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Q1 Comparison of ultrasound interventional and laparoscopic surgeries for ovarian cyst pediculotorsion

Q4 Q2 Zhi-Hui Cai, Wei-Ming Wang*, Jun-Rong Shi, Yi-Juan Liang, You-Ju Ma, Jin-Zhi Zhang

Department of Gynecology, Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University, Baoding 071000, Hebei Province, China

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To study the wound degree and ovarian function of ultrasound interventional and laparoscopic surgeries for ovarian cyst pediculotorsion.**Methods:** Patients with ovarian cyst pediculotorsion admitted to Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University from May 2012 to August 2015 were selected. Patients underwent emergency ultrasound interventional operation were allocated into ultrasound intervention group and patients underwent laparoscopic surgery were allocated into laparoscopic group. The patients' conditions of two groups in perioperative period were compared. Before and after operation, the serum contents of total bilirubin, albumin, creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were measured respectively. Serum contents of follicle-stimulating hormone, luteinizing hormone and estradiol were measured at 3 months, 6 months and 12 months after operation.**Results:** The operation time of ultrasound intervention group was shorter ($P < 0.05$) and the medical fees of it was lower than laparoscopic group ($P < 0.05$), while the serum contents of total bilirubin, albumin, creatinine and blood urea nitrogen during the perioperative period of two groups had no obvious changes and differences ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the recurrence rate after operation ($P > 0.05$). There was no significant difference in the serum contents of TNF- α , IL-1 β , and IL-6 before and after operation in ultrasound intervention group ($P > 0.05$). While in laparoscopic group, serum contents of TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6 after operation were significantly higher than those before operation ($P < 0.05$). And the serum contents of TNF- α , IL-1 β and IL-6 after operation in ultrasound intervention group were significantly lower than those in laparoscopic group before operation ($P < 0.05$). The serum contents of follicle-stimulating hormone, luteinizing hormone and estradiol between two groups were not significantly different at 3 months, 6 months and 12 months after operation ($P > 0.05$).**Conclusions:** Ultrasound interventional surgery has quite the same curative effect as laparoscopic surgery in ovarian cyst pedicle pediculotorsion, which also can reduce the surgical trauma, shorten the operation time and lower the operation cost.

1. Introduction

Ovarian cyst pediculotorsion is one of the serious complications of ovarian cysts and about 10% of it occurs pediculotorsion. Pediculotorsion is more likely to be happened for the cyst with longer tumor pedicle, larger tumor size and

stronger movement^[1,2]. When ovarian cyst is influenced by the movement, postural changes and other factors, cyst twists with the pedicle as the axis and leads to oppressed blood vessel of tumor pedicle. Then, the blocked vein blood flow will cause tissue edema and blocked artery blood flow will cause tissue ischemia and necrosis, thus leading to the symptoms of abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and other acute abdomen^[3,4]. The key of clinical treatment of ovarian cyst pediculotorsion is to remove the torsion by the emergency surgery. The traditional way is to remove the torsion, get rid of the cyst and clear the inactive ovarian tissue by laparotomy. However, laparotomy is more traumatic which will lead to a great damage to the inactive ovary of diseased side and is not conducive to postoperative recovery^[5,6].

*Corresponding author: Wei-Ming Wang, Department of Gynecology, Affiliated Hospital of Hebei University, Baoding 071000, Hebei Province, China.
Tel: +86 15833868558
E-mail: czh20106152@163.com

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Ultrasound interventional and laparoscopic surgeries are the minimally invasive surgical approaches newly developed in recent years which are both used in the emergency treatment of ovarian cyst pediculotorsion and have got positive effects. Laparoscopic surgery can significantly reduce surgical trauma, improve the accuracy of the operation and maximize the protection of ovarian function in the process of removing the cyst and torsion^[7]. The cyst is punctured with ultrasound interventional treatment guided by ultrasound and alcohol is injected to close and adhere to it. With the elimination of cyst, pediculotorsion is also relieved and diseased side will not lose its function of normal ovary^[8]. At present, there are no more reports about the degree of trauma and ovarian function in ultrasound interventional and laparoscopic surgeries for ovarian cyst pediculotorsion. In the present study, we aimed to analyze the degree of trauma and ovarian function in ultrasound interventional and laparoscopic surgery for ovarian cyst pediculotorsion.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Case materials

The patients with ovarian cyst pediculotorsion who underwent emergency surgery in our hospital from May 2012 to August 2015 were selected. Inclusion criteria were as follows: (1) lower abdominal pain, a fixed tenderness point identified in physical examination, with or without nausea and vomit; (2) ovarian cyst pediculotorsion was confirmed by B-mode ultrasonography; (3) carrying out ultrasound interventional or laparoscopic surgeries. Exclusion criteria: (1) patients having medical history of ovarian cyst rupture and pediculotorsion; (2) patients having laparotomy or transferring laparotomy; (3) patients with ovarian malignant tumor. A total of 79 patients, including 42 patients with laparoscopic treatment and 37 patients with ultrasound intervention treatment, were respectively divided into laparoscopic group and ultrasound intervention group.

