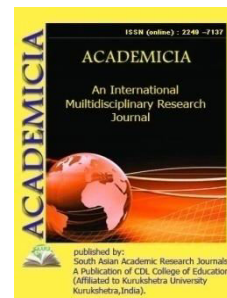




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**COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE
 APPLICATION OF GALLERY ORPTION IN PATIENTS WITH
 MECHANICAL JAUNDICE MALIGNANT ETIOLOGY**

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ABSTRACT

*To carry out a comparative analysis of the cytokine profile, apoptosis of lymphocytes, SMP, biochemical parameters of blood and the chemical composition of bile using bile absorption in patients with obstructive jaundice of malignant etiology. **Material and research methods:** In the surgical department of the Multidisciplinary Clinic of the Center for Advanced Training of Medical Personnel, the clinical base of the TMA, 41 patients with obstructive jaundice of malignant etiology at the age of 33 to 84 years were examined (62.7 ± 2.1). Of these, 26 (63.4%) are men and 15 (36.6%) are women. All patients were divided into 2 groups: main and control. The main group consisted of 27 patients, and the control group 14. All patients, regardless of the localization of the tumor process, underwent PTCG with PTCS. The main group of patients after PChS used bile absorption. After that, we made a comparative assessment of the results. **Results** A comparative assessment of the results of the study of bile and blood in patients of the control and main groups showed that the use of bile absorption led to an improvement in the chemical composition of bile, a decrease in endogenous intoxication in blood serum and bile, and restoration of the functional state of the liver. The patients of the main group showed more distinct positive changes, i.e. the activity of ALT and AST decreased over a shorter period of treatment than in the control group. The concentration of bilirubin in bile on the 14th day decreased by 1.3 times (to 47.6 ± 5.0 in the main group and to 92.16 ± 7.7 in the control) ($t = 4.85$, $p < 0.05$) ... The content of IL-6 in blood and bile in patients of the control and study groups changed comparable to TNF- α . In patients of the main group, this indicator in the blood decreased by 75.7%, and in the control group - by 64.4% from the initial level. The concentration*

of SMP on the 14th day, as well as TNF- α , after the use of bile absorption in patients of the main group decreased by 1.2 in bile and 1.4 times in blood. **Conclusions** The restoration of the synthesis of fatty acids in the liver from cholesterol led to an increase in the concentration of fatty acids in bile and a decrease in the concentration of cholesterol after 8 days of CCS. But until the end, the patients of this group did not receive the desired effect from the therapeutic measures. This prompted us to search for new methods of treatment and detoxification methods in breast cancer patients with severe endogenous intoxication.

KEYWORDS: Tumors Of The Biliopancreatoduodenal Zone, Obstructive Jaundice, Endotoxemia, Percutaneous Transhepaticcholangiostomy, EMS, TNF-A, Interleukin-6, Bile Absorption.

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