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The basics of surgical interventions on the intestine

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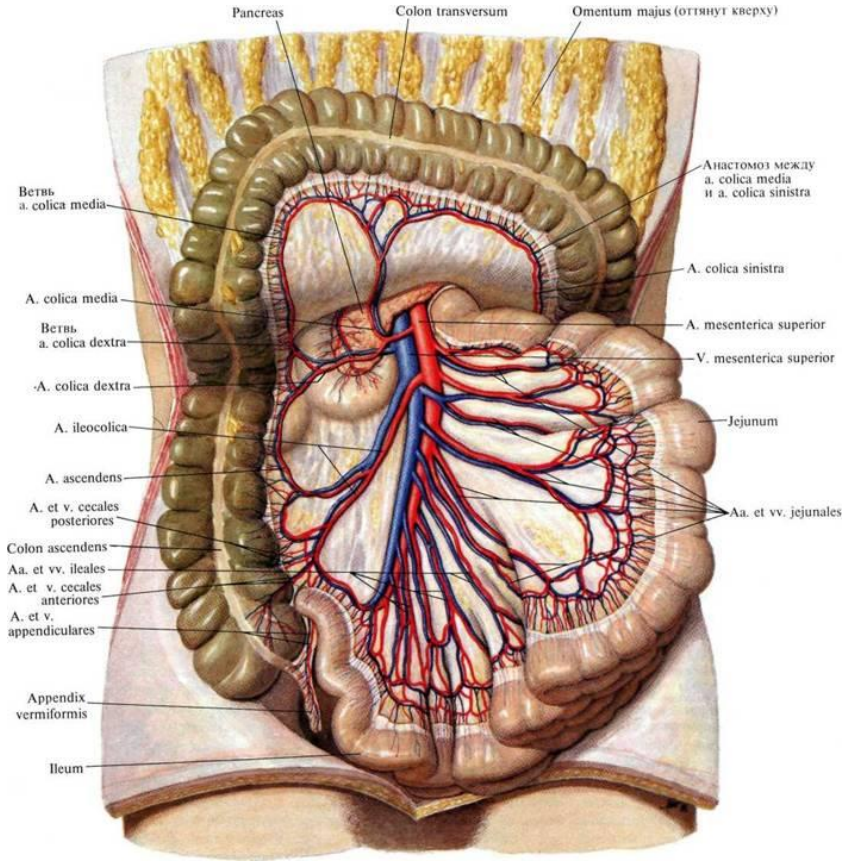
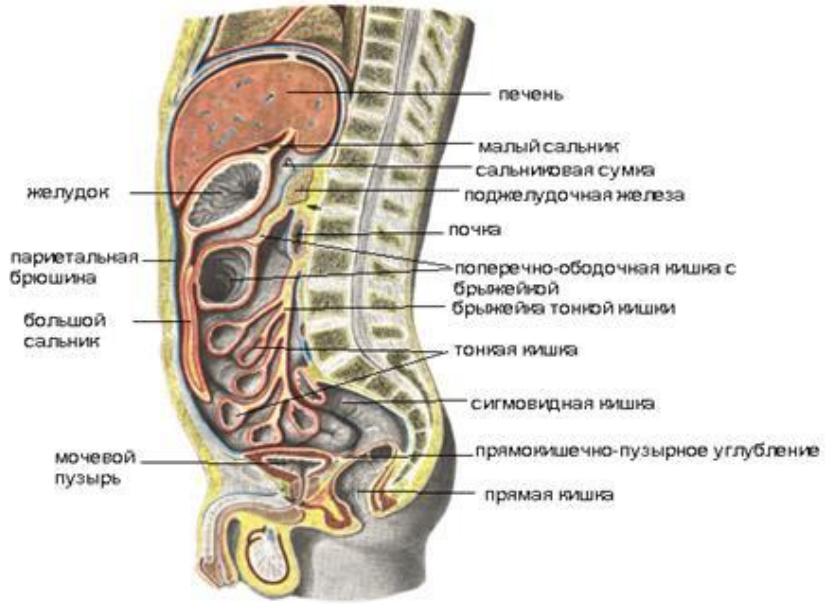
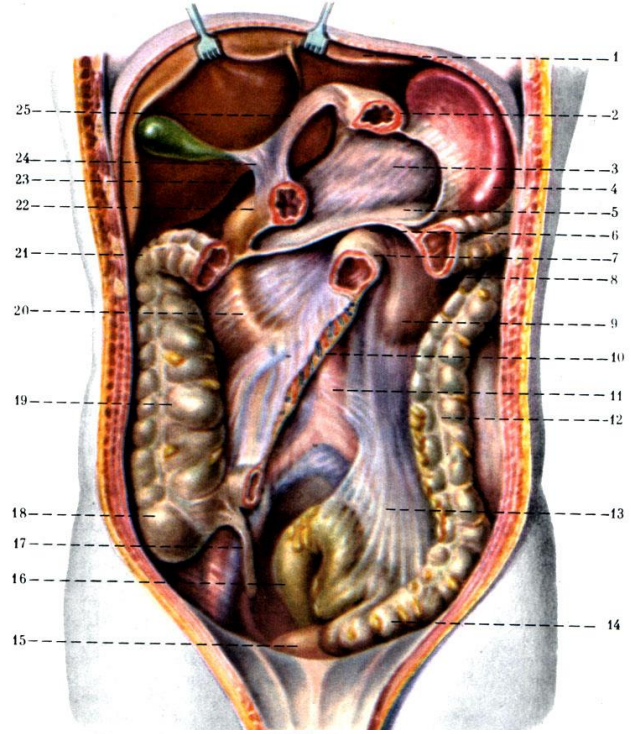
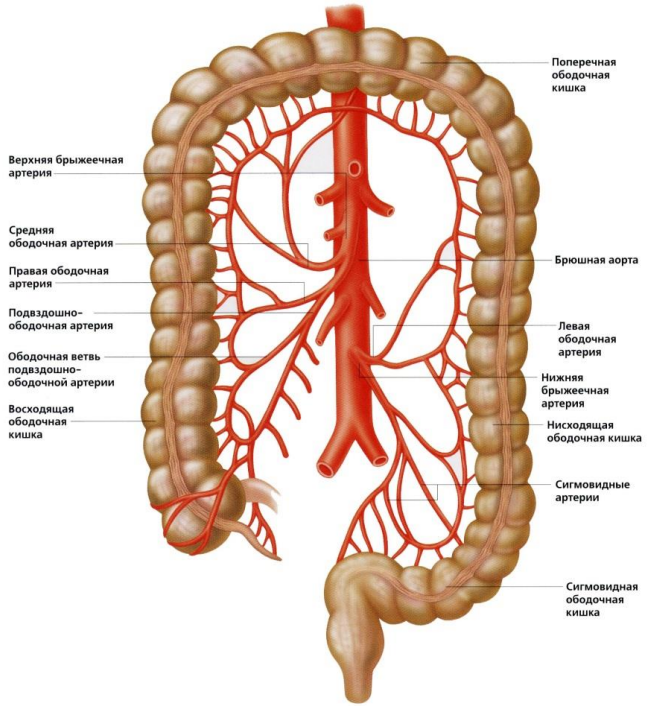


