ELECTRIC WELDING - A NEW STEP IN SURGICAL TREATMENT OF OSTEOARTHRITIS

Muzychenko P.F., Danilenko I.V., Rogozynskiy V.O.
Bogomolets National medical university, Kiev, Ukraine.
Kyiv Clinical Hospital № 9, Kiev, Ukraine.

Objectives, Materials and Methods: Among the diseases of the musculoskeletal system osteoarthritis ("deforming arthrosis" - pathology joints, which is caused by degenerative-dystrophic processes that are caused by the aging process) - ranked first and is about 35%. Degenerative joint damage affect people and reach its peak in older and elderly. Sick more often women, especially after menopause, when the rapid pace of development of osteoporosis begins.

As early as 2 - 3 stages of osteoarthritis in patients with joint pain become unbearable, because of the loss of articular congruence elements, and the only effective way to restore the lost function of the limb, is currently the hip. According to statistics from different countries every year arthroplasty required for 500 - 1000 patients . For example in nine million Sweden annually held 10,000 total joint replacement operations affected by osteoarthritis, and in the U.S. each year of operations held for more than half a million.

Present statistics indicate that Ukraine needs to perform these operations in patients with osteoarthritis is 25 - 40,000 annually. Arthroplasty is a complex manipulation that requires a high level of skill as a physician for the patient - a 1.5 - 2 hours of being under anesthesia for pain relief operations, accompanied by significant blood loss, due to the characteristics of blood flow data plots.

Reduced trauma and duration of surgery in traumatology, orthopedics, is an urgent problem and one of the pressing issues of scientific research many orthopedists engaged arthroplasty. During this surround and rather heavy operations like hip, 50% of the time spent on hemostasis and ligation of vessels, which increases the time required to operativ intervention. The use of electric enables hemostasis during surgery without causing a significant destructive effect on living tissue the patient. In parallel, in contrast to the coagulation techniques makes it possible to connect tissues.

Conclusion: Given the above, there is no doubt the relevance of this work since the introduction of reliable methods of hemostasis will greatly reduce the amount of blood loss, and therefore the duration of surgery and post-operative recovery time, and thus lead to improved outcomes.