LAPAROSCOPIC HYSTERECTOMY FOR OBESE PATIENTS

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Objective: *traditional gynecological operations, especially hysterectomy, for obese patients are very difficult, traumatic and often have complications. The aim of the study was to indentify a feasibile and safe technique of laparoscopic hysterectomy for these patients and to investigate the results of its application.*
Methods: *The indication for laparoscopic operations was fibromyoma of uterus (9-12 weeks), complicated with frequent uterine bleeding. Laparoscopic operations were made using pneumoperitoneum of 12-14 mmHg combined with traction of the abdominal wall. After uterine mobilization by uni- and bipolar electrocautery, we placed 2-3 endoloops at the uterine neck and vessels, transected them and finished laparoscopic hysterectomy, or used vaginal approach.*
Results: *Laparoscopic hysterectomies (11 laparoscopic and 1 laparoscopic assisted vaginal hysterectomy) were made for 12 obese patients, 45-60 years old. The weight varied between 95-130 kg. The mean operation time was 120 minutes. We have seen no serious complications following laparoscopic operation.*
Conclusions: *Laparoscopic hysterectomy is safe and benefitial to the obese patients.*

EXCRETION OF NITRITES, NITRATES AND OLIGOPEPTIDES IN NEWBORNS URINE UNDER INTRAUTERINE INFECTIONS

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Objective*: It is known that inflammatory process induced by infection increases nitric oxide (NO) synthesis as a result of cytokine activation of macrophages and endothelium cells. Oligopeptides as a products of protein catabolism usually appeare in the urine due to intoxication of organism. The goal of the present work was to analyze the level of nitrites and nitrates (final products of NO metabolism) and oligopeptides excretion in intrauterine infected (IUI) newborns simultaneously with investigation of clinic status in early neonatal period.*
Methods: *32 newborns with high risk of IUI were observed. They were subdivided into two groups. 20 newborns were infected by different agents in intrauterine period. 12 newborns have problems with adaptation in early postnatal period without clinical manifestation of IUI. Control group consists from 42 healthy newborns. The level of nitrites (NO_2^-) and nitrates (NO_3^-) excretion in newborns urine has been detected by Griess reaction.*
Results: *The average level of nitrite and nitrate excretion in infected newborns was higher than in control group both at day and night time, but normal circadian rhythm has been retained. The individual analysis has shown the infringement of circadian rhythm in some children with IUI. The high level excretion of nitrites and nitrates was correlated with changes on the part of several functional systems (CNS and cardiovascular system). The level of oligopeptides in infected newborns was also higher than in control group, but their circadian rhythm was not observed.*
Conclusions: *Investigution of nitrate, nitrite and oligopeptide excretion may be useful for diagnostics of intrauterine infections.*