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EVALUATION OF THE SHAPE OF THE ABDOMEN IN CHILDREN DURING THE CORRECTION OF THE PATHOLOGY OF THE VAGINAL PROCESS OF THE PERITONEUM

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The study was conducted at the Pediatric Surgery Clinic of Pirogov National Memorial Medical University, Vinnytsia, in the period from August, 2020 to January, 2021. 116 children with inguinal hernias and dropsy of the spermatic cord membranes were analyzed.

All patients were divided into groups according to gender with a ratio of 74.56% boys and 25.44% girls. The shape of the anterior abdominal wall in children was evaluated. Three forms of the abdomen (expanding downwards, ovoid, expanding upwards) were identified and evaluated in all patients.

According to the results, the majority of patients had an ovoid shape of the abdomen (91.07%), while the percentage of children who have a shape of the abdomen with downward and upward expansion was 7.14% and 1.79%, respectively. The shape of the patients' abdomen was analysed depending on gender and it was found that all the girls had an ovoid shape of the abdomen. Boys with an ovoid shape of the abdomen accounted for 89.13%, 8.7% of boys had a downward abdominal extension, and 2.17% of boys had an upward abdominal extension.

All children who were analyzed made up the following population according to the shape of the abdomen based on their age category. The lowest number (1.79%) was observed in children with upward expansion, and all of them corresponded to an early age (1-3 years). There were slightly more children with the shape of the abdomen that expands downwards. But in this group of children, there were no adolescents (13-18 years old) and young children (1-3 years old). The main group consisted of children with an ovoid shape of the abdomen, and among them the most numerous were preschool children, making 37.5% of the total population of the studied children. The group of adolescent children was the smallest in terms of the number of children with an ovoid shape of the abdomen(3.57%).

An analysis of patients by age showed that there were no children with an upward-expanding abdomen among infants, and the ovoid shape of the abdomen accounted for 85.71% of children in this age group. Among young children (1-3 years old), there were no children with a downward-expanding shape of the abdomen, and the ovoid shape of the abdomen accounted for 90% of children in this age group. Among preschool and school age, the absence of an upward-expanding shape of the abdomen is characteristic, and the ovoid shape of the abdomen accounted for 95.45% and 86.67% of children in these age groups, respectively. A group of adolescents turned out to be different from the others, all of them had an ovoid shape of the abdomen.