

EXPERIENCE OF USING THE METAL PLATE IN THE TREATMENT OF PECTUS EXCAVATUM IN CHILDREN

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Congenital deformities of the ribs and sternum are often encountered. Surgical treatment of hollowed chest in children is generally accepted.

The purpose is to evaluate the efficacy of the metal plate in plastic surgery on the ribs and the sternum at the hollowed chest deformation.

Over the past 10 years there were 23 patients with a hollowed chest under the supervision. Of all the patients (23), the parents noted the deformation of the anterior thoracic wall in the first year of life in 5 children. The remaining 18 children had deformity at an older age - these children often had colds. Indications for plastic surgery were cosmetic, orthopedic, and functional. Only 10 patients demonstrated a violation of posture, 8 had a round back, and 3 had kyphoscoliosis.

Conducted electrocardiographic and spirometric studies found a violation of the cardiac activity function and external respiration in the majority of sick children (18, 67%).

Operation in the deformation of the ribs and sternum consisted of subchondral resection of the ribs of the deformed zone and T-shaped osteotomy of the sternum with subsequent correction of its shape and retention in this position by means of a metal plate that was inserted behind the sternum, and its jaws rested against the ribs themselves. The metal plate was removed one year after the operative treatment.

22 of the 23 children with chest deformity treatment had a recover restore the chest form and improvement of the chest function, 3 patients had a flat shape. Significant improvement in the function of respiratory and cardiovascular systems was revealed. All children became more active, cheerful, and sociable. Inferiority syndrome disappeared.

MAIN FACTORS AFFECTING NATAL INJURY OF THE CERVICAL REGION OF THE NEWBORN SPINE

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Parturition is a complex biomechanical process that affects the entire body of a newborn baby. The traumatic process consists of the flexion-compression and distraction moments, as well as the rotation of the head.

The purpose is to identify the main factors on the part of mothers and medical staff facilitating the trauma of the cervical spine segment.

Over the past 3 years we have seen 87 newborns who were in the intensive care unit over natal trauma of the cervical spine. Boys counted 38, girls - 39. Average weight is 2800-3200 grams. Newborns were born during the period from 38 to 40 weeks. All the newborns had KISS-syndrome. Predisposing factors of the parturient woman are as follows: narrow pelvis - 5; rapid parturition - 9; anomaly of the fetus and placenta position - 6; others - 7. Predisposing medical factors are stimulation or suppression of labor - 13; cesarean section - 20; not shown or incorrect medical benefit - 16. Combined factors of mothers and medical personnel - 11. We considered only those factors that played a major role in the trauma of the cervical region.

Of all 87 newborns, the cervical injury due to "maternal causes" occurred in 27 cases (31%); due to "medical staff" - 49 (56%), combined factors 11 (13%). Conclusions: considering predisposing factors, one can prevent or avoid natal trauma of newborn by changing tactics of childbirth. The main role in the formation of the natal injury of the cervical spine region in the newborn is devoted to unspecified or "active" medical benefits. Malformations in parturient women contribute least to the formation of the natal injury of the cervical spine region in newborns.