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ЕЖЕМЕСЯЧНЫЙ НАУЧНЫЙ ЖУРНАЛ

Медицинские новости Грузии
საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი

GEORGIAN MEDICAL NEWS

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GMN: Georgian Medical News is peer-reviewed, published monthly journal committed to promoting the science and art of medicine and the betterment of public health, published by the GMN Editorial Board since 1994. GMN carries original scientific articles on medicine, biology and pharmacy, which are of experimental, theoretical and practical character; publishes original research, reviews, commentaries, editorials, essays, medical news, and correspondence in English and Russian.

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GMN: Медицинские новости Грузии - ежемесячный рецензируемый научный журнал, издаётся Редакционной коллегией с 1994 года на русском и английском языках в целях поддержки медицинской науки и улучшения здравоохранения. В журнале публикуются оригинальные научные статьи в области медицины, биологии и фармации, статьи обзорного характера, научные сообщения, новости медицины и здравоохранения. Журнал индексируется в MEDLINE, отражён в базе данных SCOPUS, PubMed и ВИНТИ РАН. Полнотекстовые статьи журнала доступны через БД EBSCO.

GMN: Georgian Medical News – საქართველოს სამედიცინო სიახლენი – არის ყოველთვიური სამეცნიერო სამედიცინო რეცენზირებადი ჟურნალი, გამოიცემა 1994 წლიდან, წარმოადგენს სარედაქციო კოლეგიისა და აშშ-ის მეცნიერების, განათლების, ინდუსტრიის, ხელოვნებისა და ბუნებისმეტყველების საერთაშორისო აკადემიის ერთობლივ გამოცემას. GMN-ში რუსულ და ინგლისურ ენებზე ქვეყნდება ექსპერიმენტული, თეორიული და პრაქტიკული ხასიათის ორიგინალური სამეცნიერო სტატიები მედიცინის, ბიოლოგიისა და ფარმაციის სფეროში, მიმოხილვითი ხასიათის სტატიები.

ჟურნალი ინდექსირებულია MEDLINE-ის საერთაშორისო სისტემაში, ასახულია SCOPUS-ის, PubMed-ის და ВИНТИ РАН-ის მონაცემთა ბაზებში. სტატიების სრული ტექსტი ხელმისაწვდომია EBSCO-ს მონაცემთა ბაზებშიდან.

WEBSITE

www.geomednews.com

К СВЕДЕНИЮ АВТОРОВ!

При направлении статьи в редакцию необходимо соблюдать следующие правила:

1. Статья должна быть представлена в двух экземплярах, на русском или английском языках, напечатанная через **полтора интервала на одной стороне стандартного листа с шириной левого поля в три сантиметра**. Используемый компьютерный шрифт для текста на русском и английском языках - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, для текста на грузинском языке следует использовать **AcadNusx**. Размер шрифта - **12**. К рукописи, напечатанной на компьютере, должен быть приложен CD со статьей.

2. Размер статьи должен быть не менее десяти и не более двадцати страниц машинописи, включая указатель литературы и резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках.

3. В статье должны быть освещены актуальность данного материала, методы и результаты исследования и их обсуждение.

При представлении в печать научных экспериментальных работ авторы должны указывать вид и количество экспериментальных животных, применявшиеся методы обезболивания и усыпления (в ходе острых опытов).

4. К статье должны быть приложены краткое (на полстраницы) резюме на английском, русском и грузинском языках (включающее следующие разделы: цель исследования, материал и методы, результаты и заключение) и список ключевых слов (key words).

5. Таблицы необходимо представлять в печатной форме. Фотокопии не принимаются. **Все цифровые, итоговые и процентные данные в таблицах должны соответствовать таковым в тексте статьи**. Таблицы и графики должны быть озаглавлены.

6. Фотографии должны быть контрастными, фотокопии с рентгенограмм - в позитивном изображении. Рисунки, чертежи и диаграммы следует озаглавить, пронумеровать и вставить в соответствующее место текста **в tiff формате**.

В подписях к микрофотографиям следует указывать степень увеличения через окуляр или объектив и метод окраски или импрегнации срезов.

7. Фамилии отечественных авторов приводятся в оригинальной транскрипции.

8. При оформлении и направлении статей в журнал МНГ просим авторов соблюдать правила, изложенные в «Единых требованиях к рукописям, представляемым в биомедицинские журналы», принятых Международным комитетом редакторов медицинских журналов - <http://www.spinesurgery.ru/files/publish.pdf> и http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html В конце каждой оригинальной статьи приводится библиографический список. В список литературы включаются все материалы, на которые имеются ссылки в тексте. Список составляется в алфавитном порядке и нумеруется. Литературный источник приводится на языке оригинала. В списке литературы сначала приводятся работы, написанные знаками грузинского алфавита, затем кириллицей и латиницей. Ссылки на цитируемые работы в тексте статьи даются в квадратных скобках в виде номера, соответствующего номеру данной работы в списке литературы. Большинство цитированных источников должны быть за последние 5-7 лет.