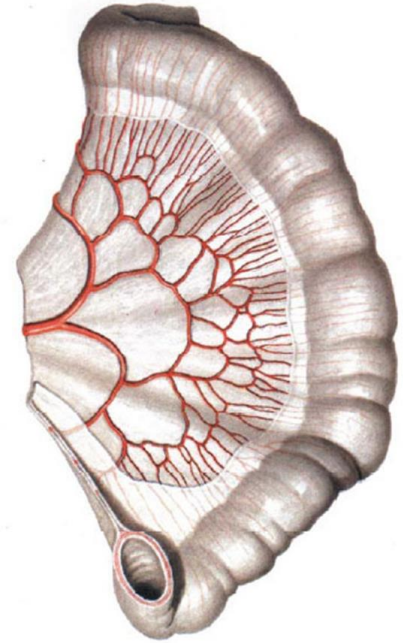


Взаимоотношение брюшины с органами и стенками брюшной полости



Артериальная система ободочной кишки





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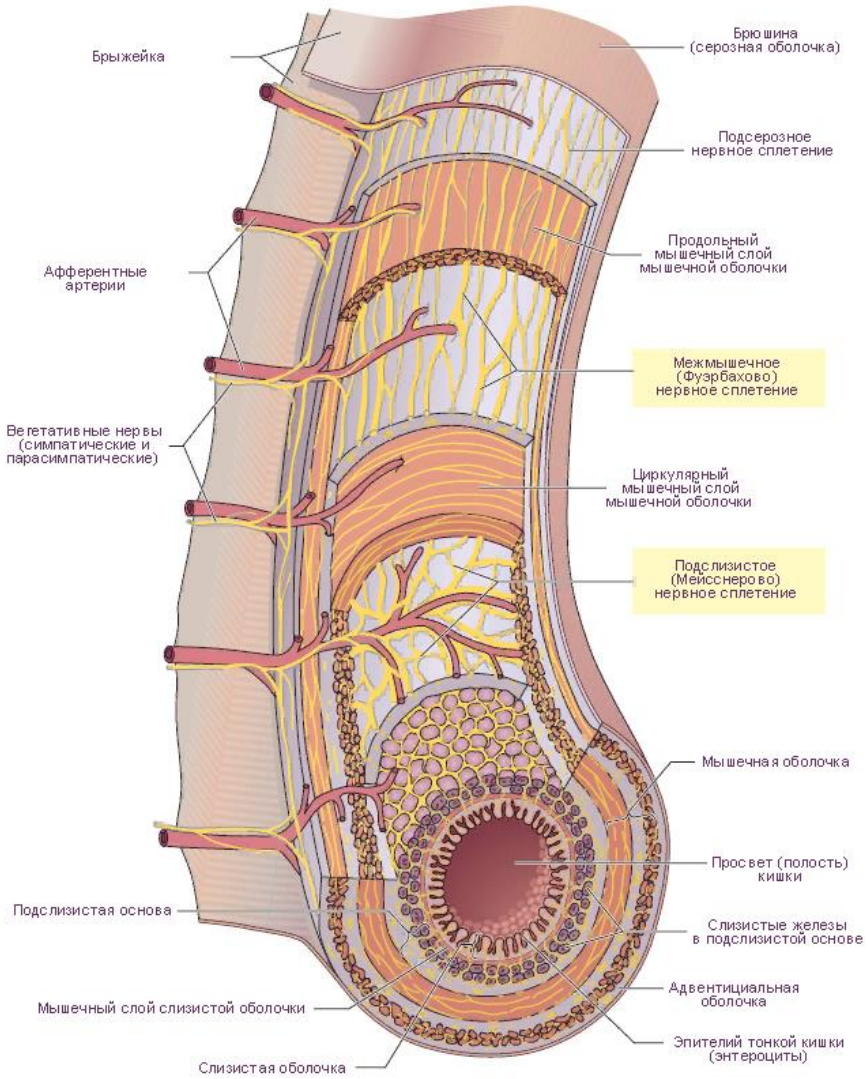
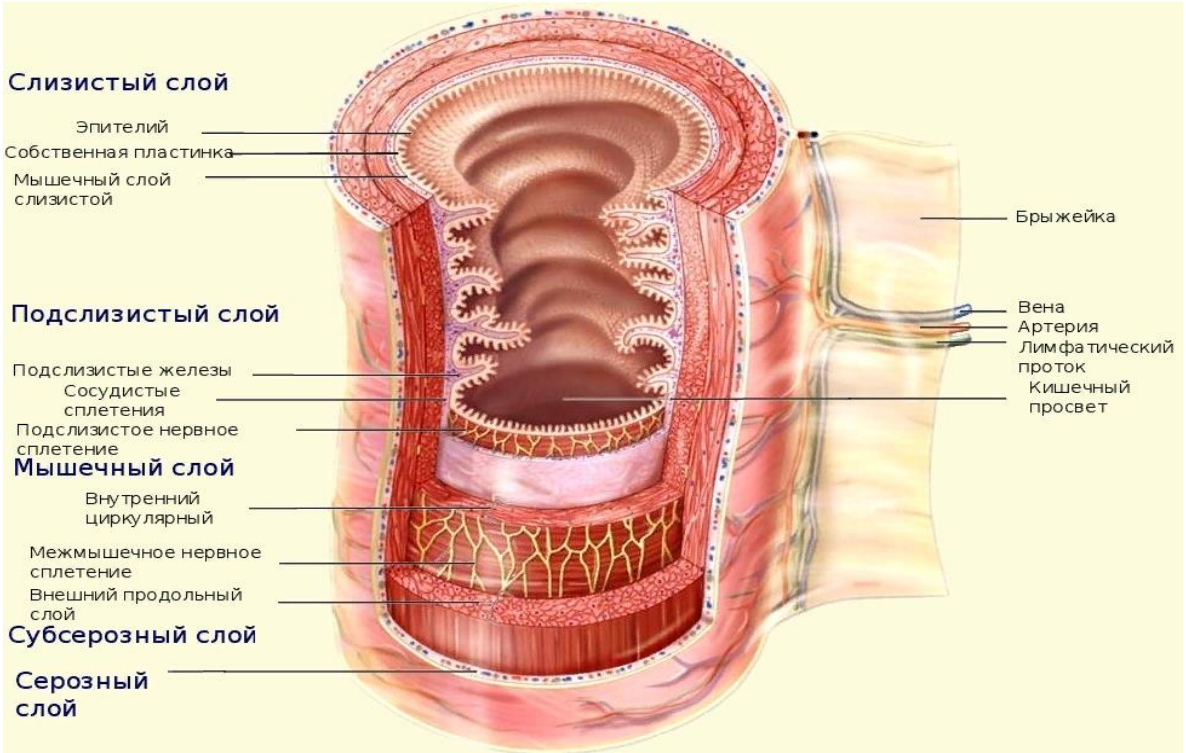
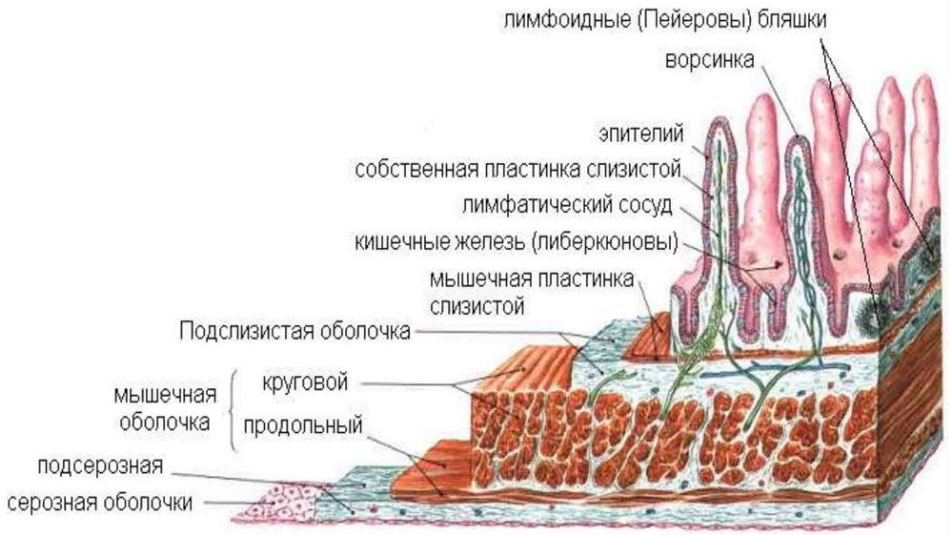


