5 – inspection organs of thoracic cage; 6 – making main step of surgical intervention; 7 – after completion of main step of surgical intervention; 8 – raphe on pleura; 9 – finishing surgery. Comparison of the results, received from group I and II, was made with results of control group III (n=22).

Results and discussion.

The comparative characteristic of frequency parameters in the basic groups has shown, that capacity of very low-frequency component of the spectrum (VLF), that is the sensitive indicator of management of metabolic processes, in the I group was below control values on 4 - 9 stages. In the II group authentic decrease of VLF level, in comparison with norm, was marked at all investigation phases, e.g. from induction into narcosis and till the conclusion of the surgical intervention. The capacity of the low-frequency component of the spectrum (LF), that describe mainly a condition of the sympathetic center of vascular tone regulation, in the I group was essentially below the norm from 2 till 9 peri-

tone regulation, in the I group was essentially below the norm from 2 till 9 periods of supervision. In the II group the level of slow waves capacity was significant less, than in the control, over all investigation phases. The size of the spectral component that reflect the capacity of a high-frequency component of the spectrum (HF), has been lowered in the basic groups, since the introduction into narcosis and finishing the stage of end of operation. The estimation of the vegetative balance index, which defined on parity LF/HF, has shown that in both groups studied parameter was authentically above the norm only at the induction stage that testified of the prevalence of the central regulation contour activity above the autonomic. The reduction LF/HF ratio that specify the strengthening of parasympathetic influences, has been registered in the I group at the stages of the pleural cavity prosecution and the thorax sealing, and in the II group at 2, 3, 6, 7 and 9 stages.

Table 2. The dynamics of Bayevskiy indexes during the intraoperative period

C+	Group	IVB	APRP	IP	VPR
Steps of research	III	97,50±14,80	35,17±2,27	318,19±36,98	2,84±0,31
1. Induction	I	228,49±63,69*	81,51±18,31*	345,04±61,79	12,47±4,58*
	II	234,92±53,96*	86,80±11,71*	254,06±54,83	10,41±1,86*
2. Intubation	I	323,72±48,35*	89,88±10,81*	285,57±50,15	16,17±2,55*
	II	371,97±58,29*	85,73±8,05*	287,67±54,01	17,32±3,68*
3. Discission	I	255,77±37,91*	66,74±6,57*	297,33±53,71	7,47±0,91*#
	II	433,65±49,33*	91,80±7,86*	395,57±53,20	16,81±3,27*
4.Pneumothorax	I	251,09±56,98*	70,60±10,59*	433,90±54,84*#	9,62±2,77*
	II	402,31±40,33*	83,12±7,56*	202,90±42,38*	13,15±2,64*
5. Inspection	I	333,98±48,89*	89,24±11,54*	233,10±65,92	12,48±3,12*
	II	353,91±59,68*	90,62±9,76*	322,12±56,63	14,14±2,46*
6. Main step	I	328,62±55,16*	80,63±8,08*	381,78±48,05	17,40±3,20*
	II	354,38±40,13*	93,61±7,60*	399,53±51,67	12,63±2,27*
7. Finishing the main step	I	313,33±44,87*	93,33±6,53*	338,03±49,51	12,11±2,03*
	II	372,63±48,93*	105,74±11,88*	396,09±51,49	18,18±3,74*
8. Sealing	I	349,21±36,75*	83,28±10,39*	308,77±56,91	12,92±3,17*
	II	364,82±42,92*	101,66±12,16*	370,24±55,24	19,30±4,03*
9. Surgery end	I	382,28±38,46*	90,50±9,98*	306,86±48,22	12,87±2,93*
	II	304,73±51,91*	108,13±13,43*	335,71±66,91	17,90±4,06*