9. Для получения права на публикацию статья должна иметь от руководителя работы или учреждения визу и сопроводительное отношение, написанные или напечатанные на бланке и заверенные подписью и печатью.

10. В конце статьи должны быть подписи всех авторов, полностью приведены их фамилии, имена и отчества, указаны служебный и домашний номера телефонов и адреса или иные координаты. Количество авторов (соавторов) не должно превышать пяти человек.

11. Редакция оставляет за собой право сокращать и исправлять статьи. Корректур авторам не высылаются, вся работа и сверка проводится по авторскому оригиналу.

12. Недопустимо направление в редакцию работ, представленных к печати в иных издательствах или опубликованных в других изданиях.

При нарушении указанных правил статьи не рассматриваются.

REQUIREMENTS

Please note, materials submitted to the Editorial Office Staff are supposed to meet the following requirements:

1. Articles must be provided with a double copy, in English or Russian languages and typed or computer-printed on a single side of standard typing paper, with the left margin of 3 centimeters width, and 1.5 spacing between the lines, typeface - **Times New Roman (Cyrillic)**, print size - 12 (referring to Georgian and Russian materials). With computer-printed texts please enclose a CD carrying the same file titled with Latin symbols.

2. Size of the article, including index and resume in English, Russian and Georgian languages must be at least 10 pages and not exceed the limit of 20 pages of typed or computer-printed text.

3. Submitted material must include a coverage of a topical subject, research methods, results, and review.

Authors of the scientific-research works must indicate the number of experimental biological species drawn in, list the employed methods of anesthetization and soporific means used during acute tests.

4. Articles must have a short (half page) abstract in English, Russian and Georgian (including the following sections: aim of study, material and methods, results and conclusions) and a list of key words.

5. Tables must be presented in an original typed or computer-printed form, instead of a photocopied version. **Numbers, totals, percentile data on the tables must coincide with those in the texts of the articles.** Tables and graphs must be headed.

6. Photographs are required to be contrasted and must be submitted with doubles. Please number each photograph with a pencil on its back, indicate author's name, title of the article (short version), and mark out its top and bottom parts. Drawings must be accurate, drafts and diagrams drawn in Indian ink (or black ink). Photocopies of the X-ray photographs must be presented in a positive image in **tiff format**.

Accurately numbered subtitles for each illustration must be listed on a separate sheet of paper. In the subtitles for the microphotographs please indicate the ocular and objective lens magnification power, method of coloring or impregnation of the microscopic sections (preparations).

7. Please indicate last names, first and middle initials of the native authors, present names and initials of the foreign authors in the transcription of the original language, enclose in parenthesis corresponding number under which the author is listed in the reference materials.

8. Please follow guidance offered to authors by The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors guidance in its Uniform Requirements for Manuscripts Submitted to Biomedical Journals publication available online at: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/bsd/uniform_requirements.html
http://www.icmje.org/urm_full.pdf

In GMN style for each work cited in the text, a bibliographic reference is given, and this is located at the end of the article under the title "References". All references cited in the text must be listed. The list of references should be arranged alphabetically and then numbered. References are numbered in the text [numbers in square brackets] and in the reference list and numbers are repeated throughout the text as needed. The bibliographic description is given in the language of publication (citations in Georgian script are followed by Cyrillic and Latin).

9. To obtain the rights of publication articles must be accompanied by a visa from the project instructor or the establishment, where the work has been performed, and a reference letter, both written or typed on a special signed form, certified by a stamp or a seal.

10. Articles must be signed by all of the authors at the end, and they must be provided with a list of full names, office and home phone numbers and addresses or other non-office locations where the authors could be reached. The number of the authors (co-authors) must not exceed the limit of 5 people.

11. Editorial Staff reserves the rights to cut down in size and correct the articles. Proof-sheets are not sent out to the authors. The entire editorial and collation work is performed according to the author's original text.

12. Sending in the works that have already been assigned to the press by other Editorial Staffs or have been printed by other publishers is not permissible.

**Articles that Fail to Meet the Aforementioned
Requirements are not Assigned to be Reviewed.**

ავტორთა საქურაღებოლ!

