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THE COURSE OF FACULTY (ANALYTICAL) SURGERY

IN PICTURES, TABLES AND SCHEMES

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CONTENTS

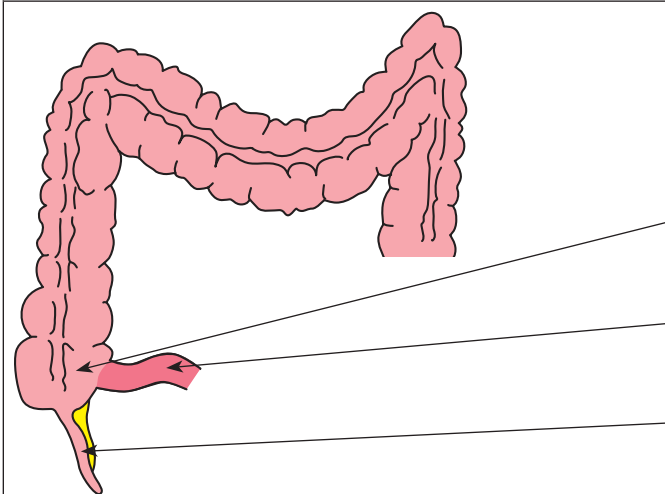
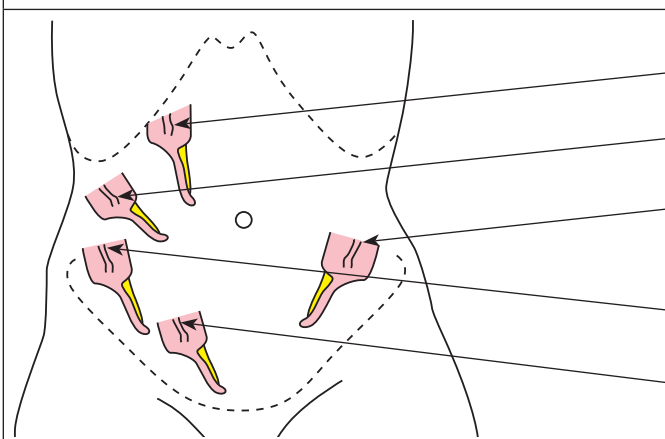
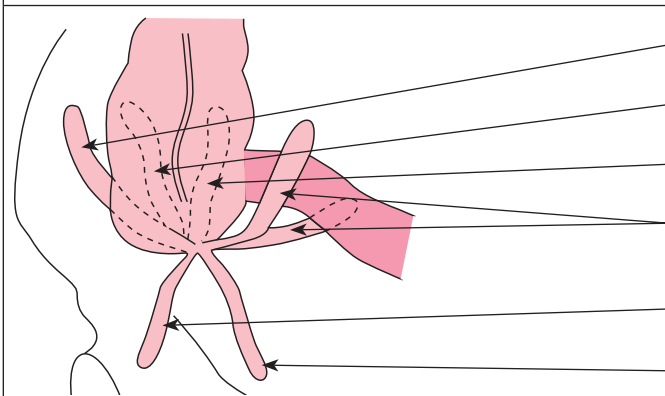
Introduction	6
CHAPTER 1. Surgical pathology of the appendix	8
Anatomy of appendix	8
Appendix physiology	10
Acute appendicitis.	10
Complications of acute appendicitis	17
Chronic appendicitis	30
Other diseases of appendix.	32
CHAPTER 2. Abdominal hernias	33
Etiology and pathogenesis	33
Classification of hernias.	34
Clinical diagnostics	36
Treatment of non-complicated (reducible) hernias	37
Inguinal hernias	38
Femoral hernias	45
Umbilical hernias	48
Midline hernias	49
Postoperative ventral hernias	50
Rare types of abdominal hernias.	54
Complications of hernias	55
CHAPTER 3. Peptic ulcers of the stomach and duodenum	60
Etiology and pathogenesis	60
Classification of peptic ulcers	62
Clinical manifestations of non-complicated peptic ulcers	63
Diagnostics of peptic ulcer.	64
Treatment of peptic ulcers	66
Complications of peptic ulcers.	75
Perforating ulcer of the stomach and duodenum	75
Bleeding ulcer	80
Stenosis of the pyloric canal.	85
Other complications of peptic ulcer	89
CHAPTER 4. Gastric cancer	90
Etiopathogenesis	90
Classification	91
Clinical picture	92
Diagnostics	93
Treatment	93
Early gastric cancer	97
CHAPTER 5. Diseases of biliary tracts	99
Anatomy of biliary tracts	99
Classification of diseases of the biliary system	99
Dyskinesia of biliary tracts	100
Cholelithiasis.	101
Acute cholecystitis	103
Chronic cholecystitis	109
Complications.	110
Tactics of treatment	112