Structure of the colon wall



The structure of the wall of the small intestine



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Anatomical and physiological features of the wall of the digestive canal

1. The case structure

Anatomically

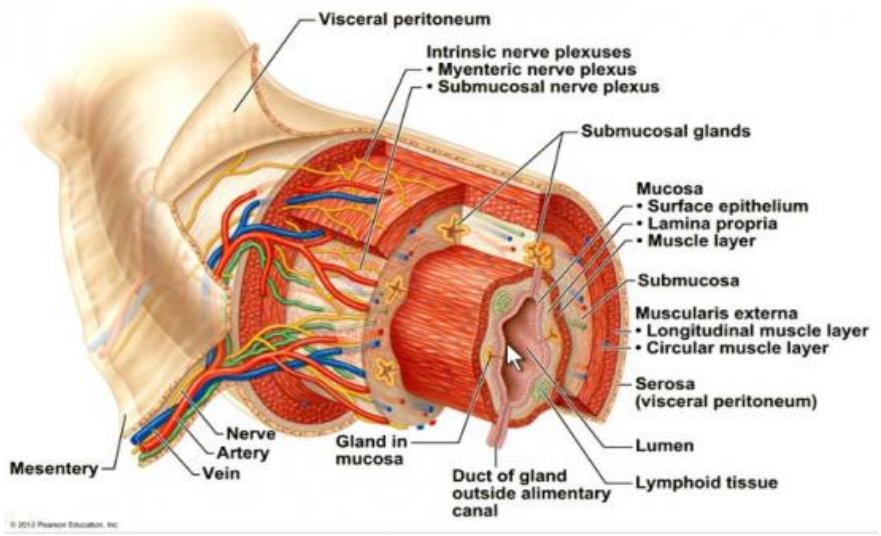
4 membranes - mucous , submucosal, muscular, serous