რედაქციაში სტატიის წარმოდგენისას საჭიროა დაიცვათ შემდეგი წესები:

1. სტატია უნდა წარმოადგინოთ 2 ცალად, რუსულ ან ინგლისურ ენებზე დაბეჭდილი სტანდარტული ფურცლის 1 გვერდზე, 3 სმ სიგანის მარცხენა ველისა და სტრიქონებს შორის 1,5 ინტერვალის დაცვით. გამოყენებული კომპიუტერული შრიფტი რუსულ და ინგლისურენოვან ტექსტებში - **Times New Roman (Кириллица)**, ხოლო ქართულენოვან ტექსტში საჭიროა გამოვიყენოთ **AcadNusx**. შრიფტის ზომა – 12. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს CD სტატიით.

2. სტატიის მოცულობა არ უნდა შეადგენდეს 10 გვერდზე ნაკლებს და 20 გვერდზე მეტს ლიტერატურის სიის და რეზიუმეების (ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე) ჩათვლით.

3. სტატიაში საჭიროა გაშუქდეს: საკითხის აქტუალობა; კვლევის მიზანი; საკვლევი მასალა და გამოყენებული მეთოდები; მიღებული შედეგები და მათი განსჯა. ექსპერიმენტული ხასიათის სტატიების წარმოდგენისას ავტორებმა უნდა მიუთითონ საექსპერიმენტო ცხოველების სახეობა და რაოდენობა; გაუტკივარებისა და დაძინების მეთოდები (მწვავე ცდების პირობებში).

4. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს რეზიუმე ინგლისურ, რუსულ და ქართულ ენებზე არანაკლებ ნახევარი გვერდის მოცულობისა (სათაურის, ავტორების, დაწესებულების მითითებით და უნდა შეიცავდეს შემდეგ განყოფილებებს: მიზანი, მასალა და მეთოდები, შედეგები და დასკვნები; ტექსტუალური ნაწილი არ უნდა იყოს 15 სტრიქონზე ნაკლები) და საკვანძო სიტყვების ჩამონათვალი (key words).

5. ცხრილები საჭიროა წარმოადგინოთ ნაბეჭდი სახით. ყველა ციფრული, შემაჯამებელი და პროცენტული მონაცემები უნდა შეესაბამებოდეს ტექსტში მოყვანილს.

6. ფოტოსურათები უნდა იყოს კონტრასტული; სურათები, ნახაზები, დიაგრამები - დასათაურებული, დანომრილი და სათანადო ადგილას ჩასმული. რენტგენოგრამების ფოტოასლები წარმოადგინეთ პოზიტიური გამოსახულებით **tiff** ფორმატში. მიკროფოტოსურათების წარწერებში საჭიროა მიუთითოთ ოკულარის ან ობიექტივის საშუალებით გადიდების ხარისხი, ანათალების შედეგის ან იმპრეგნაციის მეთოდი და აღნიშნოთ სურათის ზედა და ქვედა ნაწილები.

7. სამამულო ავტორების გვარები სტატიაში აღინიშნება ინიციალების თანდართვით, უცხოურისა – უცხოური ტრანსკრიპციით.

8. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს ავტორის მიერ გამოყენებული სამამულო და უცხოური შრომების ბიბლიოგრაფიული სია (ბოლო 5-8 წლის სიღრმით). ანბანური წყობით წარმოდგენილ ბიბლიოგრაფიულ სიაში მიუთითეთ ჯერ სამამულო, შემდეგ უცხოელი ავტორები (გვარი, ინიციალები, სტატიის სათაური, ჟურნალის დასახელება, გამოცემის ადგილი, წელი, ჟურნალის №, პირველი და ბოლო გვერდები). მონოგრაფიის შემთხვევაში მიუთითეთ გამოცემის წელი, ადგილი და გვერდების საერთო რაოდენობა. ტექსტში კვადრატულ ფხიხლებში უნდა მიუთითოთ ავტორის შესაბამისი N ლიტერატურის სიის მიხედვით. მიზანშეწონილია, რომ ციტირებული წყაროების უმეტესი ნაწილი იყოს 5-6 წლის სიღრმის.

9. სტატიას თან უნდა ახლდეს: ა) დაწესებულების ან სამეცნიერო ხელმძღვანელის წარდგინება, დამოწმებული ხელმოწერითა და ბეჭდით; ბ) დარგის სპეციალისტის დამოწმებული რეცენზია, რომელშიც მითითებული იქნება საკითხის აქტუალობა, მასალის საკმაობა, მეთოდის სანდოობა, შედეგების სამეცნიერო-პრაქტიკული მნიშვნელობა.

10. სტატიის ბოლოს საჭიროა ყველა ავტორის ხელმოწერა, რომელთა რაოდენობა არ უნდა აღემატებოდეს 5-ს.

11. რედაქცია იტოვებს უფლებას შეასწოროს სტატია. ტექსტზე მუშაობა და შეჯერება ხდება საავტორო ორიგინალის მიხედვით.

