

INTESTINAL SPONGES, CAUSES, SYMPTOMS AND TREATMENTS

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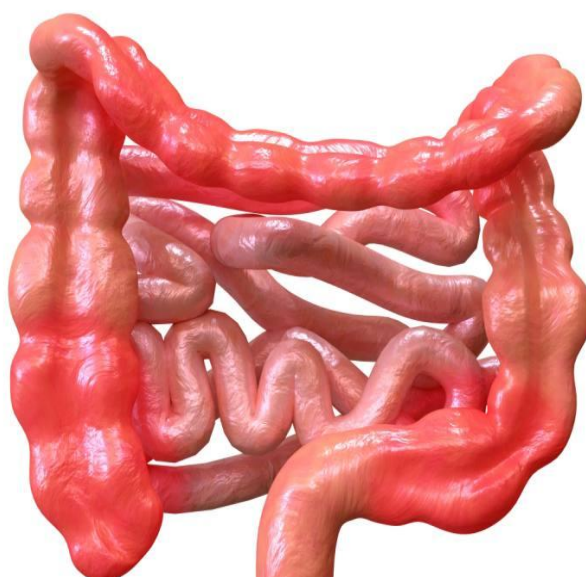
Abstract. Intestinal sponges (adgesia) are a condition accompanied by the formation of pathological fibrous compounds in the abdomen or between the intestines, which limit bowel movements and can lead to various degrees of intestinal obstruction.

Keywords. symptoms of intestinal sponges, intestinal adhesions, intestinal obstruction

Introduction. The main causes of intestinal sponges are surgical procedures, inflammatory diseases of the abdomen (peritonitis, appendicitis, diverticulitis), trauma, congenital anomalies and other factors. Clinical signs of the disease are manifested by pain, flatulence (accumulation of gas in the intestines), constipation or intestinal obstruction. In severe cases, life-threatening complications such as intestinal gangrene and peritonitis can develop.

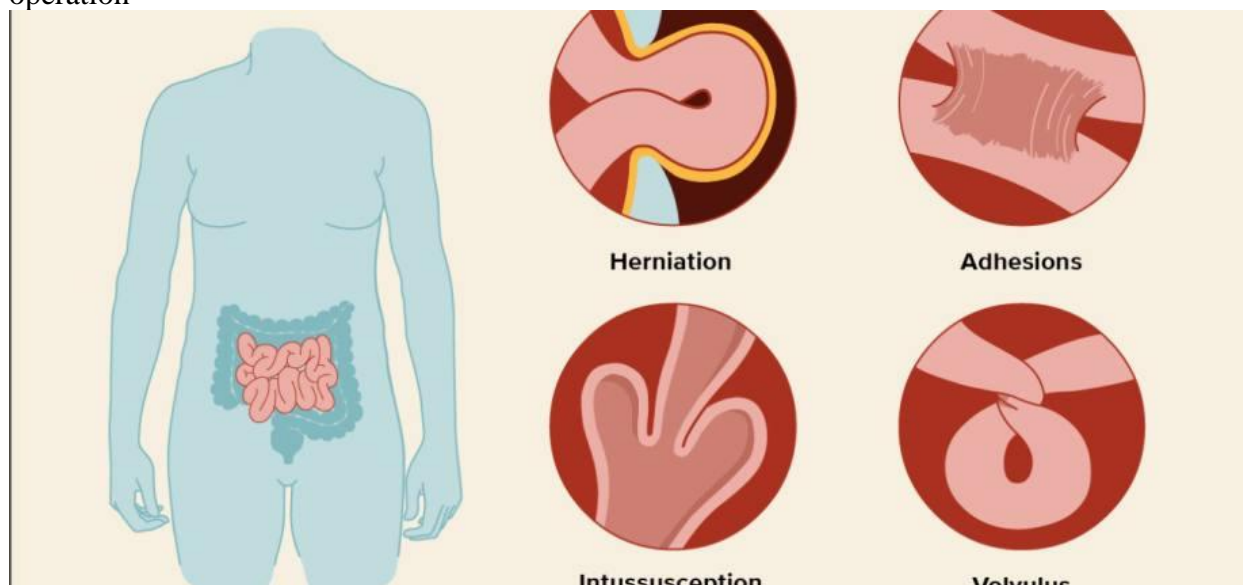
Ultrasound examination (UTT), radiography, computed tomography (CT), and laparoscopy are used to diagnose intestinal sponges. Treatment is conservative (diet, medication, physiotherapy) or surgical (laparoscopic or open-ended spleen cutting).