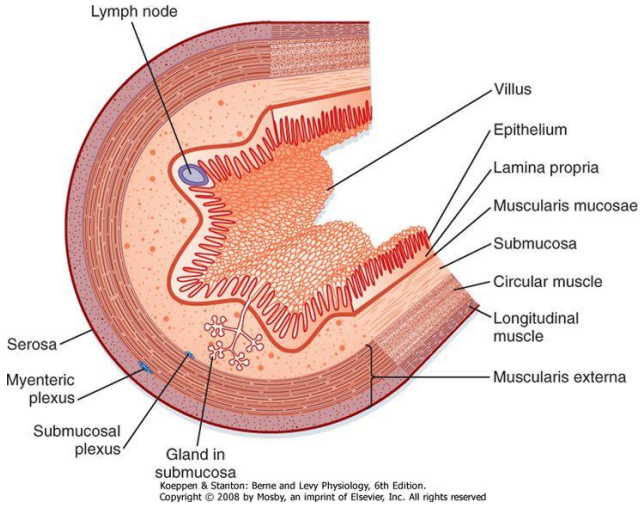
Practically - 2 circular cases

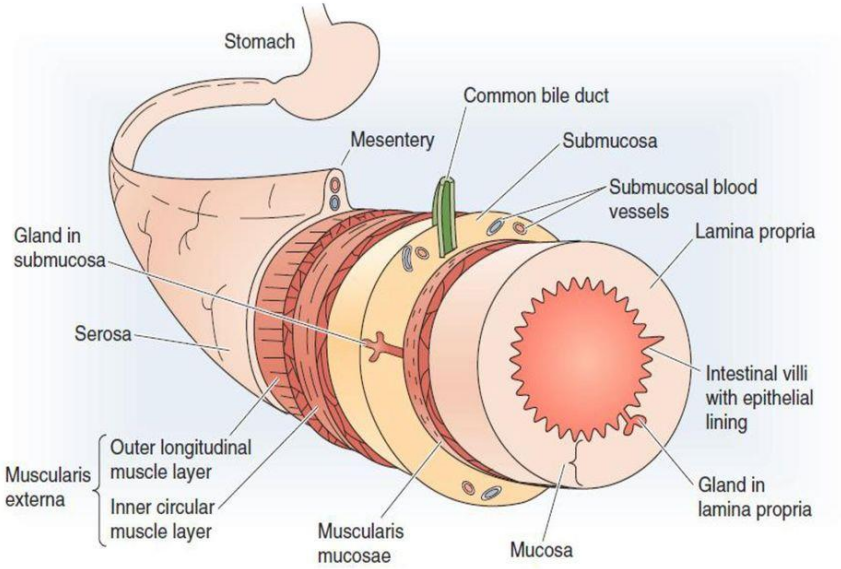
- external - serous-muscular (muscular-adventitious)
- internal - mucosal-submucosal Loose connection between the cases: their mobility relative to each other in different organs to varying degrees

2. The biological role of the intestinal membranes (biological justification of the intestinal suture)

- serous membrane - bonding within a few hours after surgery (tightness of intestinal anastomosis)
- submucosa - strong in mechanical terms (mechanical strength of intestinal anastomosis)
- mucous membrane - does not tolerate mechanical injury, easily necrotises







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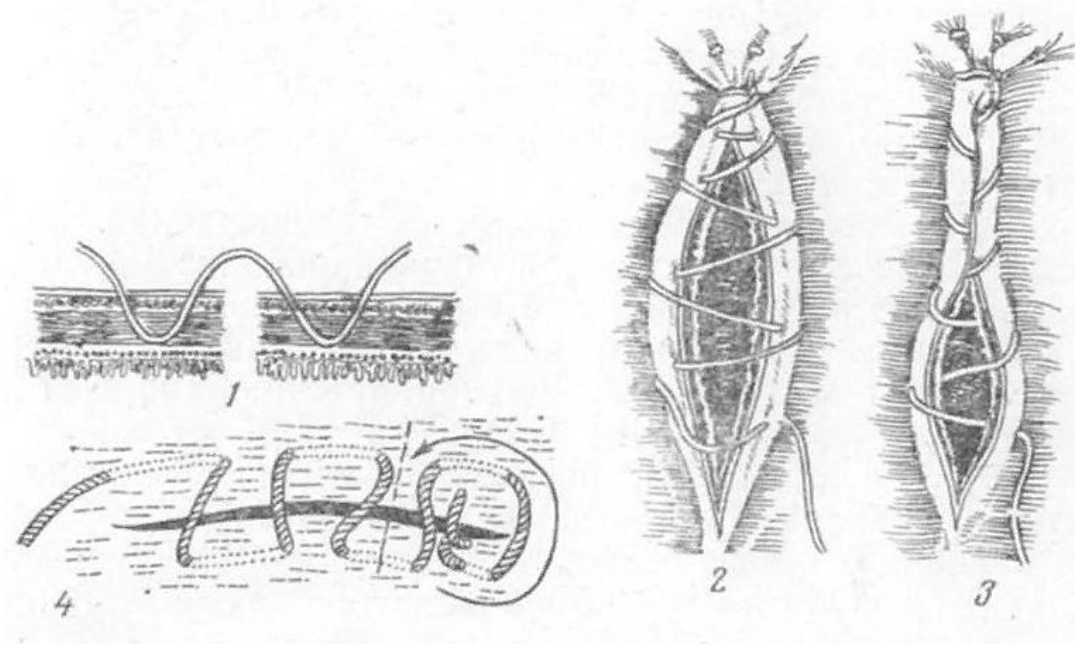
General requirements for intestinal sutures

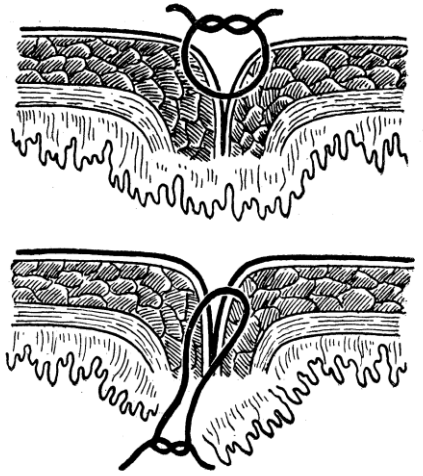
All types of sutures used in operations on the organs of the digestive tract (esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines)

