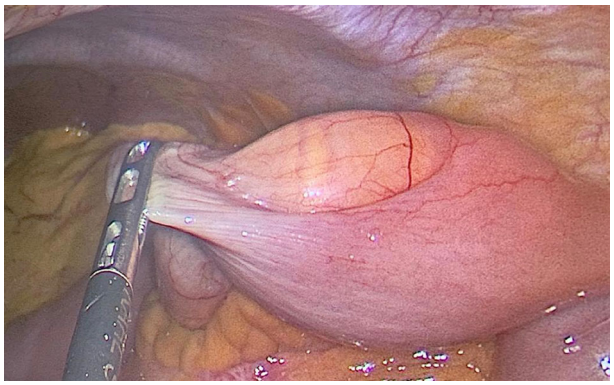

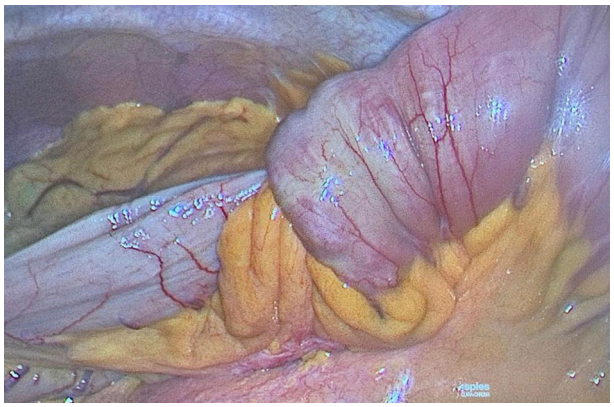

UPPER GI—Gastroduodenal diseases

P253—Minimizing in Minimally Invasive Surgery Through the use of a Novel And Flexible Super Elastic Titanium Needle Suitable For a 3.5 and 5 mm Trocar

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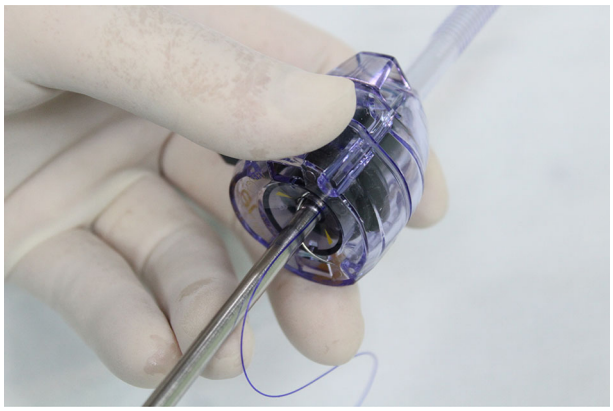
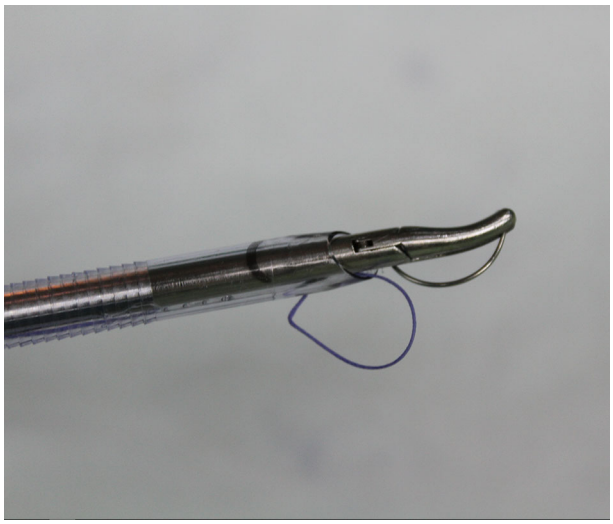
The use of smaller ports in surgery is the next step in the evolution of minimally invasive procedures. We present findings, using a novel flexible needle made from a super elastic titanium alloy, which demonstrate that it is possible for a 26- and 30-mm needle to pass through a 3.5 and 5 mm trocar. This new approach results in less trauma and improved cosmetic effect in comparison to the classical 10 mm port.

Traditional steps such as handling of the needle holders, loading the needle and placing it at the correct angle and direction, inserting the needle into the tissue, and finally safely tying a knot remain the same as with the standard procedure. We propose that this improved type of needle creates a refinement opportunity to replace the classic ones during both, laparoscopic and robotic surgeries.





UPPER GI—Gastroduodenal diseases

P254—EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF CHANGES IN MUCOSAL SUPEROXIDE DISMUTASE AFTER LOCAL PRP INJECTION IN RATS WITH GASTRIC ULCERS AND HEMORRHAGIC SHOCK

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The aim of the study was to evaluate changes in mucosal Superoxide Dismutase (SOD) after local PRP injection in rats with gastric ulcers and hemorrhagic shock in experiment.

Methods: The study was performed on 91 Wistar rats (average weight of animals was 183 ± 16 g) according to local and international rules for working with experimental animals. We randomly divide all animals in 5 groups: Control Group (n = 7) – intact animals; Comparison Group (n = 21) – gastric ulcer; Group 1 (n = 21) – gastric ulcer + hemorrhagic shock; Group 2 (n = 21) – gastric ulcer + hemorrhagic shock + local injection of 0.1 ml of 0,9% sodium chloride; Group 3 (n = 21) – gastric ulcer + hemorrhagic shock + local injection of 0.1 ml platelet-rich plasma (PRP).

