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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.

GMN is indexed in MEDLINE, SCOPUS, PubMed and VINITI Russian Academy of Sciences. The full text content is available through EBSCO databases.

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 ბაზებიდან.

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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ARTHROSCOPIC TREATMENT OF POSTERIOR ANKLE IMPINGEMENT SYNDROME – SYSTEMATIC SURGICAL APPROACH AND CASE REPORT

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Abstract.

Background: Tenosynovitis caused by impingement syndrome of the flexor hallucis longus tendon is a condition that can often be encountered in professional athletes such as football players, ballet dancers, etc.

Purpose: This report aims to familiarize the reader with methods for recognizing impingement syndrome of the dorsal part of the ankle joint, methods for its treatment and to present a case report with such a pathology.

Materials and method: Pain in tenosynovitis of the flexor hallucis longus tendon can be provoked by placing the foot and first finger in maximal dorsiflexion, where the pain is localized in the area dorsal to the medial malleolus.

A professional soccer player patient underwent arthroscopic excision of os trigonum and release of the synovial sheath of the flexor hallucis longus tendon. The follow-up period was 12 months. Foot and Ankle Outcome Score and American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society self-report scales were completed preoperatively and after the first month postoperatively. Time to return to sports activity was also calculated, as the time from the date of surgery to the time to participation in sports activities at levels similar to those before the pathology

Results: The completed Foot and Ankle Outcome Score preoperatively was a total of 80, divided by category (symptoms and stiffness - 75, pain - 75, daily functionality - 93, sports activity - 65, quality of life - 69). The postoperative Foot and Ankle Outcome Score was 99, with the only category scoring 95 being sports activity. American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society completed scale scores were 67 preoperatively and increased to 100 postoperatively. The time to return to training with the team was 4 weeks, and the time to start playing with the team at a level similar to that before the onset of the pathology was 7 weeks.

Conclusion: Arthroscopic treatment of dorsal ankle impingement syndrome is a safe and effective method that allows patients rapid return to sports activity.

Key words. Ankle, impingement syndrome, arthroscopic treatment, systemic surgical approach, case report.

Introduction.

Foot and ankle pathology is common around 10 % to 24 % of all the pathologies of the skeletal-muscular system [1]. From these pathologies posterior ankle impingement syndrome is mostly found in athletes. Kadel et al (2006) report that up to 95 % of ballet dancers and 62 % of other modern dancers are affected by posterior ankle impingement syndrome [2]. In the meta-analysis of Opdam (2017) he states that out of 151 athletes with ankle pain 138 had posterior ankle impingement syndrome

with majority been football players [3] Posterior ankle impingement syndrome (PAIS) refers to the pain and functional impairment resulting from mechanical compression of structures within the posterior ankle compartment during plantarflexion. This condition is often seen in athletes whose sports involve repetitive hyperplantarflexion. Although PAI can occur due to various etiologies, including soft tissue impingement and osseous abnormalities, the underlying pathology typically involves compression of the posterior talus, os trigonum, or the soft tissues in this region [4].

Etiology and Pathophysiology.

PAI is often multifactorial, with a combination of anatomical, biomechanical, and degenerative factors contributing to its development. The primary anatomical structures involved include:

- **Os Trigonum:** (1a) A separate ossicle that may fail to fuse with the talus, resulting in an accessory bone. The os trigonum can become symptomatic when it is compressed between the posterior tibia and calcaneus during plantarflexion.
- **Stieda Process:** (1b) An elongated posterior process of the talus that may also contribute to impingement.
- **Soft Tissues:** (2) Including the posterior talofibular ligament, low lying flexor hallucis longus muscle belly, and synovial tissue, which can become inflamed or entrapped.

Repetitive stress, particularly in athletes, can lead to inflammation, hypertrophy, and subsequent impingement of these structures (Figures 1 and 2).

Clinical Presentation.

Patients with PAI typically present with posterior ankle pain that worsens with activities involving plantarflexion. The pain may be accompanied by swelling, stiffness, and a feeling of instability in the ankle. On physical examination, tenderness is often elicited over the posterior aspect of the ankle, particularly when the foot is placed in a plantarflexed position. Provocative tests, such as forced plantarflexion and dorsiflexion of the hallux, can reproduce the pain, aiding in the diagnosis. Flexor hallucis longus (FHL) stretch test is also a good diagnostic tool with moderate to high specificity [3]. During the provocative testing when palpating there can be a crepitus along the posterior boarder of the medial malleolus of the ankle joint. In severe and chronic cases, the formation of nodules may lead to triggering (Figure 3).

Diagnostic Imaging.

Diagnostics evaluation typically begins with plain radiographs to assess bony abnormalities, such as the presence of an os trigonum or elongated Stieda process. Lateral views in plantarflexion may better demonstrate these structures [4]. If soft tissue involvement is suspected, magnetic resonance



Figure 1. A. (left) X ray of PAIS caused by Os Trigonum (white arrow), B. (right) X ray of PAIS caused by enlarged Stieda Process (white arrow).

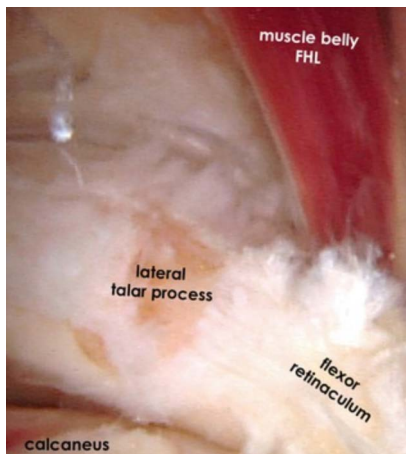


Figure 2. PAIS caused by impingement of a low lying FHL muscle belly on the flexor retinaculum.