Crohn's Disease



it also focuses on methods to prevent intestinal spasms, including the emphasis on proper rehabilitation after surgical procedures, adherence to a healthy lifestyle, and the importance of timely treatment of inflammatory diseases. Intestinal sponges are considered a pathological condition that is common, but can be called serious complications. Its prevention and early

diagnosis are important so that patients strictly follow the doctor's recommendations after the operation



The purpose of the work. During the study, the effects of intestinal sponges on the body, how they affect bowel movements and how they affect the patient's quality of life are studied. Also, the effectiveness of conservative and surgical treatments is analyzed and information is given about new approaches that are being used in modern medicine.

In addition, the work is aimed at studying the possibility of determining the position of modern imaging examination methods (X-ray, ultrasound, computed tomography, laparoscopy) in the diagnosis of intestinal sponges and developing effective preventive measures. The results of this scientific work are expected to be of significant practical importance to doctors, medical students and scientific researchers.

Material and research methods. This scientific work is aimed at an in-depth study of problems with intestinal sponges, analysis of the causes of their development, diagnostics and methods of treatment. The study used clinical data, scientific literature, and various diagnostic and therapeutic methods.

During the study, medical documents and medical history of patients with intestinal sponges were studied. Modern scientific literature was analyzed and collected data on the main factors of the development of sponges and their clinical course. Patient complaints and symptoms were also studied and clinical observations were made.

Instrumental diagnostic methods were widely used. With the help of an X-ray examination, an attempt was made to detect intestinal motility disorders and intestinal obstruction. The ultrasonography method has been used to detect sponges and evaluate bowel movements. Computed tomography, on the other hand, has been instrumental in detecting pathological changes in the abdominal cavity. And with the help of diagnostic and therapeutic laparoscopy, the location and degree of formation of the spleen were determined.

The data obtained was analyzed and evaluated the frequency of occurrence of intestinal sponges, their complications and the effectiveness of various methods of treatment. This approach will help determine more effective diagnostic and treatment methods for intestinal sponges.



The results obtained and their discussion. It was found that among patients with intestinal sponges, the disease developed mainly after surgical procedures. Patients have been contacted with symptoms such as abdominal pain, flatulence, and bowel movement disorders.

Diagnostic tests were carried out using ultrasound, computed tomography and laparoscopy methods. While conservative treatment was effective in mild cases, surgical intervention was required in severe cases. The laparoscopic technique has played an important role in reducing rehabilitation time compared to traditional open surgery.

The results indicate the need for early detection and prevention measures for intestinal spicules

Conclusion

Intestinal sponges are connective tissue growths that appear in the intestines as a result of various etiological factors, which can disrupt bowel movements and cause serious complications. The main causes of this condition are surgical interventions, inflammatory processes, infections and traumatic abdominal injuries. Clinical signs of the disease include abdominal pain, flatulence, impaired intestinal motility, and symptoms of intestinal obstruction.

Methods such as ultrasound examination, radiography, computed tomography, and laparoscopy are used to diagnose intestinal sponges. Treatments are divided into conservative and surgical. In mild cases, medication and physiotherapy work, while in more complex cases laparoscopic or open surgery is required.

Thus, it is important to improve the technique of surgical interventions, timely treatment of inflammatory processes and the implementation of preventive measures to prevent the disease of intestinal sponges.

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