tion of the sympathetic center of vascular Notes: *- accuracy of differences in compare to control group, #- accuracy of differences to the sympathetic center of vascular notes: *- accuracy of differences in compare to control group, #- accuracy of differences to the sympathetic center of vascular notes: *- accuracy of differences in compare to control group, #- accuracy of differences to the sympathetic center of vascular notes: *- accuracy of differences in compare to control group, #- accuracy of differences to the sympathetic center of vascular notes: *- accuracy of differences in compare to control group, #- accuracy of differences to the sympathetic center of vascular notes: *- accuracy of differences in compare to control group, #- accuracy of differences to the sympathetic center of vascular notes: *- accuracy of differences in compare to control group, #- accuracy of differences in compare to control group, #- accuracy of differences in compare to control group, #- accuracy of differences in compare to control group, #- accuracy of differences in compare to control group in the Lagrangian notes: *- accuracy of differences in compare to control group in the lagrangian notes: *- accuracy of differences in compare to control group in the lagrangian notes: *- accuracy of differences in compare to control group in the lagrangian notes: *- accuracy of differences in control group in the lagrangian notes: *- accuracy of differences in control group in the lagrangian notes: *- accuracy of differences in control group in the lagrangian notes: *- accuracy of differences in control group in the lagrangian notes: *- accuracy of differences in control group in the lagrangian notes: *- accuracy of differences in control group in the lagrangian notes: *- accuracy of differences in control group notes: *- accuracy of

The analysis of Bayevskiy indexes in both groups has revealed the unidirectional increase of IVP, APRP and VPR during all the intraoperative period. At the same time the IP level in the groups remained within the limits of norm during all stages of the operation, except for a stage pneumothorax. And, in the I group at the stage 4 the IP increasing was observed, whereas in the II group, on the contrary, it was reduced. Thus, intraoperative changes from cardiovascular system at thoracic patients that was operated in conditions of the general anesthesia with isoflurane usage, are characterized by relative vegetative stability without expressed prevalence of the sympathetic and parasympathetic parts with participation of the central ergotropic humeral-metabolic mechanisms. The size of pressure index testifies the regulatory systems tension that was within the limits of norm.

А.К.Кабдуалиев

ОСОБЕННОСТИ РЕАКЦИИ СЕРДЕЧНО-СОСУДИСТОЙ СИСТЕМЫ ПРИ КОМБИНИРОВАННОЙ АНЕСТЕЗИИ С ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕМ ИЗОФЛЮРАНА

Национальный научный медицинский центр, Астана, Республика Казахстан

Аннотация:

У торакальных больных исследовали вариабельность сердечного ритма в условиях использования комбинированной анестезии на основе изофлюрана. Показано, что применение парообразующего анестетика в сочетании с фентанилом или продленной эпидуральной блокадой характеризуется относительной интраоперационной вегетативной стабильностью без выраженного превалирования симпатического и парасимпатического звеньев.

Ключевые слова:

вариабельность сердечного ритма, комбинированная анестезия, изофлюран, торакальная хирургия

© A.K.Kabdualiyev, 2008

A.K.Kabdualiyev

TERMINABLE PARAMETERS OF THE HEART RATE VARIABILITY WITH DIFFERENT TYPES OF COMBINED ANESTHESIA

National Scientific Medical Center, Astana, Republic of Kazakhstan

Abstract

Combined anesthesia based on isoflurane affects on terminable parameters of the cardio rhythm in thoracic patients. Combination of gaseous anesthetic and fentanyl accompanied by lower changes sympathetic activity markers in compare to using of isoflurane with prolonged epidural block.

Key words:

variability of cardio rhythm, combined anesthesia, isoflurane, thoracal surgery

Introduction. Table 1.

At the present time, for estimation of regulatory mechanisms' tension degree in intraoperative period both definition methods of the surgical stress are applicable: the traditional clinical and biochemistry data of surgical stress intensity (arterial tension, pulse frequency, corticosteroids and catecholamine rate), or modern instrumental methods (bispectral index examination and acoustic induced potentials). However, mistrusted results of some methods, and labor intensity and wide usage impossibility of another force to search ways of the compensatory mechanisms objectification at the operational trauma and pharmacological aggression from the anesthetic implications (Kiryachkov U.A., Saltanov I.A., Khmelevskiy Y.M., 2002; Boyarkin M.V., Vakhrushev A.E., Marusanov V.E., 2003; Konkayev A.K., 2007). In recent years the method of cardiac rhythm variabil- Notes: * - accuracy of differences in compare to control group ity analyzing (CRV) is more promising, because it allows to define total activity

of regulatory mechanisms and balance between different components of vegetative nervous system during surgery intervention (Bayevskiy R.M., Ivanov G.G., Chireykin L.V. et al., 2001). Research of common variability and periodical components of CRV helps in character and level estimating of developing adaptive reactions caused by anesthesia, and, it follows that, this research could also show adequacy of conducting anesthetic benefit.

