

*Materials of Conferences***TRADITIONAL AND LAPAROSCOPIC METHODS OF TREATMENT IN SURGERY OF ECHINOCOCCUS (PRACTICAL CASES)**

Baizharkinova A.B., Kelimberdiyev S.M.,
Zhalnininov S.S.

*State Medical University of Marat Ospanov
and Railroad Clinic Hospital, Aktobe,
e-mail: bayzharkinova@mail.ru*

Urgency. Diagnostics and treatment of echinococcus has a long story. Regardless of this fact, nowadays, in XXI century this problem remains urgent. Important aspects of it are: modern diagnostics of echinococcus, pre-surgical preparation, selection of rational treatment, and post-surgical attendance over patients. Development of surgical technology in scientific progress provides for improvement not only in diagnostics, but also surgical treatment of organ echinococcus.

Objective of work. Demonstrate results of surgical treatment of 22 patients with diagnosis of liver echinococcus (21 cases) and echinococcus of lungs (1 case) in surgical department of railroad hospital of the city of Aktobe during the recent 10 years (2005–2015). During the pre-surgical period all patients were taken to a complete clinical-laboratory and roengenologic examination (CT, MRT, etc). Examination was complimented with apparatus: UZI"Apogei" – 800 (USA) "Aloka" (Japan). During the laboratory examination of patients it eosinophilia (above 4%) was registered among one third of them.

All patients endured surgical treatment after the corresponding preparation, but only 10 patients were operated via laparoscopic method in stomach and chest cavity. The foundation of traditional surgeries in case of liver echinococcus is formed by laparotomy, and in case of combined pathology in lungs torocoabdominal access is facilitated. In one case lung echinococcus was diagnosed on a patients during the secondary examination in one year after removing liver echinococcus via traditional method, the surgery was carried out with toroscope. Duration of post-surgical period depended on selection of treatment method. Traditional surgery is traumatic and usually results in different complications, thus leading to additional days of immobility for a patient. For all types of surgical treatment the selected method of anaesthesia was endotracheal narcosis. For laparotomic method the surgery started with puncture of echinococcus cyst, aspiration contents, sanitization of its cavity with formalin, and then removal of all cyst elements. Drainage was placed in the cavity, and section of a large omentum was adjusted to this place, for small and uncomplicated cysts half-closed or closed (ideal echinococcoectomy) methods of treatment were implemented. An open method of surgery (marsu-

pilization) was also used. For modern non-invasive, low-traumatic method of treating echinococcus laparoscope, produced by "Olympus" was used. As we have already mentioned, for all laparoscopic echinococcoectomies, as well as majority of traditional interventions, pathology was located in liver.

Conclusion

We should outline that traditional and laparoscopic methods should be and are implemented in surgery of liver and lungs echinococcus according to the provided indications. But, as a rule, laparoscopic methods of treatment, in comparison to traditional, are low-traumatic and apodous, lead to less complications, and don't result in long period of patient's immobility. All patients (22) who endured traditional and laparoscopic surgeries, were dismissed for dispensary observation. The remote results are positive.

The work is submitted to the International Scientific Conference «Modern sociology and education» England (London), October 15–22, 2016, came to the editorial office on 06.10.2016.

MEDICAL SCHOOL E-LEARNING: THE FACTOR OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS INDIVIDUALIZATION

Snegireva L.V.

*Kursk State Medical University, Kursk,
e-mail: sneglv1@gmail.com*

E-learning opportunities studies in university students' educational process individualization is provided by the author. The most often used educational process e-learning elements were chosen as the research object. Testing of first-year medical faculty students was carried out at the end of an academic year. The students were distributed into 3 groups according to their academic progress. Research results shows that all e-learning elements of medical school educational process are highly demanded by students. And, low academic rate students are interested in e-learning much more, than students with good results of studies, because e-learning provides effective self-control, psychological comfort and educational process individualization with respect to the students' cognitive activity. Research results can be used by the university medical faculties to increase an e-learning efficiency of medical students.

University e-learning various elements are intensively developed recent years, taking their own place between the traditional teaching methods in educational process of high school. The e-learning effectiveness, its role in university students' cognitive activity development, e-learning opportunity in students' skills formation are the objects of modern scientific research [2, 3, 5, 6]. However, e-learning