

ANALYZE ACUTE PARAPROCTITIS**Bobokulov A.U.,****Usmonkulov M.K.,****Babakulova F.U.,****Toxirova V.Y.**

Samarkand State Medical University, Republic of Uzbekistan, Samarkand

Received: Nov 10, 2023; Accepted: Des 18, 2023; Published: Jan 23, 2024;

Abstract: One of the most common diseases in emergency proctology is acute paraproctitis, the incidence of which, according to our data, occupies a leading position in the structure of proctological diseases. Acute paraproctitis is the most complex form of purulent inflammatory processes. According to the literature, patients with acute paraproctitis make up 0.5-4% of people with general surgical pathology and 20-40% of the structure of proctological diseases. The number of these patients and the increasing resistance of microbes require the development of more effective treatments

Keywords: acute paraproctitis, retrorectal, ischiorectal, coloproctology

This is an open-access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license**INTRODUCTION**

Purpose of the study. To analyze the incidence of acute paraproctitis.

Material and methods. The clinical material was based on medical records of 450 patients with acute paraproctitis treated at Clinic No. 1 of the SamMU Coloproctology Department for the period from 2019 to 2023.

Results and discussion. During the study period, 450 patients with acute paraproctitis were treated in the coloproctology department. 450 operations performed. Operational activity for five years was 100%. For emergency indications, 450 surgical interventions were performed, which amounted to 30.5% of the total number of proctological operations. 450 patients were operated on for acute paraproctitis, which accounted for 15.9% of emergency operations and 30.5% of all operations for the current period in the department. The average duration of treatment in the department for patients with this pathology was 6.2 days. Analysis of incidence by year shows that the frequency of acute paraproctitis remains consistently high from year to year. Thus, in 2016, 55 patients were operated on, which amounted to 12.2% of all operations in the department; in 2017, 2018, 2019 and 2020, respectively, 74 (16.4%), 97 (21.5%), 107 (23.7%), 117 (26.2%). For the number of all residents of Samarkand, the incidence was 0.07%. Acute paraproctitis in men was diagnosed in 354 cases (78.6%), in women - in 96 (21.4%). Among the patients, people aged 18 to 60 predominate, accounting for 67.5%, which allows us

to focus on this disease as a social problem. Patients of youthful age accounted for 20.3%, persons of the older age group - 12.2%. When studying the localization of the process, it was found that the purulent focus was located in the subcutaneous tissue in 75.5% of cases, in the ischiorectal region - in 12.5%, in the pelviorectal region - in 2.5% of cases. The share of submucosal and retrorectal paraproctitis accounted for 5.5% and 4.0%, respectively. The growth of ischiorectal paraproctitis has been established. Thus, in 2014 there were 12 (21.8%) patients with this form, and in 2018 there were 29 (24.7%). The bulk of patients were admitted by referral from clinic doctors (87.8%), and 12.2% were self-referrals to the emergency department. Treatments in the first 6 days from the onset of the disease amounted to 72.5%. There is an increase in the admission of patients in the first three days from the onset of the disease: in 2014, 34 patients were admitted, which amounted to 61.8%, in 2018 - 87 (74.3%). The share of late visits from 7-10 to 11 or more days from the onset of the disease accounts for 20% and 7.5%, respectively. All admitted patients were operated on, and the majority (78.5%) were prescribed antibiotic therapy; (21.5%) patients were not prescribed such therapy; these were mainly patients with a shallow subcutaneous form of acute paraproctitis.

When studying the microflora that caused acute paraproctitis, we found that *E. Coli* (68.5%), *E. cloacae* (10.5%), *S. aureus* (8.5%), *K. oxytoca* (6.5%), and *S. epidermidis* (5%).

Conclusions. The most common emergency pathology requiring surgical intervention is acute paraproctitis, which predominantly affects people of working age, among whom men predominate. The main localization is the subcutaneous form of the process. Early visits accounted for a third of all cases; the majority of patients were admitted to the hospital by referral from clinics. Most patients underwent surgical treatment with antibiotic therapy. The main composition of the microflora is represented by *E. coli*, *E. cloacae*, *S. aureus*.

Literature:

1. Жакипбаев, К. А. Особенности диагностики и лечения сложных форм парапроктита / К. А. Жакипбаев, А. К. Макишев, Н. В. Мун // Проблемы колопроктол. - М., 1998. - Вып. 16. - С. 46-49.
2. Лечение больных острым парапроктитом методом латексной лигатуры / Д. К. Камаева [и др.] // Хирургия. - 2000. - № 10. - С. 31-34.
3. Федоров, В. Д. Клиническая оперативная колопроктология / В. Д. Федоров, Г. И. Воробьев, В. Л. Ривкин. - М.: ГНЦ проктологии, 1994. - 432 с.
1. Давлатов С.С., Шеркулов К.У., Хирургическое лечение сочетанной неопухолевой патологии прямой кишки и анльного канала (обзор литературы) Достижения науки и образования. – 2022. – № 4 (4). 12–17.
2. Камолов Т.К., Муртазаев З.И., Шеркулов К.У., Бойсариев Ш.У., Камолов С.Ж. Причины возникновения послеоперационной недостаточности анального сфинктера. Национальная ассоциация ученых. -2016.-№1 (1).-стр. 24-29.
3. Шеркулов К.У. Analysis of surgical treatment of acute paraproctitis. Проблемы биологии и медицины. 2022, №4 (137) 227-229.
4. Шеркулов К.У. Анализ хирургического лечения острого парапроктита. Scientific progress Scientific Journal. Volume 3 | ISSUE 2 | 2022 792-797.