2.2. Methods

2.2.1. Operation methods

Laparoscopic surgery methods are as follows. After general anesthesia, a veress needle was introduced at paraumbilical puncture and pneumoperitoneum was established. A small incision was cut both on the left and right lower abdomen. Cannula was put and an observation mirror and surgical instrument were placed in the incision. If the cyst was small, blunt dissection was used to separate cyst and normal ovarian tissues. After that, figure-of-eight suture was carried out and then fibrin glue was sprayed to avoid bleeding and adhesion. If the cyst was large, puncture and aspiration were performed first, and then the inner wall of the cyst was stripped. After that, fibrin glue was sprayed to avoid bleeding and adhesion after figure-of-eight suture was carried out. Ultrasound interventional procedures were as follows. Ultrasound localization was carried out before the operation. After confirming the location of cyst, the puncture point was selected. After local anesthesia and disinfection, cyst was punctured under the guidance of ultrasound. The core needle punctured the 1/3 of cyst midline, then it was pulled out and the pipeline was connected. The fluid in the cyst was pumped

out with syringe and then the cyst cavity was washed repeatedly with 10–15 mL of anhydrous ethanol. If the fluid in the cyst cavity was coffee-like substance, it was washed with saline for several times first and then with anhydrous ethanol. After washing, liquid was absorbed completely and the needle was pulled out, with gauze bandage covered locally and wrapped.

2.2.2. Evaluation for surgical trauma degree

Before and after operation, 5 mL fasting venous blood of patients in two groups was immediately collected in the morning. After centrifugal separation of serum, the contents of tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α), interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β) and interleukin-6 (IL-6) were measured by ELISA kit, and the contents of total bilirubin (TBIL), albumin (ALB), creatinine (Cr) and blood urea nitrogen (BUN) were measured by full automatic biochemical analyzer.

2.2.3. Evaluation of postoperative ovarian function

After operation in 3 months, 6 months and 12 months, 5 mL of peripheral venous blood was collected on the days 3–5 of menstrual cycle. After centrifugal separation of serum, the contents of estradiol (E₂), follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH), luteinizing hormone (LH) were measured by radioimmunoassay.

3. Results

3.1. The general situation of patients of two groups

There were no significant differences in patients' ages [(28.96 \pm 3.59) vs. (29.25 \pm 3.51) years], cyst diameters [(9.38 \pm 1.15) vs. (9.71 \pm 1.04) cm], course of disease [(78.56 \pm 9.35) vs. (80.11 \pm 8.96) h] and cyst recurrence (2.70% vs. 4.76%) between two groups. The operative time [(32.52 \pm 6.39) vs. (55.27 \pm 7.75) min] and medical costs [(2045.21 \pm 343.52) vs. (4458.87 \pm 625.64) yuan] in ultrasound intervention group were significantly shorter and lower respectively than those in laparoscopic group (Table 1).

3.2. Perioperative blood biochemical indexes

There were no significant changes in perioperative serum of TBIL, ALB, Cr, BUN between patients of two groups and no significant differences in preoperative and postoperative serum of TBIL, ALB, Cr, BUN in ultrasound intervention group ($P > 0.05$). Besides, there were no significant differences in the contents of preoperative serum of TNF- α , IL-1 β , and IL-6

Table 1

Comparison on general situation of patients of two groups.

Parameters	Ultrasound intervention group (n = 37)	Laparoscopic group (n = 42)	P
Age (years)	28.96 \pm 3.59	29.25 \pm 3.51	>0.05
Cyst diameters (cm)	9.38 \pm 1.15	9.71 \pm 1.04	>0.05
Course of disease (h)	78.56 \pm 9.35	80.11 \pm 8.96	>0.05
Operative time (min)	32.52 \pm 6.39	55.27 \pm 7.75	<0.05
Medical costs (yuan)	2045.21 \pm 343.52	4458.87 \pm 625.64	<0.05
Cyst recurrence	1 (2.70%)	2 (4.76%)	>0.05

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