12. დაუშვებელია რედაქციაში ისეთი სტატიის წარდგენა, რომელიც დასაბეჭდად წარდგენილი იყო სხვა რედაქციაში ან გამოქვეყნებული იყო სხვა გამოცემებში.

აღნიშნული წესების დარღვევის შემთხვევაში სტატიები არ განიხილება.

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CHANGES IN SPERMATOGENESIS AFTER SIMULATED INGUINAL HERNIA REPAIR IN EXPERIMENT

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Abstract.

Introduction: The Lichtenstein method revolutionized the treatment of inguinal hernias. But this method is accompanied by serious complications, as evidenced by the publications of recent years. Such complications include the development of fibrous changes in the scrotum, deejaculation, obstructive azoospermia, oligospermia. Therefore, in the treatment of inguinal hernia, the so-called isolation methods are becoming more and more relevant, which implies complete isolation from the rope mesh and does not affect spermatogenesis.

Aim of the study: to compare the morphological parameters of sperm before and after hernia surgery in the groups that underwent modeled hernioplasty by Lichtenstein's method and with spermatic cord isolation from a mesh by Gvenetadze.

Material and methods: 16 male rabbits aged 12 months \pm 3 months, weighing 3.5 ± 0.5 kg were included in the study. Of these, 8 (50%) underwent hernioplasty by Lichtenstein's method, and 8 (50%) - with complete isolation of Bagirak. Gvenetadze's method.

Rabbits were divided into two groups. The first group: 8 rabbits, which underwent Lichtenstein's hernia surgery. The second group: 8 rabbits, which underwent hernioplasty with complete isolation of the sacrum using the Gvenetadze method. In both groups, a spermomorphocytological study was performed 2 days before the operation and 3 months and 6 months after the operation.

The study included a complete spermomorphocytological examination by studying the following sperm parameters: sperm volume, color, turbidity, ejaculatory time, stickiness, odor, PH, number of spermatozoa in 1 ml, number of spermatozoa in the whole ejaculate, live spermatozoa, motile spermatozoa, progressive motile spermatozoa, Normal morphological of permatozoites Molds, leukocytes, erythrocytes, lipid bodies, spermagglutination, fungi, bacteria, mucus. Semen were collected 2 days before surgery, 3 months after surgery, and 6 months after surgery. The sperm was obtained using the so-called "artificial vagina".

Conclusion: Our study showed that inguinal hernia repair with spermatic cord isolation does not affect spermatogenesis.

Key words. Inguinal hernia, isolation hernioplasty, sperm morphology, experiment.

Introduction.

The classical method of open hernioplasty is hernioplasty according to Lichtenstein, which is considered the "gold standard" of inguinal hernia repair today [1,2].

The Lichtenstein method revolutionized the treatment of inguinal hernias. But this method is accompanied by serious complications, as evidenced by the publications of recent years. Such complications include the development of fibrous changes in the scrotum, deejaculation, obstructive azoospermia,

oligospermia. These complications have been proven by experimental and clinical studies, are due to the close contact of the rope with the mesh and are conditions that promote infertility in men [3-5]. Therefore, in the treatment of inguinal hernia, the so-called isolation methods, which imply complete isolation from the rope net, are becoming more and more relevant [6-8].

Aim of the study. to compare the morphological parameters of sperm before and after hernia surgery in the groups that underwent modeled hernioplasty by Lichtenstein's method and with spermatic cord isolation from a mesh by Gvenetadze.

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Method with spermatic cord isolation from a mesh by Gvenetadze (Table 1).

Results.

Spermomorphocytological changes, oligospermia after surgery were noted only in the first group ($p < 0.01$), no changes were observed in the second group (Table 2 and 3) (Figures 3-6).

Discussion.

According to the authors, vas deferens obstruction (0.3%) may occur in patients who have undergone inguinal hernia repair. Unilateral vas deferens obstruction after inguinal hernioplasty has been reported in 6.65-26.7% of infertile patients [9]. There is an opinion about a negative impact on spermatogenesis, both in hernia carriers and as a result of surgical interventions due to hernia [10]. As it is known, long-term presence of inguinal hernia in men of reproductive age leads to spermatogenesis disorders [11-14].