CHAPTER 6. Surgical pathology of the liver	118
Anatomy of the liver	118
Functions of the liver	119
Classification of surgical pathology of the liver	122
Traumatic lesions of the liver	123
Abscesses of the liver	126
Non-parasitogenic cysts of the liver	130
Echinococcosis and alveococcosis of the liver	131
Portal hypertension	136
Tumors of the liver	142
CHAPTER 7. Diseases of the pancreas	148
Anatomy of the pancreas	148
Physiology of the pancreas	149
Acute pancreatitis	150
Chronic pancreatitis	163
Tumors of the pancreas	172
Basic endocrine tumors of the pancreas	179
CHAPTER 8. Surgical pathology of the thyroid gland	180
Anatomy of the thyroid gland	180
Physiology of the thyroid gland	181
Methods of examination of the patients with diseases of the thyroid gland	182
Basic syndromes of the thyroid gland's diseases	185
Thyroid diseases	193
Diffuse toxic goiter (DTG) (synonyms — Basedow's disease, Graves' disease)	194
Autoimmune thyroiditis (AT)	201
Diffuse euthyroid goiter (DEG)	203
Colloid nodular (multinodular) proliferative goiter	205
Functional autonomy of the thyroid gland	206
Follicular adenomas	208
The thyroid gland cancer	209
Pathology of the abnormally located thyroid gland	213
CHAPTER 9. Diseases of the Esophagus	215
Anatomy of the esophagus	215
Functions of the esophagus	216
Classification of impairments and diseases of the esophagus	217
Mechanical impairments of the esophagus	217
Burns of the esophagus	221
Neuro-muscular diseases of the esophagus: cardiac achalasia (cardiospasm)	227
Diffuse esophagospasm (Barsony-Teschendorf's syndrome)	231
Gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD)	232
Esophageal diverticula	235
Benign tumors of the esophagus	239
Cancer of the esophagus	240
CHAPTER 10. Lung diseases	243
Anatomy of the lungs	243
Functions of the lungs	243
Classification of lung and pleura diseases	244
Acute bacterial destructions of the lungs	248
Bronchiectasias. Bronchiectatic disease	260
Spontaneous pneumothorax	264
Lung cancer	268
Echinococcosis of the lungs	274

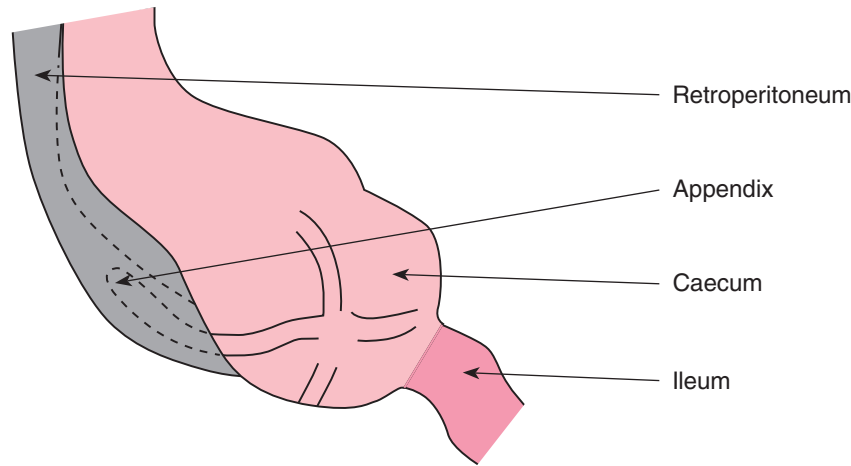
CHAPTER 11. Tumors of the large intestine	277
Anatomy of large intestine (colon and rectum)	277
Functions of the large intestine	277
Classification of diseases of the colon and rectum	278
Cancer of the large intestine	280
Benign tumors of the large intestine	289
CHAPTER 12. Non-tumorous diseases of the large intestine	294
Diverticula of the large intestine	294
Non-specific ulcerous colitis (NUC)	298
Crohn's disease	302
CHAPTER 13. Non-tumorous diseases of the rectum and pararectal fatty tissue	307
Hemorrhoids	307
Anal fissure	313
Acute paraproctitis	316
Chronic paraproctitis (pararectal fistulas)	320
Epithelial coccygeal passage	324
Prolapse of the rectum	327
CHAPTER 14. Acute intestinal obstruction (AIO)	332
Classification of Acute Intestinal Obstruction (AIO)	332
Pathogenesis of homeostasis impairment development in AIO	335
Clinical picture and diagnosis	336
Treatment of AIO	339
TESTS	343
Diseases of the appendix	343
Abdominal hernias and their complications	350
Peptic ulcers of the stomach and duodenum	357
Cancer of the stomach	364
Diseases of the biliary tracts	371
Surgical pathology of the liver	377
Diseases of the pancreas	384
Diseases of the thyroid gland	391
Diseases of the esophagus	398
Diseases of the lungs and pleura	405
Cancer of the large intestine	412
Benign diseases of the large intestine, minor proctology	419
Acute intestinal obstruction	425
List of abbreviations	433
Reference list	434
Index	435