Research objective:

to explore measurements VCR during intraoperative period at thoracic patients causing by different types of complex anesthesia.

Material and methods.

Investigations were made on 44 patients, which were divided in two main groups. For patients from group 1 (n=24) surgical intervention was made under effect of anesthesia, which based on isoflurane and fentanyl. The combination of isoflurane with prolonged epidural block (PEB) was used for group 2 (n=20). In both groups the Low Flow Anesthesia technique were used. The cardiorythm monitoring

was made for each patient with analysis of temporary factors on different steps of surgery: 1 induction in narcosis; 2 - after intubation of trachea; 3 – skin discission; 4 – pneumothorax; 5 – inspection organs of thoracic cage; 6 – making main step of surgical intervention; 7 – after completion of main step of surgical intervention; 8 – raphe on pleura; 9 – finishing surgery. Comparison of the results, received from group 1 and 2, was made with results of control group 3 (n=22)

Results and discussion.

The observation of statistic determination VCR results displayed, that, independently of the anesthesia type, amount of cardio cycles in patients from group 1 and 2 during whole intraoperational period was accurate higher in compare to control values (table 1).

Mean square deviation (SDNN) in group 1 was significantly less on 2 and 3 steps, and also, beginning from step 5 and till the end of surgery. At the same time in group 2 SDNN was severely

Movements of temporary values CRV in intraoperative period								
Steps of	Group	Amount of	SDNN,	RMSSD,	pNN50,			
research	1	cardio cycles	ms	ms	%			
	III	320,70±7,50	54,36±4,89	42,47±4,31	7,77±1,46			
1. Induction	I	397,00±29,71*	55,21±9,03 #	38,29±10,08	4,69±1,92			
	II	412,10±22,00*	34,39±5,08*	30,00±5,71	5,38±2,27			
2. Intubation	I	447,08±20,18*	33,23±6,43*	26,64±6,81	1,18±0,52			
	II	419,60±24,14*	24,99±3,40*	21,74±4,87*	2,73±1,23*			
3. Discission	I	367,18±14,86*	37,39±3,85*#	35,13±3,09	5,15±0,87			
	II	378,70±12,63*	23,92±4,64*	28,57±6,63*	2,92±1,06*			
4.Pneumo-	I	385,08±18,66*	43,61±7,05	36,14±5,59	4,05±0,87*			
thorax	II	385,08±18,66*	43,61±7,05	36,14±5,59	4,05±0,87*			
5. Inspection	I	401,41±15,66*	36,65±6,84*	31,71±4,95	4,21±1,13			
	II	384,90±15,21*	27,02±4,15*	30,13±5,18	3,64±1,18*			
6. Main step	I	407,00±12,68*	24,75±3,04*	32,13±4,24	3,05±0,78*			
	II	378,80±15,04*	27,92±3,13*	32,47±3,91	3,50±0,94*			
7. Finishing	I	384,50±14,78*	32,45±7,27*	32,11±4,75	3,54±0,74*			
the main step	II	407,60±26,28*	21,78±3,82*	28,55±4,80*	3,71±1,35*			
8. Sealing	I	380,75±15,99*	31,48±5,73*	31,18±4,33	5,19±1,19			
-	II	409,50±28,55*	24,60±4,23*	31,71±5,21	5,02±1,54			
9. Surgery	I	372,09±15,86*	23,53±2,51*	30,88±3,64*	4,58±0,98			
end	II	414,20±30,24*	22,27±3,23*	29,30±5,22*	4,43±1,58*			

- accuracy of differences between groups 1 & 2

lower than control values during whole period of observation. Herewith the meaning of experimental value in group 2 was at 1,6 times less than in group 1 during induction (p<0,05) and discission (p<0,02) steps. Differences between groups were detected as well in estimating other values. For example, in group 1 value of RMSSD, which characterize activity of parasympathetic part in vegetal regulation, was within limits of normative surge from steps 1 to 8, and only in step 9, during finishing surgical intervention, decreased to 30.88 ± 3.64 ms, that in 1.4 times less, than in group 3 (p<0,05). Moreover, in group 2 decreasing of RMSSD was registered on steps 2, 3, 7 & 9 of surgical intervention. Comparative analysis of pNN50, that reflects the activity of autonomous regulatory boundary, displayed that in group 1 decrement of value was registered only when pleural camera discission was made, on main step of surgery and on finishing step, while in group 2 accurate decrement pNN50 was registered on steps 2, 3, 5, 6 & 7.