Gastric ulcers were modeled using our modification of type 2 acetic acid ulcer model (Susumu Okabe, 2005). Hemorrhagic shock was modeled by 3–3.5 ml blood sampling. On 1st, 7th and 14th day measurement of mucosal SOD levels were performed.
Results: In all groups and on all control days of the study, SOD activity levels were lower than in the control group.
On day 1, SOD activity in Groups 1, 2, 3 were significantly lower ($p < 0.05$) than in the Comparison Group. Moreover, the indices in the Groups 1, 2, 3 didn't significantly differ from each other ($p > 0.05$).

On day 7 of the study, we didn't reveal a significant difference in the level of the studied indicator between the Comparison Group and Group 3 ($p < 0.05$), as well as between Groups 1 and 2 ($p > 0.05$). Moreover, in pairwise statistical comparison, the indicators in the Comparison Group and Group 3 were statistically significantly higher than the similar levels in Groups 1 and 2 ($p < 0.05$).

On the day 14, levels of the enzyme activity in Group 3 were significantly higher than levels in all other groups ($p < 0.05$) and approached the indices of the control group.
Conclusions: Local PRP injection in rats with gastric ulcers and hemorrhagic shock allows to reduce oxidative stress in the periulcellular zone.

UPPER GI—Gastroduodenal diseases

P255—Nurses' role in Endoscopic Surgery Clinics during the SARS COVID-19 pandemic

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The Covid-19 pandemic has reached immense proportions globally, affecting nations and all aspects of economic and social life in all age groups and social strata without exception. Nevertheless, doctors and other medical staff are bearing the heaviest load as the first in the line of defense with this unprecedented situation. We have witnessed that nurses are generally the most active and most endangered group in health services when confronting the pandemic challenges and their consequences. Their role is irreplaceable in the treatment of patients in all hospital clinics. Even in minimally invasive surgery clinics, nurses' role is critical not only in organizing the work and maintaining the protective measures against the pandemic but also in the post-operative care of patients operated on with endoscopic procedures.
Aim of the study: The purpose of this presentation is to show the problems, responsibilities, and risks faced by nurses in endoscopic surgery wards after the SARS Covid-19 epidemic.
Material and Methods: In the period May—October 2020, in the Clinic of General Surgery—Department of Endoscopic Surgery of the Clinical Hospital of Tetova, were operated 39 patients with laparoscopic interventions. After hospitalization, some of those patients were diagnosed with Covid-19 infection. Such cases are always alarming and encourage the mobilization of all medical staff of the Clinic to strengthen protective measures, including the isolation of patients in special rooms and the discontinuance of their families' visits.
Results: Out of 39 patients operated on during this time in the Surgery Clinic of the Clinical Hospital of Tetova, 22 were female while 17 were male. The age of the operated patients ranged from 21 to 74 years. On the day of hospitalization, all patients stated that they had no contact with infected persons, while their PCR tests were negative. But beyond this, in four patients on the second or third day after hospitalization, the typical symptoms for Covid 19 began to be apparent. At the same time, the repetition of the PCR—test resulted in positive. Such patients were isolated immediately in separate rooms while the hospital's sanitary services disinfected the entire ward. The nurses who took care of these patients in the post-operative period respected all protective measures and took care that the patients strictly by adhering to all recommendations to prevent the virus's spread.
Conclusion: In this time of the pandemic, nurses are the most endangered part of the medical staff even in the Endoscopic Surgery Clinics, and in return, they must be well informed about the SARS Covid-19 virus, to have the skills to manage with the newly created circumstances, to know well the procedures of decontamination and isolation, and often to provide psychological support to infected patients, as well as to diagnose as soon as possible the concerns that arise in infected patients.

UPPER GI—Gastroduodenal diseases

P256—Tranexamic Acid in Upper GI bleeding, is there a role? A systematic Review and Meta-analysis

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Introduction: Upper Gastrointestinal bleeding is associated with increased morbidity and mortality. It has been suggested that tranexamic acid (TXA) may be useful in arresting bleeding.
Aim: To synthesise available evidence of the effect of TXA on upper GI bleeding.
Methods: A systematic review was conducted. PubMed, EMBASE and Cochrane central register of controlled trials were searched for relevant studies. A random effects meta-analysis was performed to determine the risk ratio of primary and secondary outcomes.
Results: 8 studies were included in the review. Total number of patients included was 12,994 including 4550 females (35%). The effect of TXA on mortality: risk ratio was 0.95 which favoured TXA however the 95% CI ranged from 0.80 to 1.13 and was not statistically significant. The re-bleeding rate risk ratio was 0.64, which favoured the TXA group and with a 95% CI ranging from 0.47 to 0.86 this was statistically significant. The risk of adverse thromboembolic events: risk ratio was 0.93 favoured the TXA group however the 95% CI extended from 0.62 to 1.39 and so was not statistically significant. Conclusion: We cannot recommend the routine use of TXA in the setting of acute upper GI bleeding outside its use in randomised controlled clinical trials.

UPPER GI—Gastroduodenal diseases

P259—Hairy situation': an unusual cause of weight loss in a young female

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Background: Bezoars are intraluminal masses in the gastrointestinal tract composed of indigestible food or fibers, with trichobezoars comprising a mass of hair. First identified in humans by Baudomant in 1779, they are most commonly found in the stomach. Classically they occur in children and young females, particularly those with underlying psychiatric conditions including trichotillomania (a disorder characterized by hair pulling from the scalp, eyebrows, eyelashes or other body parts). We present an interesting case of a massive trichobezoar in a young female.