

134. The pathogenetic approach to therapy of chronic pancreatitis of the biliarnic etiology

Hamrabaeva F.I., Tulyaganova F.M.

The Tashkent institute of improvement of doctors, Uzbekistan

Research objective: to study efficiency microcapsulinic fermental preparation at illness of a chronic pancreatitis (CP) biliarnic etiologies.

Material and research methods. 30 patients with a chronic pancreatitis have been investigated. For diagnosis verification by all patient were carried out transabdominal ultrasonic research and a blood test on a pancreatic and hepatic profile.

Results. Research of indicators of the maintenance elastase in faecal matter before treatment has shown its tendency to decrease in both groups of patients: in the basic group the corresponding indicator has made $(194,5 \pm 27,3)$ mkg/g, and in comparison group — $(201,6 \pm 12,8)$ mkg/g ($p > 0,05$). After the spent treatment indicators elastase in faecal matter have made $(210,3 \pm 17,2)$ mkg/g in the first group and

$(256,6 \pm 18,2)$ mkg/g in the second group of patients. At the analysis of changes of laboratory indicators against therapy of Trizim microcaps 20 000 has been established that neutral fat is revealed in faecal matter at 16 patients, fat acids — at 13 which for 21 day of treatment have been eliminated at 65% of patients. At 19 patients investigated activity decrease elastazy-1 in faecal matter was revealed. After the spent treatment with inclusion of Trizima microcaps 20 000 activity elastazy-1 at 85% of patients tended to normalization that correlates with disappearance painful abdominal a syndrome whereas in the first group sick receiving pancreatine considerable changes both to, and after course of treatment it was not observed. Signs of the speeded up chair were normalized at 45% of the first and 75% of patients of the second group. Steathorea has disappeared at 40% of patients control, against 89% of the basic group.

Conclusions. For pathogenesis treatment CP biliarnic with exocrine insufficiency pancreatic NA application microencapsulation fermental preparation of Trizim microcaps 20 000 is recommended to an aetiology.