INTESTINAL SUTURE REQUIREMENTS

1. Tightness of the anastomosis (precise adaptation of the serous surfaces of the stitched areas)
2. Mechanical strength of the seam (inclusion of the submucosal base in the seam)
3. Prevention of narrowing of the organ lumen at the suture site
4. Ensuring reliable hemostasis (inclusion in the suture of the submucosal base)



Eruption of intestinal sutures



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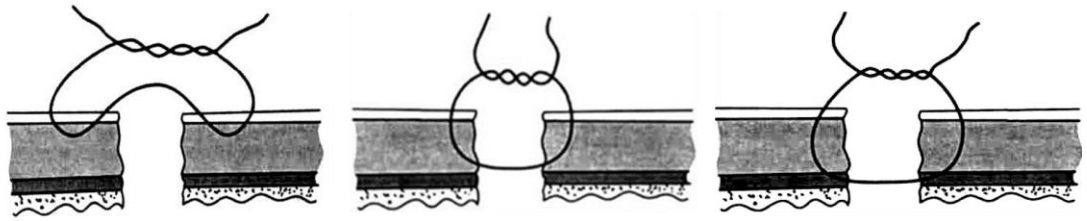
Classification of intestinal sutures

In relation to the lumen of the intestine :

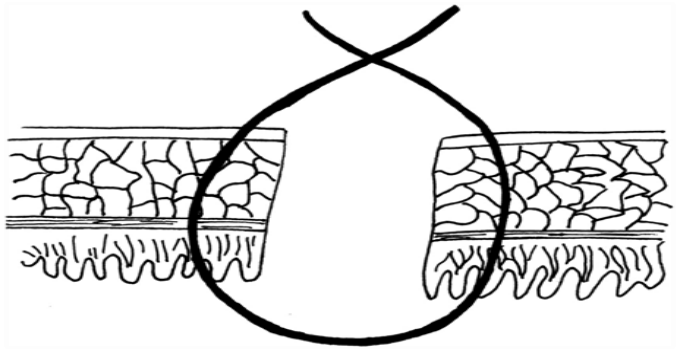
I. Non—penetrating (aseptic) sutures - the thread does not penetrate into the lumen of the intestine.
   1. Serous suture — only the serous membrane is captured
   2. Serous-muscular suture — the serous and muscular membranes are captured.
   3. Serous-musculoskeletal-submucosal suture — without entrapment of the mucous membrane.

II. Penetrating (infected) sutures —the thread passes through the mucous membrane and is located in the lumen of the intestine.
   1. A through intestinal suture passed through all layers of the wall of the hollow organ.
   2. Muscle-submucosal-mucous suture.
   3. Submucosal-mucous suture.
   4. Suture of the mucous membrane.

