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ANALYSIS OF THE MICROBIOTA OF THE SURGICAL PATHOLOGY OF THE ORGANS OF THE ABDOMINAL CAVITY

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Objective. Surgical pathology occupies the leading place in terms of the results of general morbidity and cases of lethal outcome. To prevent infection of the surgical site and reduction of complications in the perioperative period in clinical practice preoperative antibiotic therapy is used, but due to pan-resistance of microorganisms to antibacterial drugs, with antibiotic prophylaxis must take into account not only specific nosological form, but also sensitivity to antibacterial drugs in a given area and even in a given medical institution.

Only by defining susceptibility of microorganisms to certain antibacterial drugs, it is possible to ensure appropriate treatment of patients with surgical pathology. In this regard, in the treatment of surgical diseases of organs abdominal cavity, it is necessary not only to determine in a timely manner sensitivity of pathogens to antibiotics, but also on time to start starting etiotropic therapy, taking into account sensitivity to antibacterial drug in this medical institution, which may be achieved only thanks to continuous systematic research in this area.

Aim: Determine the causative agents of surgical pathology of the abdominal cavities and their sensitivity to antibacterial drugs.

Materials and methods. Statistical analysis of accounting forms of the results of microbiological study of surgical diseases of the abdominal organs was made. The study was conducted from 2018 to 2020 on the basis of a surgical. Department 4 of the city hospital of the city of Tver. Material for research was taken from the abdominal cavity, gallbladder and vermiform process.

Results and discussion. Consider the results of microbiological analysis in acute appendicitis. 100 have been selected culture results of the appendix and abdomen. In 15% of cases of growth of pathological flora were not observed. In the rest cases, the growth of E. Coli and Ps. aeruginosa. According to Andreev S.V. (2018) the most common pathogenic microflora in acute appendicitis is E. coli and Ps. aeruginosa, which is consistent with the results of the present research.

E. coli showed sensitivity to meropenem, ceftazidime, amikacin and cefoxitin and gentamicin. In the present study, Ps. aeruginosa was sensitive to four antibiotics: cefoxitin, ceftazidime, meropenem and amikacin. However, the sensitivity of these microorganisms to antibacterial drugs does not correspond to literature data, so, in the present study, E. coli and Ps. aeruginosa exhib sensitivity to those antibiotics to which they should be resistant. These antibacterial drugs were meropenem, ceftazidime, amikacin and cefoxitin. Based on the research of Artyukh T.V. (2021) E.Coli is sensitive to tetracycline, imipenem, ceftriaxone, and ampicillin-sulbactam. According to Andreeva S.V. (2018) Ps. aeruginosa is most sensitive to gentamicin and ciprofloxacin.

Conclusion. As a result of bacteriological cultures of microflora And diseases of the abdominal organs were most often sown pathogenic microorganisms E. Coli and Ps. aeruginosa. Data received based on the study do not match the data literary sources on the manifestation of the sensitivity of pathogenic microorganisms to antibacterial drugs. It can be assumed that the active use of antibacterial drugs leads to sharp changes in sensitivity in pathogenic microorganisms. Necessary take into account possible outbreaks of nosocomial infection, in this regard should be regularly screened for susceptibility microorganisms to antibacterial drugs not only in medical institutions at city and regional levels, but even in some departments to effectively apply antibiotic therapy in according to the latest mutations of microorganisms.