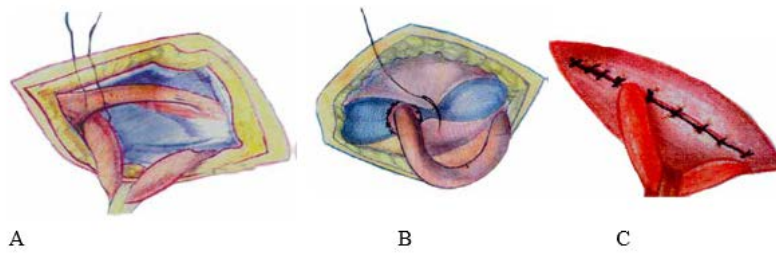


Figure 1. Important moments of isolation hernioplasty by T. Gvenetadze: a) Narrowing of the inner ring of the inguinal canal. It is important and necessary to follow the transverse fascia in the burlap suture and the knot should be tied in such a way as to "tie" so as not to put pressure on the rope. b) A window should be cut in the net, which exceeds the diameter of the rope by 0.3-0.5 cm. The edges of the window are fixed to the inner ring of the inguinal canal with several knotted sutures. c) After the mesh is fixed, the aponeurosis is sutured behind the rope with a continuous suture. The rope is placed above the aponeurosis.

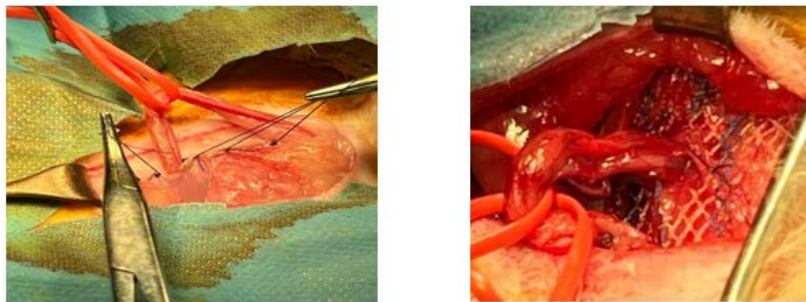


Figure 2. Modeled inguinal isolation hernioplasty in experiment.

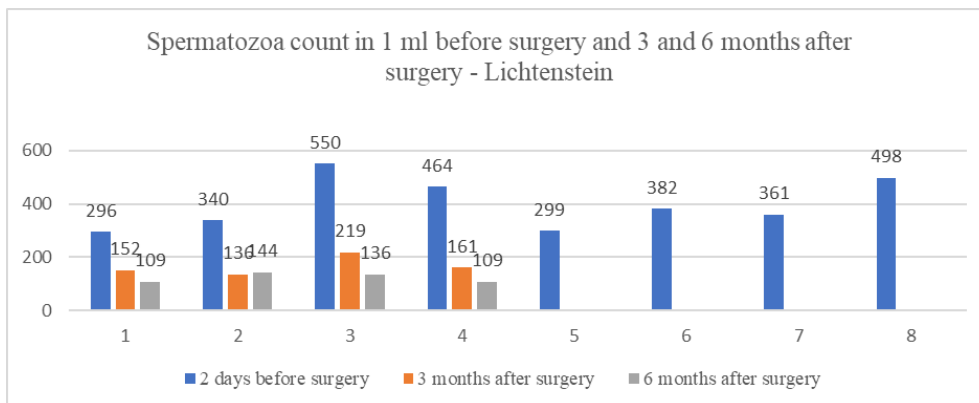


Figure 3. Spermatozoa count in 1 ml before surgery and 3 and 6 months after surgery - Lichtenstein.

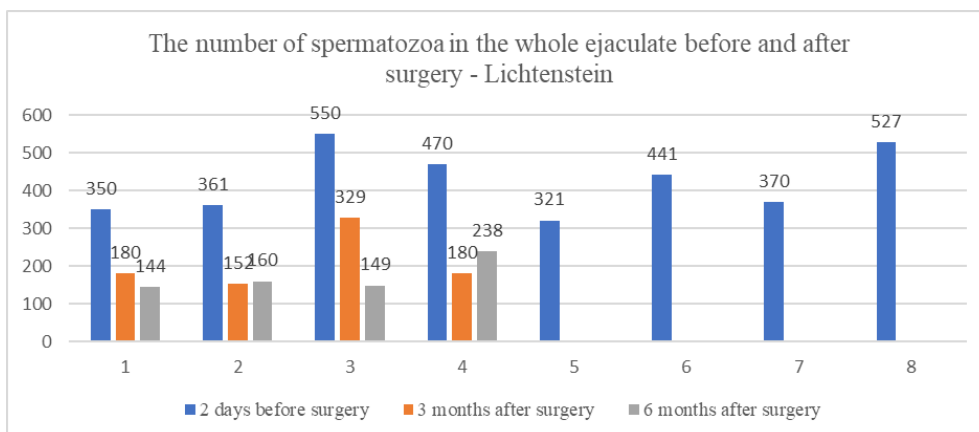


Figure 4. The number of spermatozoa in the whole ejaculate before and after surgery – Lichtenstein.