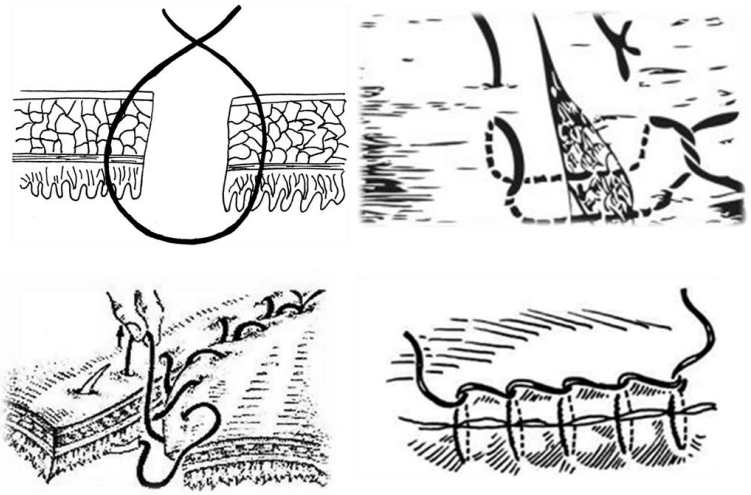
Non-penetrating (aseptic) seams

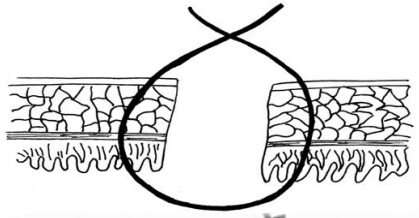


Penetrating (infected) suture



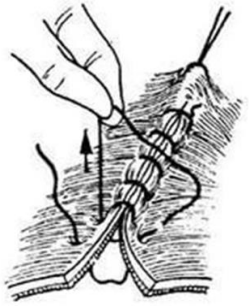
Classification of intestinal sutures





Шов Жобера

Шов Шмидена



Скорняжный шов

Classification of intestinal sutures

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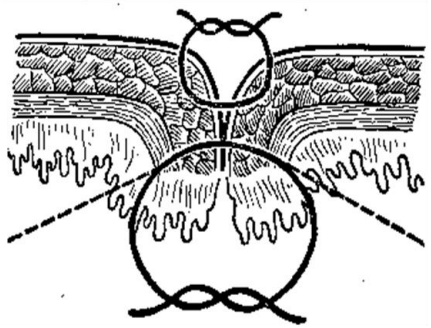
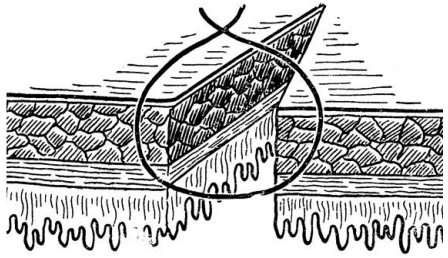
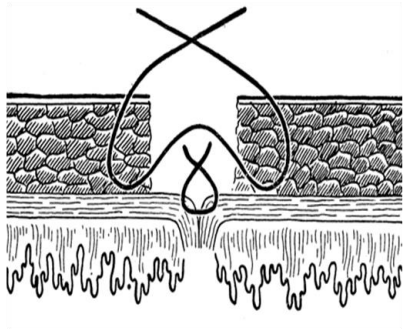
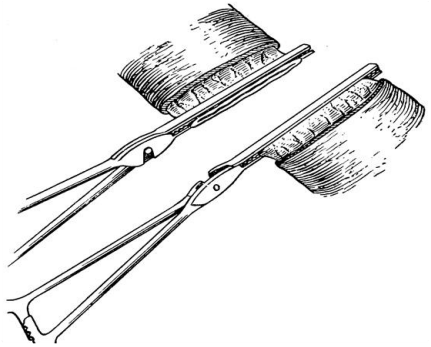
Сквозной шов



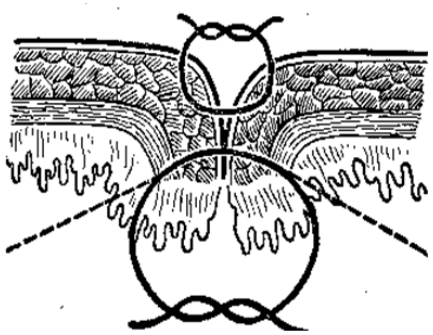


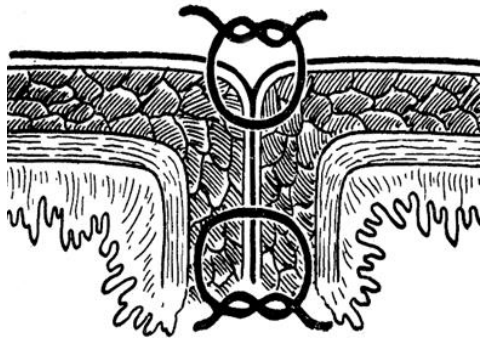
Серозно-мышечно-подслизистый шов





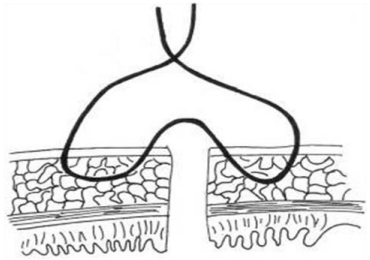
Кишечный шов Кирпатовского И.Д.





По количеству рядов:

Однорядные



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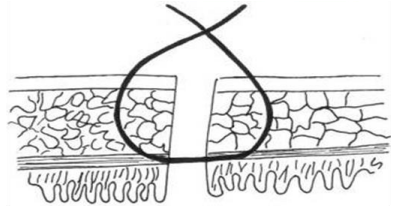

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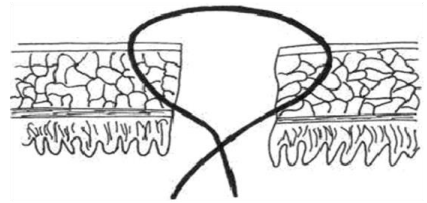
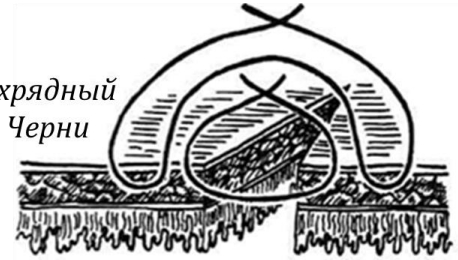