Observation of variation curve main characteristics

showed, that modal (Mo), as the most detected at given dy-

Table 2. Dynamics of pulsometer values in intraoperative period

Steps of re-	Group #	Mo, ms	AMo, %	MxDMn, ms
search	Control	811.40±31.54	41,88±3,19	302,30±36,56
1. Induction	I	577,78±70,76*#	48,85±8,94	288,90±59,38#
1. madvion	II	722,22±42,58	59.38±5.72*	172.22±26.50*
2. Intubation	Ĭ	662,50±32,05*	57,21±5,67*	129.20±21.72*
2. 111.00001011	II	710.00±42.69*	58.84±4.56*	120.00±21.34*
3. Discission	I	686,92±77,29*	49,80±4,12	170,00±16,21*
	II	770,00±26,03	69,41±4,77*	105,00±15,72*
4.Pneumothorax	I	891,86±136,40	130,92±74,66	185,30±34,12*
	II	775,00±30,04	63,22±4,38*	125,00±15,36*
5. Inspection	I	729,17±27,84*	61,45±6,18*	166,70±26,35*
•	II	760,00±32,32	66,88±5,76*	120,00±18,56*
6. Main step	I	758,33±25,25	66,68±4,04*	125,00±15,69*
1	II	784,62±29,63	71,34±4,27*	130,77±15,54*
7. Finishing the	I	758,33±28,09	69,99±4,71*	141,70±25,25*
main step	II	745,83±51,29	73,04±5,03*	116,67±19,78*
8. Sealing	I	770,83±31,05	63,87±5,58*	175,00±31,68*
	II	754,54±54,96	70,77±5,31*	113,64±21,42*
9. Surgery end	I	804,54±31,92	66,96±4,57*	136,40±14,56*
	II	730,00±58,31	74,34±5,02*	115,00±18,33*

Contact Information:

Д-р Кабдуалиев Аскар Касенбаевич

E-Mail: aka.ns@mail.ru

Notes: * - accuracy of differences in compare to control group # - accuracy of differences between groups 1 & 2

namic range value of cardio interval, in group 1 was accurate lower than control values on initial phase of surgery: induction in narcosis; intubation of trachea; skin discission and inspection organs of thoracic cage. In group 2 it's decreasing detected only during intubation of trachea that indicated normal distribution and high stationarity of experimental process. Estimation of modal amplitude (AMo) showed, that number of cardio intervals, relevant to modal meaning, in percentage to selection volume, in group 1 was for a fact higher than in control group on 2nd and from 5th to 9th steps of observation, and in group 2 - during the whole time of experiment. To touch on the variation swing (MxDMn), reflecting level of cardio intervals values vari-

ability at experimental dynamic range, those significant differences in group 1 was detected starting from step 2, and in group 2 – from step 1 till the an end. Furthermore, in group where PEB was used on beginning steps, meaning of MxDMn was at 1,7 times lower than in compared group (p<0,05)

In such a manner, monitoring of VCR temporary values at thoracic surgeries showed, that complex anesthesia based on isoflurane and fentanyl is accompanied with lower changes from the side of sympathic activity markers in vegetal system, than with combination of isoflurane with prolonged epidural block.

А.К.Кабдуалиев

ВРЕМЕННЫЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ВАРИАБЕЛЬНОСТИ СЕРДЕЧНОГО РИТМА ПРИ РАЗНЫХ ВИДАХ КОМБИНИРОВАННОЙ АНЕСТЕЗИИ

Национальный научный медицинский центр, Астана, Республика Казахстан

Аннотация:

Комбинированная анестезия на основе изофлюрана оказывает влияние на временные показатели вариабельности сердечного ритма у торакальных больных. Сочетание газообразного анестетика и фентанила сопровождается меньшими изменениями маркеров симпатической активности по сравнению с использованием изофлюрана и продленной эпидуральной блокады.

