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THE MEASUREMENT OF THE LEUKOGRAMS IN DIAGNOSTIC OF ACUTE APPENDICITIS DURING PREGNANCY

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Background. Laboratory diagnostic of acute appendicitis in pregnant women is accompanied by a number of difficulties associated with physiological changes in woman organism during pregnancy. Frequency of acute appendicitis during pregnancy is 0.03-5.2% and does not have a tendency to decrease. Clinical diagnosis of acute appendicitis is traditionally in the first place among other diagnostic methods, but the informative of many symptoms during pregnancy is low. The most common laboratory test is complete blood count. Possibility of clinical analysis of blood in acute appendicitis in pregnant women is not enough. The clinical significance of these indicators is to determine the criteria which defines, along with progression of the process and the development of complications.

Aim. Determination of the diagnostic value of leukocytes and neutrophils in blood test in acute appendicitis during pregnancy.

Materials and methods. We examined 79 pregnant women with suspicion of acute appendicitis were studied particular parameters of the leukocyte formula.

Results. The study revealed significant fluctuations in the number of leukocytes in pregnant women, but their increase in destructive forms is obvious. Low leukocytosis does not disprove the diagnosis of acute appendicitis, and the presence of only an increased number of common leukocytes, without taking into account the shift of the leukocyte formula, does not allow to consider them a diagnostic criterion for acute appendicitis in pregnant women. Important criterion, in our opinion, is the change in level of neutrophil counts. In women with a confirmed diagnosis of acute appendicitis, the content of granulocytes increased, which indicated the severity of the intoxication process due to the increase in inflammatory changes. In comparing the catarrhal and destructive forms of the disease, there was a significant increase in level of white blood cells: $9,8 \pm 0,6$ against $16,7 \pm 1,0$ ($p < 0.01$). This indicated the presence of the inflammatory process in the appendix and allowed a clear distinction between the serous stage of the inflammatory process and the pronounced destructive process. At the same time, the number of lymphocytes showed the opposite dynamics.

Conclusions. Thus, a comprehensive assessment of hematological parameters has a high informativeness in assessing the development of the degree of severity of the course of the inflammatory process and destructive changes in acute appendicitis in pregnant women. Availability of leukocytosis as a diagnostic criterion for acute appendicitis in pregnant women should be considered only in combination with neutrophilia. The method allows to quickly supplement the diagnosis of acute appendicitis during pregnancy to achieve maximum positive effect in surgical treatment.