SURGICAL PATHOLOGY OF THE APPENDIX

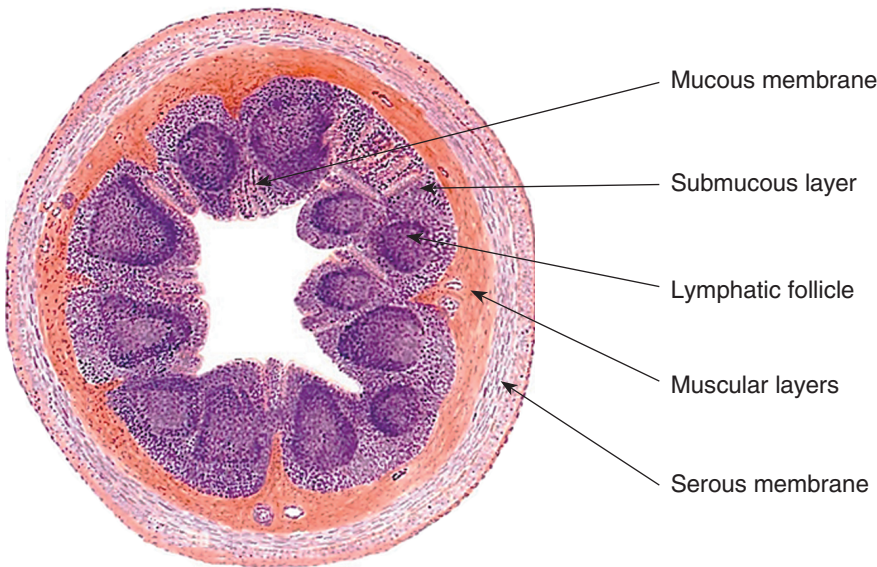
ANATOMY OF APPENDIX

Normal localization of the caecum and appendix	
	Caecum Ileum Appendix
Variants of localization of the caecum in abdominal cavity	
	Under the liver (epigastric) Mesogastric In the inverted localization of the organs (situs viscerum inversus) Typical localization Pelvic (hypogastric)
Variants of appendix localization	
	Retrocaecal intraperitoneal (9–10 %) Retrocecal retroperitoneal (3–5 %) Intramural (0.1 %) Medial between small intestine loops (4–8 %) Lateral — at iliac bones (5–6 %) Pelvic (15–20 %)