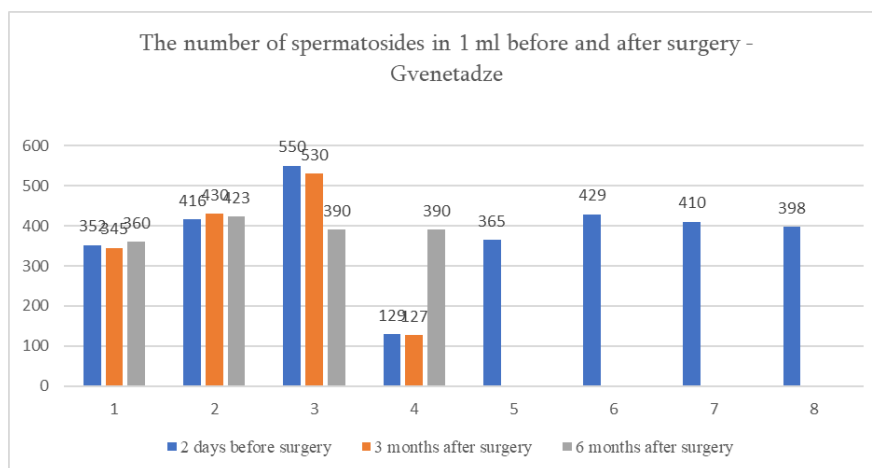


Figure 5. The number of spermatozoids in 1 ml before and after surgery – Gvenetadze.

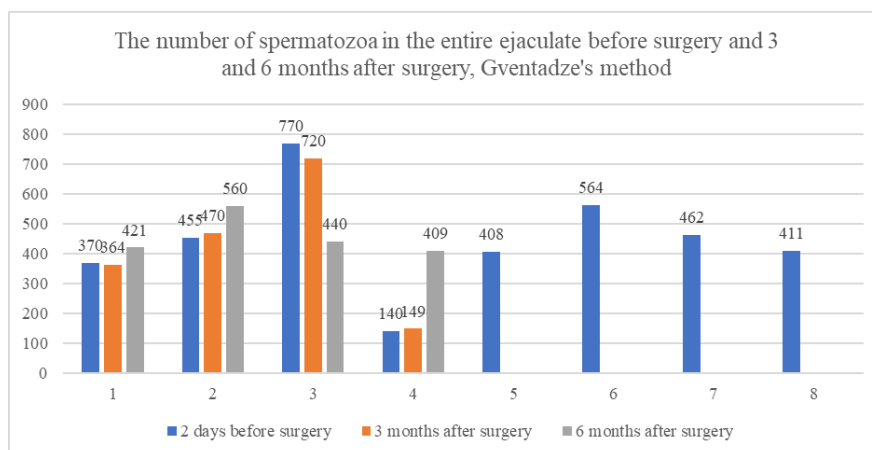


Figure 6. The number of spermatozoa in the entire ejaculate before surgery and 3 and 6 months after surgery, Gvenetadze's method.

Table 1. Standard protocol used for the evaluation of the main sperm parameters – spermogram.

Evaluation of sperm parameters	Normozoospermia	
	results	norm
Volume	1,5mln	>1,5mln
color	white	Whitish gray
turbidity	murky	murky
Time to get laid	22 min	20-30min
Stickiness	0.1	0.1-0,5sm
the smell	specific	specific
PH	7.4	>=7.2
The number of spermatozoa in 1 m	252	>15mln
The number of spermatozoa in the whole ejaculate	228	>39mln
live spermatozoa	68	>58%
motile spermatozoa	42	>40%
Progressively moving spermatozoa	31	>32%
Normal morphological forms of spermatozoa	8	>4%
leukocytes	<1	<1 mln
erythrocytes	No	No
Lipid bodies	big amoun	big amoun
spermagglutinatio	No	No
fungus	No	No
bacteria	No	No
mucus	No	No

Table 2. Sperm morphogram results before surgery and 3 and 6 months after surgery during the Lichtenstein method.

sperm count	before surgery		3 months after surgery		6 months after surgery		P
	Average	SD	Average	SD	Average	SD	
Liechtenstein							
The number of spermatozoa in 1 ml	412.5	116.02	167	36.1	124.5	18.1	p<0.01
The number of spermatozoa in the whole ejaculate	432.75	95.09	210.25	80.25	172.75	44.01	p<0.02

At 3 and 6 months after Lichtenstein's surgery, there was a significant decrease in sperm count.

Table 3. Spermomorphogram results before surgery and 3 and 6 months after surgery during Gvenetadze's method.

sperm count	before surgery		3 months after surgery		6 months after surgery		P
	Average	SD	Average	SD	Average	SD	
Gvenetadze's method							
The number of spermatozoa in 1 ml	400.5	26.8	358	171.5	390.7	25.7	P > 0.05
The number of spermatozoa in the whole ejaculate	433.7	260.6	425.7	237.3	461.2	69.5	P > 0.05

After Gvenetadze's method, 3 and 6 months after the operation, there was no significant decrease in the number of spermatozoa.