Шов Матешука

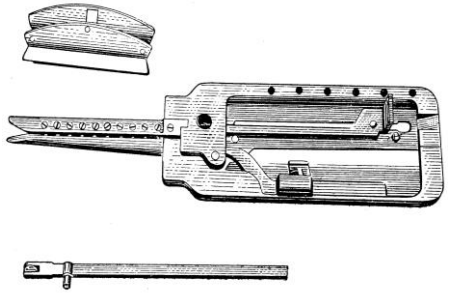
Многорядные

Двухрядный шов Альберта

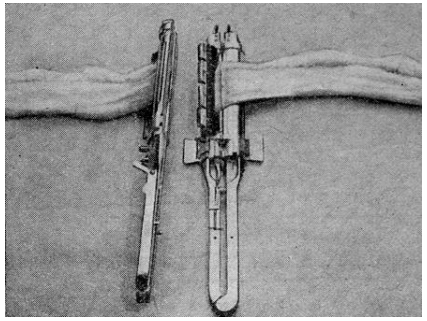
Двухрядный шов Черни



Anastomosis machines



gastrointestinal



interstitial

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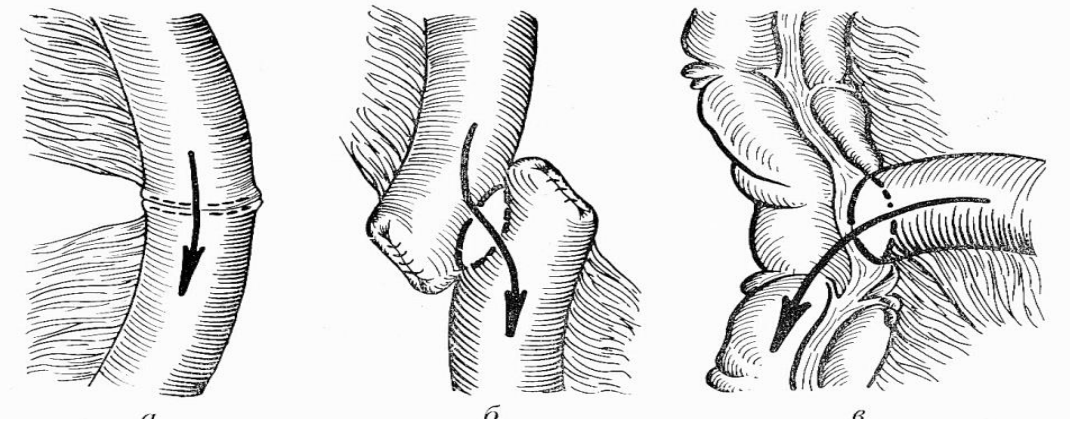
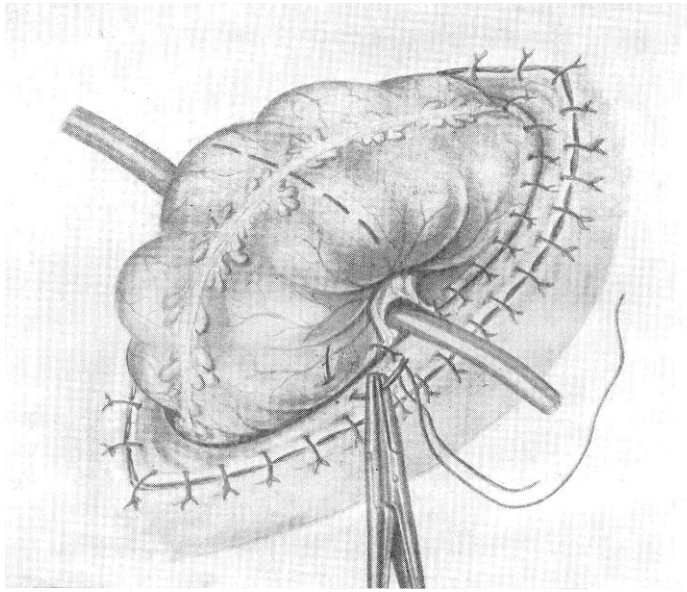
Types of intestinal anastomoses

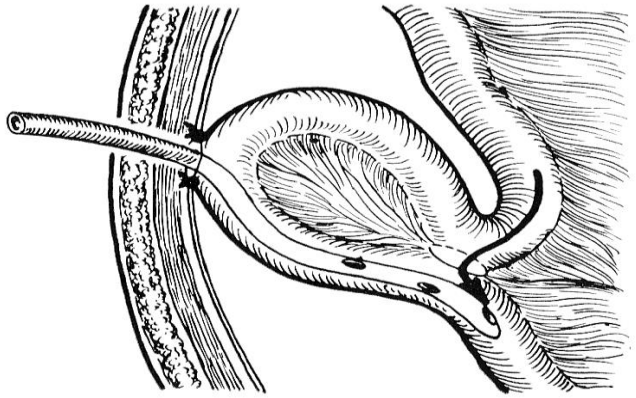


Anastomosis "end to end" Anastomosis "side to side" Anastomosis " end to side"



Double-barrelled colostomy

Jejunostomy by Mayo-Robson



Jejunostomy of the Maidan