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## LAPAROSCOPIC ASSISTED MINILAPAROTOMY IN UTERIN SURGERY

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**Objective:** Elaboration of new technology in uterine surgery based on laparoscopic assisted median minilaparotomy and combined the benefits of operating laparoscopy and laparotomy and minimized their drawbacks.

**Methods:** Analysis of surgical intervention performing and observation during postoperative period were based on the study of basic clinical and laboratory data.

**Results:** There were elaborated the methods of hysterectomy, supravaginal uterine amputation and myomectomy using laparoscopic assisted minilaparotomy. There were performed 100 surgical interventions using this technology. The mean time of radical operations was 100 ( 5 min, in myomectomy 78 ( 2 min. The mean blood loss 88 (6 ml and 46 ( 2 ml, respectively. The mean weight of removed uterus 210 ( 38 g, the weight of removed uterine fibroids 101 ( 13 g. Postoperative hospital stay was 6,6 ( 0,3 and 5,8 ( 0,2. Intensive care and narcotic analgetics were not required. No complications were registered.

**Conclusion:** There were elaborated new technology of uterine surgery which can be worthy of its own place in operating gynecology after its wide approbation.

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## THE SPREAD OF HPV AMONG YOUNG WOMEN WITH CERVICAL PATHOLOGY

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**Objective:** To study spread level of HPV 16/18 types among sexual active young women with different cervical pathology.

**Subjects and method:** From October till November 1998 we examined 80 women at the age of 15 - 24 with histology and colposcopy veriflicated diagnosis cervical pathology: 69 cases (86,3%) of ectopia, 9 cases (11,2%) of CIN 1-2, 2 cases (2,5%) of endometriosis. HPV-DNA typing of cervical scrapes was done by polymerase chain reaction technique (PCR).

**Results:** Positive results of HPV-DNA test were in 14 cases (17,5%): 7 out of 9 with CIN 1-2 (77,8%), 7 out of 69 with ectopia (10,1%).

**Discussion:** The results show HPV 16/18 is widespread among sexual active young women with different cervix pathology. The presens of this type infection in patients with CIN pathology was higher then in patients with ectopia.

**Conclusion:** The data obtained in result could be useful for the formation of clinical groups for HPV testing and used in a second time prophylaxis of cervical cancer.