X. Chen et al. They treat obstructive infertility in men. During the period of 5 years of work, 62 patients with obstructive azoospermia, the cause of which was inguinal hernia surgery in childhood, referred to them [13]. Approximately 7.2% of men with obstructive azoospermia have a history of iatrogenic damage to the vas deferens. At the same time, the reason for 88% of men is surgical treatment of inguinal hernias. T. Mastuda et al. According to the data, in men with impaired germinal function and hernia in childhood, obstruction of the seminal duct occurs in 26.7% of cases [15].

O. Bouchot et al. According to data, vas deferens obstruction after non-stretch hernioplasty occurs in 0.3-7.2% of cases [16]. Japanese scientists described a clinical case of obstructive azoospermia that developed 5 years after bilateral inguinal hernia repair in a 30-year-old patient [17].

M. Khodari et al. According to data, inguinal hernia repair using prosthetic material is the cause of obstructive azoospermia in 7.8% of cases [16,18,19].

Based on the study of literature sources, there are enough experimental scientific studies that describe the deterioration of spermatogenesis after operations in the groin area.

C. Peiper et al. Transinguinal transperitoneal implantation of polypropylene mesh was performed in 15 adult male pigs and rabbits. Initially, the authors evaluated the size of the testicle, its temperature, perfusion in the scrotum. Subsequently, histological evaluation of spermatogenesis was performed according to Johnson's ten-point system. After 3 months, the researchers observed a typical reaction of a foreign body between the mesh and the tissues around it, a decrease in the temperature of the testicle, changes in arterial perfusion and deterioration of spermatogenesis: during Lichtenstein-type surgery - by 48.1%, during plastic surgery by the Shouldice method - by 63.8%. Based on their research, the authors concluded that the implantation of polypropylene mesh in the groin region causes a response of the testicular structures, and these processes impair spermatogenesis.

The researchers evaluated changes in the vas deferens, epididymis, and testis after long-term exposure to polypropylene mesh on the scrotum in rats. The results of this study showed that

fixation of the scrotum for a short period of time, for example with surgical forceps for a few seconds, is sufficient to induce an inflammatory reaction in the scrotum leading to narrowing of its lumen. After reinforcing the back wall of the inguinal canal with polypropylene mesh, the thickness of the ejaculatory duct decreases to 0.177 mm after 90 days and to 0.099 mm after 120 days. In the control group, the diameter of the ductus deferens was 0.298 mm (p<0.05) [9]. The specificity of this study was determined by the evaluation of the reproductive organ long after the operation.

N.G. Kulchenko studied the morphological changes in the testicle after simulated inguinal hernia repair in an experiment. 20 male rabbits aged 120 days, weighing 3.8±0.9 kg was included in the study. Morphological evaluation of spermatogenesis was performed after 40 days. The study showed that 1.5 months after simulated inguinal hernia repair, the diameter of the convoluted tubules was 12.3% smaller compared to the control group (p<0.05). And the thickness of the spermatogenic epithelium of the clavicle seminiferous tubules is 28.1% less compared to the control group (p<0.05) [20].

The tension-free isolation hernioplasty provided by Gvenetadze is simultaneously a prevention of both male infertility and hernia recurrence [10].

On the basis of the experimental research conducted by our Mir, we can say that the isolation technique of inguinal hernia repair does not affect spermatogenesis compared to the Lichtenstein method and is an effective method of hernioplasty in patients of reproductive age.

Conclusion.

Tension-free isolation hernioplasty provided by Gvenetadze is simple, prevents infertility in men, is indicated in all cases, especially in reproductive age, and does not affect spermatogenesis.

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Резюме

Изменения сперматогенеза после моделирования пластики паховой грыжи в эксперименте

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Введение: Метод Лихтенштейна произвел революцию в лечении паховых грыж. Но этот метод сопровождается серьезными осложнениями, о чем свидетельствуют публикации последних лет. К таким осложнениям относятся развитие фиброзных изменений мошонки, деэякуляция, обструктивная азооспермия, олигоспермия. Поэтому при лечении паховых грыж все большую актуальность приобретают так называемые изоляционные методы, предполагающие полную изоляцию от веревочной сетки и не влияющие на сперматогенез.

Цель исследования: сравнить морфологические параметры сперматозоидов до и после герниопластики в группах, которым была выполнена моделирующая герниопластика по методу Лихтенштейна и с изоляцией семенных канатиков из сетки по Гвенетадзе.

Материал и методы. В исследование включены 16 кроликов-самцов в возрасте 12 ± 3 мес, массой $3,5 \pm 0,5$ кг. Из них 8 (50%) выполнена герниопластика по методу Лихтенштейна, а 8 (50%) - с полной изоляцией семенного канатика- Метод Гвенетадзе.