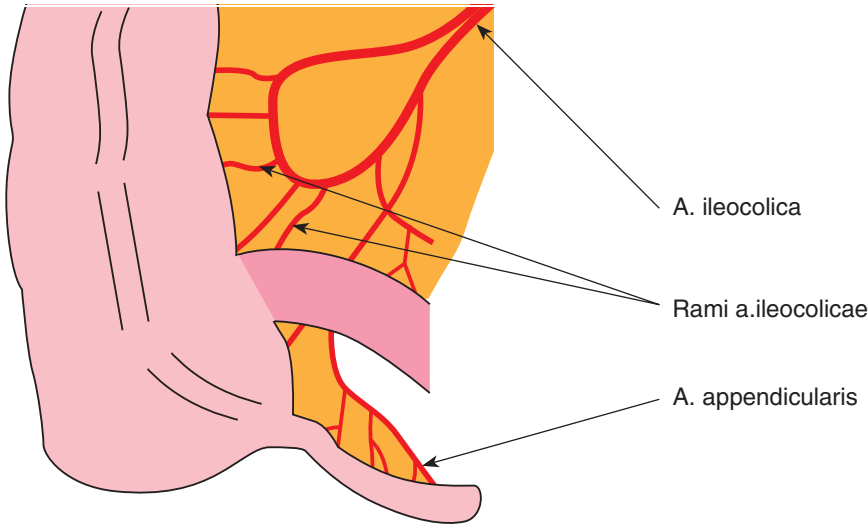
Retroperitoneal appendix localization



Appendix wall structure



Caecum and appendix blood supply



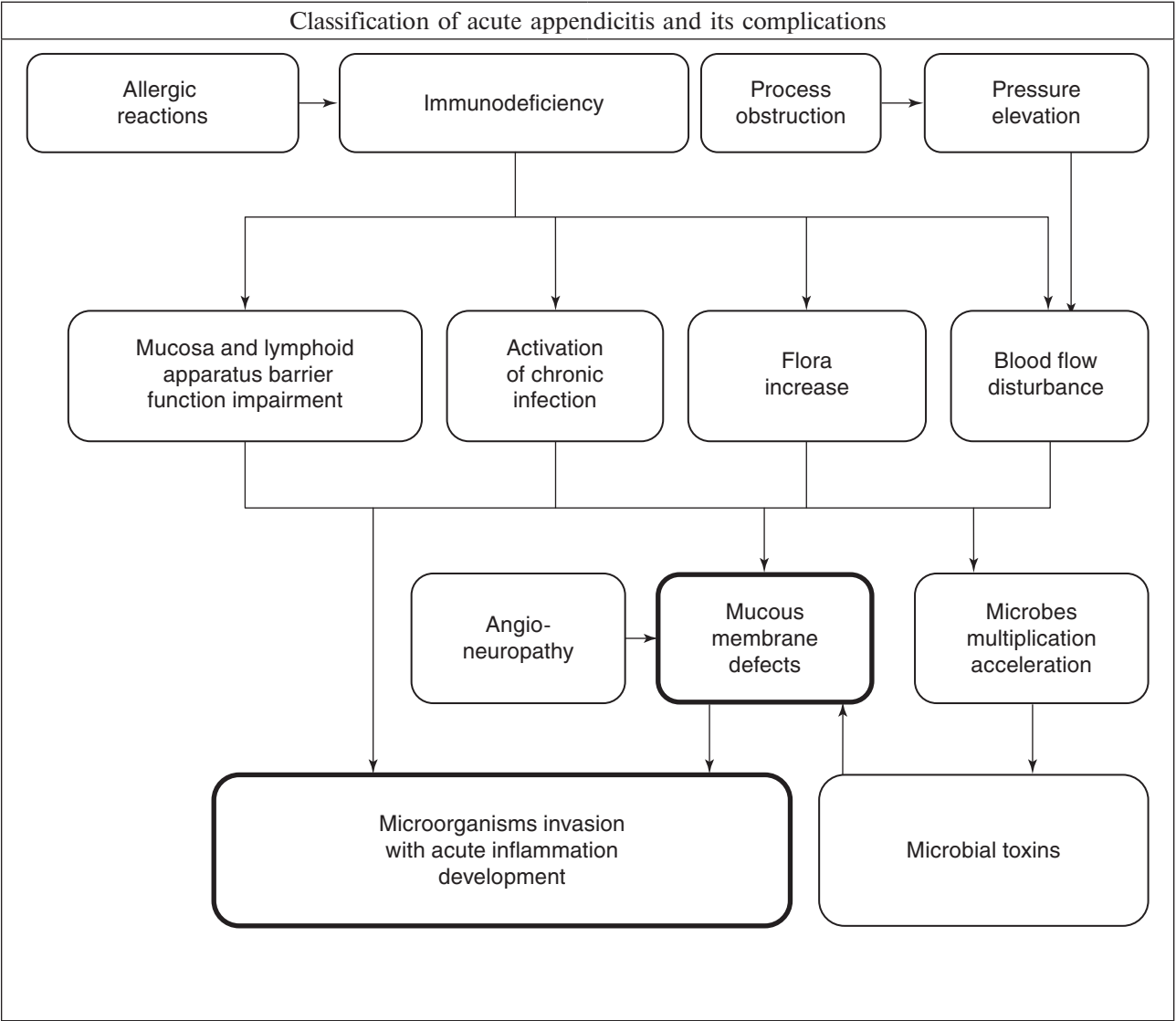
APPENDIX PHYSIOLOGY

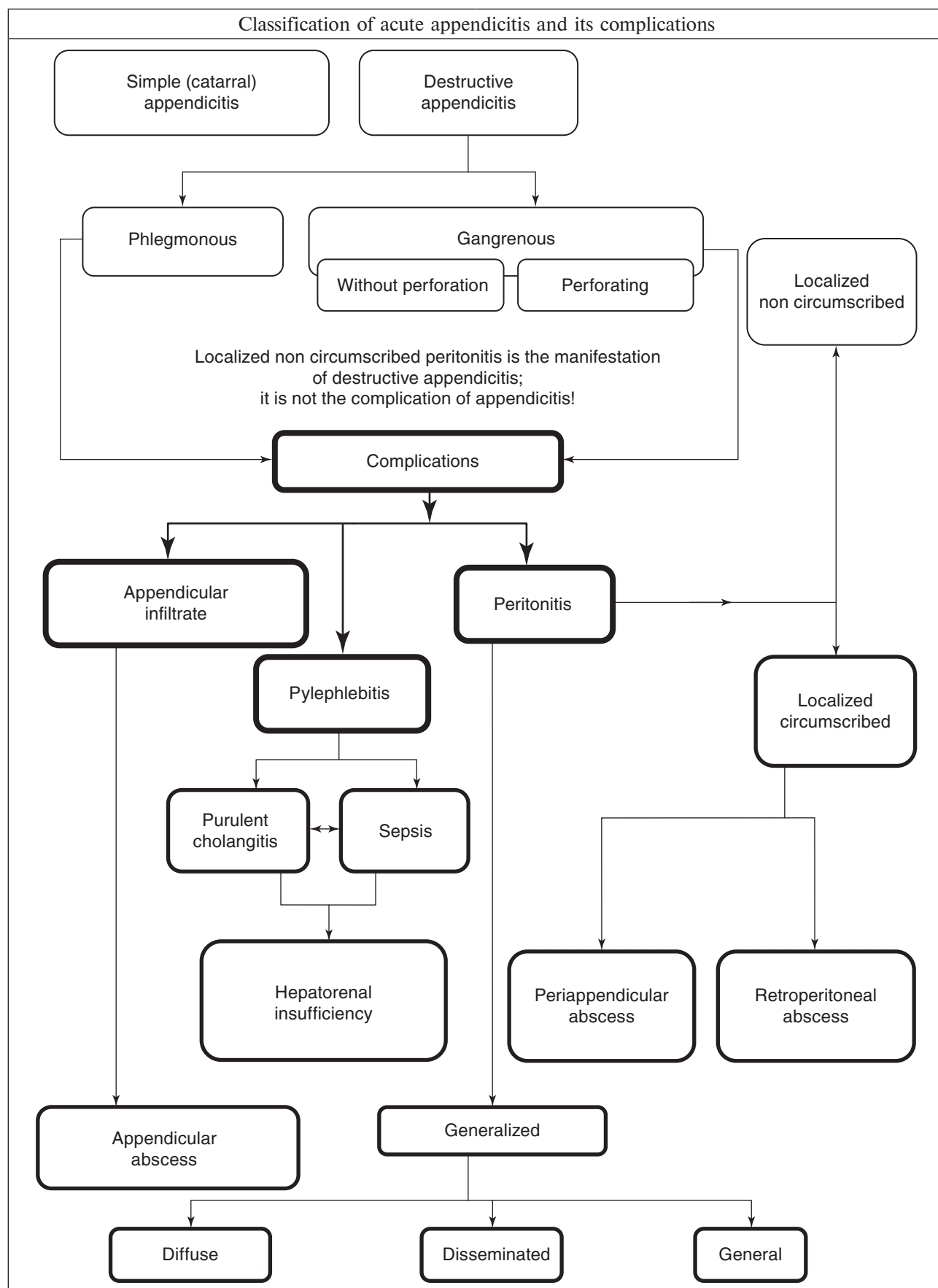
Appendix functions	
Motoric function	Appendix performs peristaltic movements, regulates functioning of ileocaecal valve. The impairment of this function may cause ileocaecal valve spasm and dyskinetic disturbances in ileocaecal segment of the intestine resulting in caeco-iliac reflux.
Secretory and hormonal functions	Appendix releases amylase and the peristaltic hormone.
Stabilizing function	Appendix stabilizes microflora of the large intestine “incubating” E.coli in a sort of reservoir, from which microflora enters the large intestine.
Immune function	Appendix is the “intestinal tonsil” providing natural resistance of the organism, local immunity, immunologic memory, immunologic tolerance and reactions in specific pathological processes.
After appendectomy all functions of appendix, generally, are compensated by other organs.	

