

analysis was carried out in 14 patients (14 eyes) because of ineffectiveness of the primary operation. There were 4 (28,6%) men and 10 (71,4%) women. The patients' age varied from 17 to 69 years old (the average age was 43,9±3,0 years). The reoperation was carried out at terms from 3 months to 1,5 years after the primarily executed interventions (in 12 (85,7%) patients during the first year after the surgery).

The operations were carried out using diode laser OME-1150 of the firm «Endo Optics» (USA) and endoscopic apparatus «Stozz» (Germany). For the intubation of lacrimal ways we used a lacrimal set of Ritleng (F.C.I., France) and a silicon stent (diameter of 0,64 cm and 30 cm long), which was set in for 3 months. All the patients were examined within long date: in 6 months-2 years (the average term for the examination was 16,4±1,9 months).

Results and discussing. During the operation a moderate bleeding was observed in two patients (14,3%). In the early postoperative period complications took place in 3 patients in 4 cases (28,6%). In the first case (7,1%) on the 2nd day after the reoperation a rather frank irritation of the eye conjunctiva mainly in the area of medial angle, which was evaluated by us as an allergic response for the silicon drainage material, that required carrying out, besides the corticosteroid (dexametason drops) therapy, non-steroid anti-inflammatory (diclof) antiallergic (cromohexal, hi-crom) ones in the postoperative period. Though the specified treatment reduced the irritation, it didn't liquidate it completely. More over, a granulation polyp (7,1%) located in the nasal cavity at the edge of the formed inosculation was detected in the specified patient in 1,5 months after the reoperation. It gave occasion to the prescheduled and constrained elimination of the silicon stent, whereafter the intubation granuloma was removed by forceps under local anaesthesia and endoscopic control.

At the stage of bi-canalicular intubation technique mastering the silicon drainage ends decoupling followed by its falling out (7,1%) was observed in 1 patient in 10 days after the reoperation, that didn't influence negatively the surgery result. In our opinion, the specified complication was caused by a reflex sneezing and coughing of the patient owing to periodic depression of free and relatively long ends of the silicon stent into the nasopharynx.

In the other case in 2 months after the surgery the breakdown of both lacrimal points and canaliculi (7,1%) followed by the adhesion of eyelids' skin and the lips of the incised canaliculi was registered.

By the day of release the functional result had been achieved in all the patients. At long date (up to 2 years) a positive effect with the recovery

after the reoperation with bi-canalicular silicon intubation was registered in 11 patients or in 78,6% of the cases. The backsets of purulent dacryocystitis occurred in 11 patients (21,4%) in 2, 3 and 18 months after the reoperation accordingly, in 2 of the given three patients the backsets being connected with the silicon stent implantation. In one case the backset was observed after the lacrimal canaliculi eruption with medial migration of the intubation material, in the other one – in the patient with an allergic response to the silicon drainage and the granuloma formation in the inosculation area.

The reoperation with the use of transient drainage was executed for a third time and with a partial success in 2 patients.

Conclusions

1. In long date (up to 2 years) after the repeated transcanalicular laser dacryocystorhinostomy with transient bi-canalicular silicon intubation a positive result was registered in 78,6 % of the cases.

2. Complications in the early period of the given surgery (intubation granuloma, lacrimal points and canaliculi eruption, allergic response on the silicon drainage, stent falling out) were observed in almost 1/3 of the patients. Taking into account this fact the search for more perfect intubation materials remains topical. In our opinion, a biodegradable (resolving) drainage can be optimal in this respect.

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THE STUDY OF MECHANISMS OF OPHTHALMOPATHY DEVELOPMENT AT PERSONS WORKING UNDER CONDITIONS OF ACOUSTIC VIBRATIONS

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According to the absolute majority of experts on a labour safety, acoustic vibrations are the most sanitary dangerous factors of industrial environment. There is some information about some ocular characteristics as a result of mechanic acoustic vibration influence. However, it should be noted that preventives and correction methods of unfavourable effects of acoustic vibrations on the visual analyzer haven't been worked out yet, owing to pathogenetic mechanisms of acoustic ophthalmopathy development.