Кролики были разделены на две группы. Первая группа: 8 кроликов, которым была выполнена операция по поводу грыжи Лихтенштейна. Вторая группа: 8 кроликов, которым выполнена герниопластика с полной изоляцией семенного канатика по методу Гвенетадзе. В обеих группах спермоморфологическое исследование проводилось за 2 дня до операции, через 3 и 6 месяцев после операции.

Исследование включало полное спермоморфологическое исследование с изучением следующих параметров спермы: объём, цвет, мутность, время эякуляции, липкость, запах, pH, количество сперматозоидов в 1 мл, количество сперматозоидов в целом эякуляте, живые сперматозоиды, подвижные сперматозоиды. , прогрессивные подвижные сперматозоиды, Нормальная морфология перматозоитов

Плесень, лейкоциты, эритроциты, липоидные тельца, спермагглютинация, грибы, бактерии, слизь. Сперму собирали за 2 дня до операции, через 3 месяца после операции и через 6 месяцев после операции. Сперму получали с помощью так называемого «искусственного влагалища».

Заклучение: Наше исследование показало, что пластика паховой грыжи с изоляцией семенного канатика не влияет на сперматогенез.

Ключевые слова: паховая грыжа, изолирующая герниопластика, морфология сперматозоидов, эксперимент.

reziume

spermatogenesis cvlilebebi sazardulis modelirebuli Tiaqarplastikis Semdeg eqsperimentSi

elguja ardia¹, Tamaz gvenetaZe¹, Teimuraz gorgoZe², emzar diasamiZe¹

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Sesavali: lixtenSteinis meTodma sazardulis Tiaqris mkurnalobaSi revoluciuri gadatrialeba moaxdina. Mmagram am meTods Tan axlavs seriozuli garTulebebi, amaze bolo wlebis publikaciebi metyvelebs. aseT garTulebebs miekuTvneba bagirakSi fibrizuli cvlilebebis ganviTareba, dezeakulacia, obstruqciuli azospermia, oligospermia. amitom sazardulis Tiaqris mkurnalobaSi sul ufro met aqtualobas iZens egreTwodebuli izolaciuri meTodebi, rac bagirakis badisagan srul izolacias gulisxmobs da gavlenas ar axdens spermatogenezze.

kvlevis mizani: spermis morfologiuri parametrebis Sedareba

Tiaqris operaciande da mis Semdeg im jgufebSi, romlebsac CautardaT modelirebuli Tiaqarplastika lixtenSteinis meTodiT da bagirakis badisagan sruli izolaciiT – gvenetaZis meTodiT.

masala da meTodebi: kvlevaSi CarTuli iyo 16 mamri bocveri asakiT 12Tvis \pm 3Tve, woniT 3.5 \pm 0.5kg. aqedan 8-s (50%) Cautarda hernioplastika lixtenSteinis meTodiT, 8-s (50%) ki – bagirakis sruli izolaciiT T.gvenetaZis meTodiT.

bocvrebi daiyo or jgufad. Ppirveli jgufi: 8 bocveri, romelTac gaukeTdaT Tiaqarplastika lixtenSteinis wesiT. Mmeore jgufi: 8 bocveri, romelTac gaukeTdaT hernioplastika bagirakis sruli izolaciiT, gvenetaZis meTodiT. orive jgufSi Catarda spermomorfocitologiuri kvleva operaciande 2 dRiT adre da operaciidan 3 da 6 Tvis Semdeg.

kvleva moicavda srul spermomorfocitologiur gamokvlevas spermis Semdegi parametrebis SeswavliT: spermis moculoba, feri, simRvrie, gaTxierebis dro, webovneba, suni, spermatozoidebis r-ba 1ml-Si, spermatozoidebis r-ba mTel eakulantSi, cocxali spermatozoidebi, moZravi spermatozoidebi, progresulad moZravi spermatozoidebi, spermatozoidis normaluri morfologiuri formebi, leukocitebi, eriTrocitebi, lipiduri sxeulakebi, spermaglutinacia, soko, baqteriebi, lorwo. sperma aRebul iqna operaciande 2 dRiT adre, operaciidan 3 Tvis da 6 Tvis Semdeg. sperma miRebul iqna e.w., xelovnuri vaginis gamoyenebi”’.

daskvna: Cvenma kvlevam aCvena, rom sazardulis Tiaqarplastika bagirakis badisagan sruli izolaciis pirobebSi gavlenas ar axdens spermatogenezze.

sakvanZo sityvebi: sazardulis Tiaqari, izolaciuri hernioplastika, spermis morfologia, eqsperimenti