

**APPLICATION OF ENDOVIDEOSURGICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN THE
TREATMENT OF CHILDREN WITH URGENT DISEASES OF THE ABDOMINAL
CAVITY**

**¹Berdiev Ergash Abdullaevich, ²Sultanov Akram Abduxolikovich, ³Abdurahmanov Kamoliddin
Do`stqobilovich**

Candidate Of Medical Sciences, Termez Branch of Tashkent Medical Academy¹, Teacher, Termez
Branch of Tashkent Medical Academy², Teacher, Termez Branch of Tashkent Medical Academy³

ANNOTATION

This article deals with application of endovideosurgical technologies in the treatment of children with urgent diseases of the abdominal cavity its treatment and diagnostic analyzes. Histological examination revealed signs of gangrenous omentitis in a large herd. Surgery using endovideolaparoscopic technologies allows to accurately diagnose the disease, to achieve simultaneous resection of hernias, to determine the etiological factors of secondary hernias torsion.

Key words: cavity, surgery, active, diseases, abdominal

The problem of treatment of acute surgical pathology remains relevant today. Currently, diagnostics and treatment of urgent diseases of the abdominal cavity continue to improve. In particular, the difficulties of performing differential diagnostics, determining treatment tactics, and choosing the optimal surgical aid continue to come to the fore. The level of diagnostic errors and so-called "wasted" operations remains high. The number of postoperative complications that extend the rehabilitation period and cause the existing mortality rate remains significant. Currently, almost a century of experience has been accumulated in using laparoscopy as a method of diagnosis and treatment of human pathological conditions. With the advent of endovideosurgical technologies and other minimally invasive methods in the diagnosis and treatment of emergency abdominal pathology, medical science has entered a qualitatively new stage of development. This is particularly evident in situations where the vastness and trauma of laparotomy access can directly affect the outcome of treatment. The accumulation of data on the results of such operations is encouraging and suggests that the reserves for the development of this area of endosurgery are far from exhausted. The method has real prospects for further improvement, and the scope of use of minimally invasive techniques is steadily expanding. Endo-video surgery has changed the very idea of the nature of the course of the operation and the postoperative period. The ideal laparoscopic operation today appears as an intervention with precision isolation, intersection and anastomosis of anatomical structures, minimizing blood loss, significantly reducing the risk of infection of the abdominal cavity and abdominal wall, as well as an impressive reduction in the duration of inpatient treatment, disability and rehabilitation of patients. In contrast to traditional methods, modern video endoscopic equipment with targeted image magnification allows for higher accuracy of intraoperative diagnostics. The introduction of this technology is aimed at reducing the invasiveness and, consequently, the traumatic nature of surgical aggression. The method opens up new opportunities for a number of patients in the postoperative period when it is necessary to dynamically monitor the course of the pathological process by repeated laparoscopic studies and therapeutic measures. Today, when there is no need to prove the technical feasibility of using a number of operations in the endosurgical version, the issues of developing a set of measures for their safe implementation come to the fore. Given the saturation of operating rooms with high-tech endosurgical equipment, to ensure maximum efficiency of its use, specific tasks of competent use of equipment and its maintenance have appeared. These measures are a necessary condition for preventing a new type of complications in surgery, the so-called technogenic. The widespread introduction of minimally invasive methods in urgent surgery is also difficult due

to the need to solve complex organizational issues, purchase expensive equipment, train highly qualified specialists, and organize round-the-clock diagnostic and treatment processes. In the available literature, there are no clear recommendations for the use of laparoscopic methods in the emergency surgical care system. In addition, we have not met any serious analytical works that consider the role, capabilities and features of the video laparoscopic method in the treatment of patients with acute surgical pathology, which prompted us to this study. Thus, further study of the possibilities of diagnosis and treatment of urgent diseases of the abdominal cavity, the development of new surgical techniques using endoscopic methods, is an urgent problem of modern surgery recent years, there have been significant changes in the dynamics and level of surgical morbidity, which was a consequence of various economic changes in the country, namely, an increase in the private health care sector, a reduction in the number of medical and preventive institutions, and the lack and shortage of qualified professionals, especially in rural areas. Accordingly, the population's access to adequate surgical care has decreased.

The current stage of health care reform is related to the development of conceptual provisions of the new economic mechanism. The main directions of formation of health care perspective model are optimization of planning and financing, development and introduction the innovative technologies into medical care organization, increase of professional potential of health care workers, optimization of legislative activity and correction of normative-legal base of health care, improvement of drug supply, increase of efficiency of management and provision of quality of medical care, creation of a complex multidisciplinary approach to health care.

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