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HOW TO IMPROVE THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH PILONIDAL CYCTS IN CASE OF RELAPSES

In order to improve the treatment of patients with pilonidal cycts and preventing complications and relapses of the disease, the analysis of surgical methods' efficiency was carried out on 44 radically operated patients. There were 35 men and 9 women in the group. The age varied from 15 to 56 years, the average age being 24,9 years.

The patients were divided into three groups according to the type of surgical treatment and the severity of initial pathology. The methods of "open" wound treatment, stitching the edges of the wound to the bottom and a special modified Limberg method of plastic surgery eliminating the defect of sacrococcygeal region's soft tissues with counter flaps were used. The defined method was indicated to be used in case of extended disease, sufficient cicatricial changes in soft tissues, which underlines its practical importance.

The results of comparing different treatments allowed to make the grounds

for the necessity of using individual approach for choosing the treatment tactics. The advantages and against of different methods were stated. The results obtained allowed to reveal the reasons of relapses and to ground the preventive measures. It was noted that the patients with post-surgical relapses of pilonidalcyst and pilonidal sinuses make the group of maximum risk of post-surgical complications and relapses of the disease. The surgical methods here need revision, and the treatment algorithm has to be based on objective criteria, also considering the results of instrumental examination and the prospects of wound process course.

The research has shown the possibility to improve the long-term results by using the modified methods of plastic wound surgery with constrained countertriangular flaps, which is evidenced by the decrease of relapses up to 7,1%, reduction of treatment period and rehabilitation of the patients.