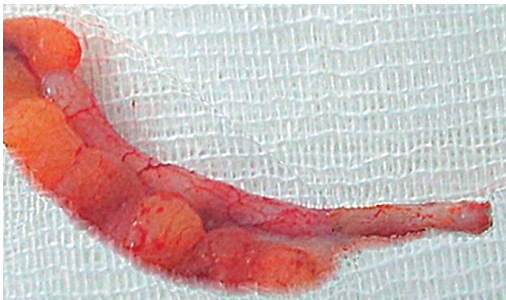
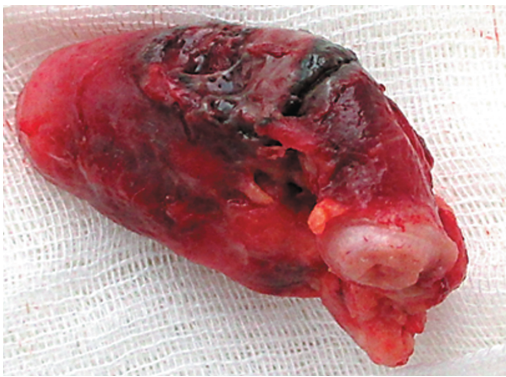
ACUTE APPENDICITIS

Definition and statistical data	
Acute appendicitis is an acute inflammation of the caecum appendix caused by the invasion of microflora in its wall, with a particular clinical picture.	The incidence of acute appendicitis is 7–12% of the population (M.I. Kuzin, 2014, A.F. Chernousov, 2012) and varies in different age groups. In children the morbidity consists 15%, and in 50-year-old people — 2%. Acute appendicitis occurs more frequently between the ages of 20 and 40. In women it occurs twice as frequent as in men. In recent years the tendency to incidence reduction is noted. In Asian and African countries acute appendicitis occurs less often, which may be associated with the dietary peculiarities (prevalence of vegetables in the diet). Acute appendicitis ranks first in the number of urgent surgery interventions (60-80%) and second place after acute cholecystitis according to the number of hospitalized patients in the Emergency surgical department (up to 30% of patients) (M.I. Kuzin, 2014, A.F. Chernousov, 2012).

Etiology and pathogenesis of acute appendicitis	
Etiology of acute appendicitis	
Etiological factors	Effect
Angioneuropathy: Disorders of vascular and nervous systems (atherosclerosis, systemic vasculites, diabetes mellitus, thrombophilias)	Contributes to the damage of appendix trophism.
Autoallergy	Contributes to the mucosa necrosis development.
Process occlusion (hyperplasia of lymphoid follicles, fecal stones, fecalomas, foreign bodies, helminthes)	Causes the elevation of intracavitary pressure and blood flow disturbance.
Acquired and congenital immunodeficiency	Causes mucosa and lymphoid apparatus barrier function impairment, stimulates microbes multiplication, increases flora virulence and activates chronic infection.
Infectious factors: – nonspecific flora (streptococcus, staphylococcus, colibacillus, anaerobic non clostridial flora); – specific flora (tuberculosis, pseudotuberculosis, bacillar dysentery, typhoid, protozoa, balantidia)	Cause damage of appendix tissues.





Non-deformed appendix	
	The appendix diameter is 0.6–0.8 cm. Serous membrane is shining, of gray-blue color. The consistency is soft and elastic.
Appendix deformation in acute catarrhal appendicitis	
	The appendix is slightly enlarged in volume, edematous. Serous membrane is dim, hyperemic. The lumen is frequently filled with liquid feces and mucous, rarely with foreign bodies (fecal stones).
Appendix deformation in acute phlegmonous appendicitis	
	Appendix is considerably enlarged in volume, serous membrane is of dark-brown color with hemorrhages and spots covered by fibrin membranes. The wall is thickened. The appendix is tense. The lumen is filled with purulent contents.
Appendix deformation in acute gangrenous appendicitis	
	Appendix is considerably enlarged in volume, tense. The wall is thin, flabby, with spots of necrosis of black-green color. The lumen is filled with pus, the layers are not differentiated. Mucous membrane at significant extent is also necrotized.