Our investigation object is to study mechanisms of acoustic ophthalmopathy development.

Materials and methods. 217 machine-building plant workers were examined. Conditions of work in the workshops: influence of infrasound, whose intensity level exceeds maximum allowable sanitary norms on 16-20 db and runs up to 96-100 db on the frequency of 8-16 Hz. The total equivalent level of noise intensity in one shift exceeds the maximum allowable level on 11-13 dbA in average.

Biomicroscopy was carried out by means of the stereobinocular microscope "Zeiss". The state of eye bottom vessels was studied using the ophthalmoscope 11750-VBI, Welch Allyn; the electroretinogram registration was conducted with A. M. Shamshinova's methodology (1998).

The results of research. The clinical observations showed that protracted influence of acoustic vibrations with pressure even within the normal range upon the human organism stimulates functional changes in the visual analyzer which lead, first of all, to visual discomfort.

Primary signs of microcirculation disorders (like atherosclerotic and hypertonic changes) were revealed by means of biomicroscopy of conjunctiva (especially at persons of 40 years and older). One part of examined (23.76%) had microaneurisms of conjunctiva vessels, more often in the area of the lower sector of limbus and in the area of the lower transitional pleat of mucous eye membrane.

The ophthalmoscopy of vessels of an eye bottom helped to bring to light arterial wall induration in the pool of the second order arterioles, venous plethora, venous glomes like Gwist's symptom, there was also revealed Salus-Gunn's symptom of the I-II degree. The frequency of exposure of vascular changes (like hypertonic, atherosclerotic and atherosclerotic-hypertonic angiopathy) in the examined group exceeds on 71.5% analogical displays of vascular pathology diagnosed in the control group.

Little decline of amplitude parameters of macular electroretinogram was observed at examined persons, both red and green stimuli. Statistic analysis allowed revealing a reliable distinction ($p < 0.001$) between the groups of the amplitude of the wave A of macular electroretinogram of the green stimulus, which mainly rod cells and cones of macular area responds to.

Taking into consideration that there were no revealed significant distinction of parameters in macular electroretinogram on the red stimulus, which mainly macular area cones react to, it was possible to suppose that electrogenesis abnormality as a reliable decline of the amplitude of the wave A of macular electroretinogram on the green sti-

mulus is conditioned, to a considerable extent, by dysfunction of rod cells, situated in the stimulated area.

Bioelectric retinal activity was also investigated at stimulation of low frequency. A reliable decline of electroretinogram amplitude for 10 Hz was revealed at examined persons in comparison with the control. Reliable extension of time interval N-P was considered to be a sign of disruption of interneuronal correlation in external layers of retina, most probably at the stage of information transmission from photoreceptors to neurons of the second level.

Thus, clinical observation of machine-building plant workers achieved that protracted influence of acoustic vibrations with pressure even within allowable level upon the human organism provokes functional changes in visual analyzer, which lead to, at the first place to visual discomfort. Ophthalmoscopy revealed vascular changes like hypertonic, atherosclerotic and atherosclerotic-hypertonic angiopathy in the group of examined persons. This angiopathy exceeds on 71.5% analogical manifestations of vascular pathology diagnosed in the control group. Bioelectric retinal activity was also analyzed. Decline of the electroretinogram amplitude for 10 Hz was displayed at persons from examined group in comparison with the control. Given investigation allowed suggesting a working classification of acoustic ophthalmopathies, which permits to work out a complex of sanitary and pharmacological measures for the prophylaxis and treatment of manifestation of acoustic vibration influence upon the eye.

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COMPLEX DIAGNOSTICS OF MYOENDOMETRIUM PATHOLOGY

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In many countries of the world the recent decades are characterizes by the incidence rate of hormonodependent tumors of reproductive organs (hysteromyoma among them), hyperplastic processes and endometrium cancer with the rejuvenescence of the sick women contingent. Numerous data allow to consider hysteromyoma as a clinical risk marker of the development of genitals' hormonodependent tumors (among them are primary-