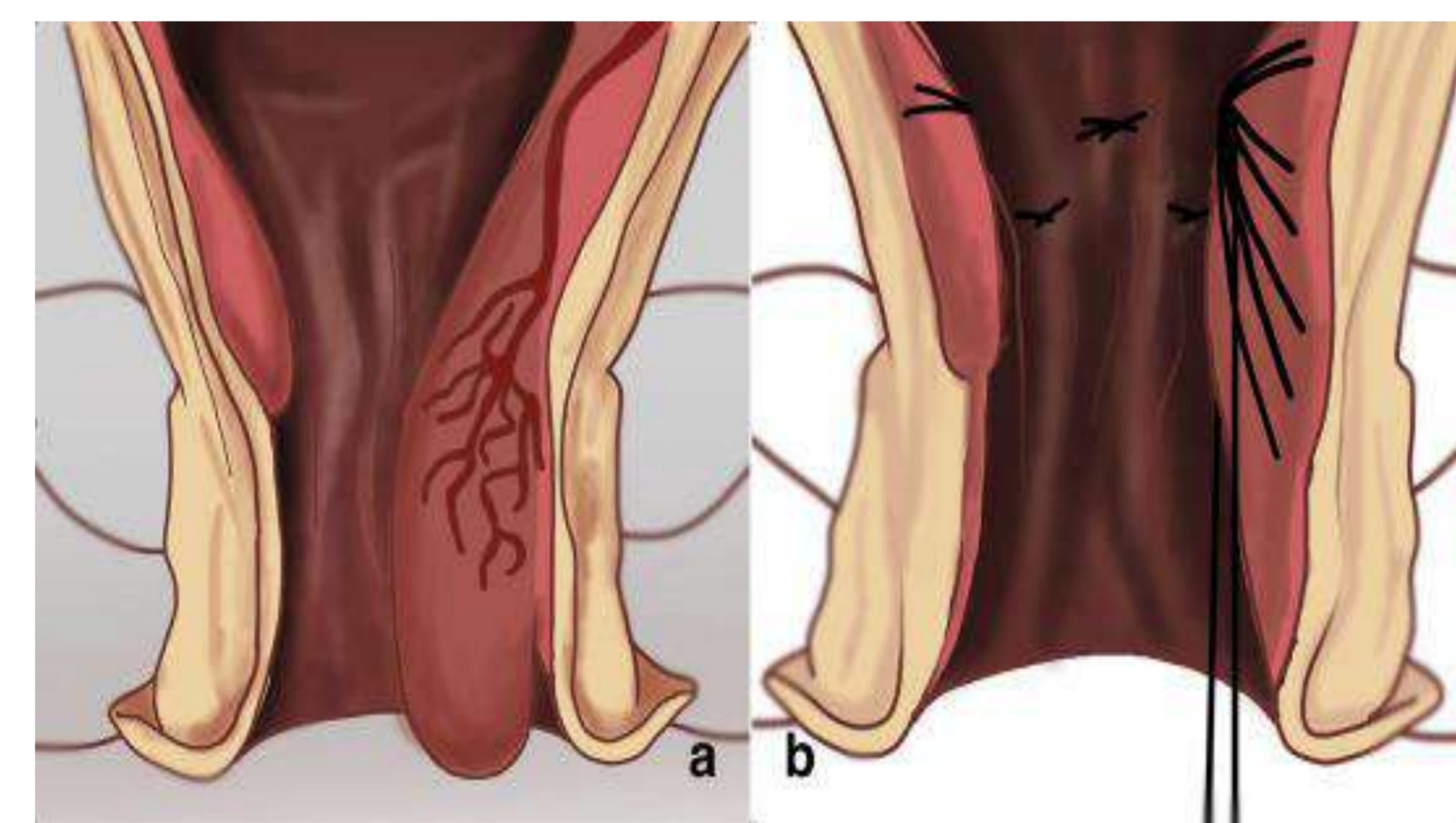
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Introduction. The HAL-RAR method aims to reduce arterial blood flow to the hemorrhoidal nodules, which leads to a decrease in the volume of the nodules and their fixation on the intestinal wall. The method of surgical treatment is selected individually for each patient, depending on the main symptoms.

Keywords. hemorrhoidal disease, HAL-RAR, combined treatment, coloproctology.

Purpose. Comparative analysis of the results of surgical treatment of hemorrhoidal disease by using traditional classical methods and minimally invasive: HAL and HAL-RAR.



Material and methods. The results of the surgical treatment of 90 patients with the diagnosis: chronic mixed hemorrhoids gr. III-IV were evaluated. Group I (LI) of patients treated by traditional classical surgical methods (Milligan-Morgan, Whitehead) -30 patients, Group II (LII) by the combined method (HAL with excision of external hemorrhoidal nodules) -30 patients, group III (LIII) by HAL-RAR method -30 patients

Results. Postoperative pain VAS (0-10): LI (7-10) > LII (3-6) > LIII (1-4). Hospitalized days LI (4-8) > LII (2-5) > LIII (1-4). Duration of surgery (min) during adoption the HAL-RAR method (2014-2016): LI (25-40) < LII (30-60) = LIII (30-60), In the years 2016-2020: LI (25-40) = LIII (25-40) < LII (30-50). Recovery and professional integration LI > LII > LIII. Severe complications were not detected.

Conclusions. The differentiated, complex and individual surgical approach in patients with hemorrhoidal disease, allows to obtain positive results and reduces the risk of complications.