Ключевые слова:

вариабельность сердечного ритма, комбинированная анестезия, изофлюран, торакальная хирургия

© А.И.Колос, А.К.Кабдуалиев, А.К.Такабаев и др., 2008

А.И.Колос, А.К.Кабдуалиев, А.К.Такабаев, К.Н.Аскеров, Ж.М.Мустафина, С.В.Котова

СПОСОБ ХИРУРГИЧЕСКОГО ЛЕЧЕНИЯ БУЛЛЕЗНОЙ БОЛЕЗНИ ЛЕГКИХ. ОСЛОЖНЕННОЙ СПОНТАННЫМ ПНЕВМОТОРАКСОМ

Национальный научный медицинский центр, г. Астана, Республика Казахстан

Аннотация:

Способ экстраплеврального ушивания булл легкого с использованием миниторакотомии с эндовидеоассистированием обеспечивает надежный аэростаз, сопровождается малой травматичностью и предупреждает развитие рецидивов заболевания.

Ключевые слова:

буллезная болезнь легких, пневмоторакс, видеоассистированная торакоскопия

Введение.

Известно, что наиболее частой причиной первичного спонтанного пневмоторакса служат буллезнодистрофические изменения в легочной паренхиме [Путов Н.В., Левашев Ю.Н., Кочоров Д.И., 1998]. Существуют различные морфологические варианты строения булл: толсто-, тонкостенные, на «ножке» или с широким основанием, функционирующие и нефункционирующие, напряженные и спавшиеся и т.п. Особую сложность представляют множественные, тонкостенные буллы мелких и средних размеров, напоминающие мыльные пузыри, прошивание и перевязка которых не обеспечивает надежной герметизации, что создает условия для рецидива пневмоторакса [Бисенков Л.Н., Гладышев Д.В., Чуприна А.П., 2004]. В настоящее время нет единого подхода в лечении буллезной болезни легких, осложненной пневмотораксом. Вместе с тем, большинство авторов придерживается активной хирургической тактики с использованием эндовидеохирургических методов, позволяющие устранить дефект висцеральной плевры с последующим проведением плевродеза [Смоляр В.А., Афанасьев А.Н., Грачев С.А., 2001; Жестков К.Т., 2005; Полуэктов В.П., Зятьков И.Н., Лобанов В.Г. и др., 2007].

Цель исследования:

Разработать малоинвазивный, обеспечивающий про-

Contact Information:

Д-р Кабдуалиев Аскар Касенбаевич

E-Mail: aka.ns@mail.ru

филактику рецидивов, способ хирургического лечения буллезной болезни легких, осложненной пневмотораксом.

Материалы и метолы.

Под наблюдением находились 58 больных с буллезной болезнью легких, осложненной спонтанным пневмотораксом. Из них 79% составляли мужчины (n=46), 21% женщины (n=12). Возраст пациентов был равен 26,1±5,7 лет (от 17 до 54 лет). Степень выраженности пневмоторакса у больных была различной. Так, спадение легкого на 1/3 объема наблюдалось у 12 пациентов, на 1/2 объема - у 19, на 2/3 объема – у 14, тотальный пневмоторакс был диагностирован у 13 больных. В зависимости от применяемой хирургической тактики все больные были разделены на 2 группы. Основная (первая) группа включала 28 пациентов, в лечении которых применялся разработанный нами способ экстраплеврального прошивания булл с плевродезом. Способ заключался в выполнении микро- или миниторакотомии с эндовидеоассистированием. При этом хирургический доступ обеспечивался с помощью разреза длиной 3-5 см в III межреберье по боковой поверхности грудной клетки с последующей установкой в IV межреберье торакопорта, через который в плевральную полость устанавливали оптическую систему «Karl Storz». Оценка патоморфологических изменений легкого и плевральных листков осуществлялась как визуально, непосредственно через микроторакотомный разрез, так и с помощью видеосистемы, когда изображение передавалось на монитор. При обнаружении множе-