Figure 3. Performing FHL stretch test. (left) Possible dorsiflexion of the big toe (center) manually stretching the FHL tendon with the palm of the left hand of the examiner (right) impossible dorsiflexion of the big toe while stretching the FHL tendon.



Figure 4. (left) X-ray showing os trigonum (green arrow) on lateral view (right) X-ray showing enlarged Stieda process (white arrow) on lateral view.

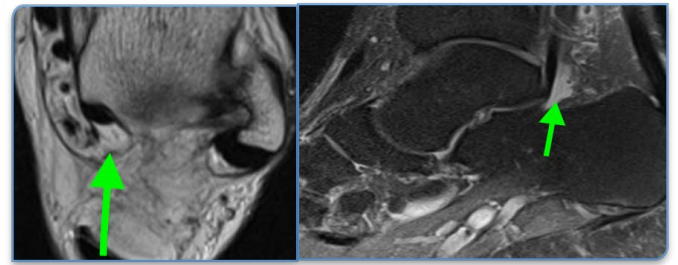


Figure 5. (left) Substantial fluid collection (green arrow) around the FHL tendon on sagittal MRI view (right) Substantial fluid collection around the FHL tendon (green arrow) on coronal MRI view.

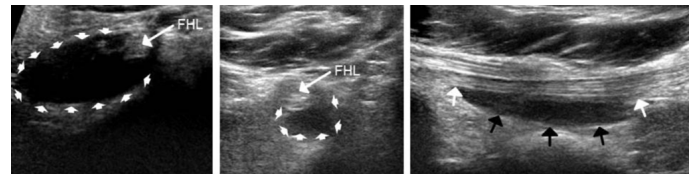


Figure 6. (left) Massive hypoechoic area (small white arrows) around the FHL on ultrasound sagittal view (central) Moderate amount of hypoechoic area (small white arrows) around the FHL on ultrasound sagittal view (right) Moderate amount of hypoechoic area (small black arrows) around the FHL (small white arrows) on an ultrasound coronal view.

imaging (MRI) [5] or ultrasound can provide detailed images of the soft tissues, revealing inflammation, synovitis, or tendon pathology (Figures 4-6) [6].

Treatment options.

The first line of treatment typically consists of rest and activity modification accompanied by non-steroid anti-inflammatory medications. Other modalities that can be added to the therapeutic plan can be physical therapy, arch support corticosteroid injections. Conservative treatment should be attempted for at least 3 months and if there are moderate signs of improvement can be continued up to 6 months [7].

In cases that conservative treatment does not alleviate the symptoms, surgical options must be considered. The surgical options can be open or arthroscopic.

Open surgery is a more traditional approach, often used when extensive repairs are needed or for larger bony impingements. While open procedures have a higher overall complication rate, they are still effective, with good to excellent patient satisfaction reported in up to 85% of cases [8]. Open surgery may be preferred in cases where precise removal of larger bone fragments is necessary. Arthroscopic surgery, on the other hand, is minimally invasive and studies have shown that patients undergoing it typically experience faster recovery times, returning to full activity within an average of 11-16 weeks, compared to 16-20 weeks for open surgery. Additionally, arthroscopy has a lower complication rate (about 5-7%) compared to open surgery, which ranges from 10% to 24% [8]. This technique is particularly favored for athletes and dancers due to its quicker rehabilitation timeline and reduced scarring.

Case report.

Patient history: This case report covers a 23-year-old male patient which is a professional football player. The patient

complains of ankle pain during practice mostly, but from several months the pain becomes persistent even during normal running in daily life. The onset of the symptoms was gradual and worsen overtime. The patient had no significant comorbidities but have had a previous surgery due to navicular stress fracture on the same foot. The previous surgery consisted of stabilisation of the fracture with screw fixation which had led to consolidation of the fracture. The implants for the fixation were still in place.

The patient had undergone conservative treatment for 3 months. The conservative treatment consisted of dozen rounds of physical therapy, NSAID which the patient had been taking for 2 months at the time of his first examination and had received several shots of platelet rich plasma.

The patient had no significant improvement in his condition after the conservative treatment, so surgical options were discussed.

Physical exam:

The patient had significant pain with palpation in the region posterior to the medial malleolus during plantar flexion and a significant finding of crepitus during the same test in the same region. As for the FHL stretch test there was no significant finding but the patient had pain in the region posterior to the medial malleolus during the tow-off phase of the gait.

Imaging:

We order pain x rays anterior – posterior (AP) and lateral [7], and MRI study to appreciate for bone abnormalities and soft tissue swelling and impingement (Figure 7).

As can be seen on the lateral view of the patient’s X-ray there is a significant os trigonum. On the MRI study on the transvers T2 weighted images clearly can be seen impingement of the FHL tendon from os trigonum [8]. As for the coronal T2 weighted images again impingement and buildup of fluid around the FHL tendon can be seen and on the sagittal T2 weighted images only significant amount of fluid can be spotted surrounding the FHL tendon near the posterior boarder of the talus bone [9] (Figures 8 and 9).

Methods of Assessment:

The primary outcome collected in the present study was postoperative complications, time to return to training and time to return to playing with the team.



Figure 7. (Left) AP X-ray of the patient (Right) Later X-ray of the patient: os Trigonum (green arrow).

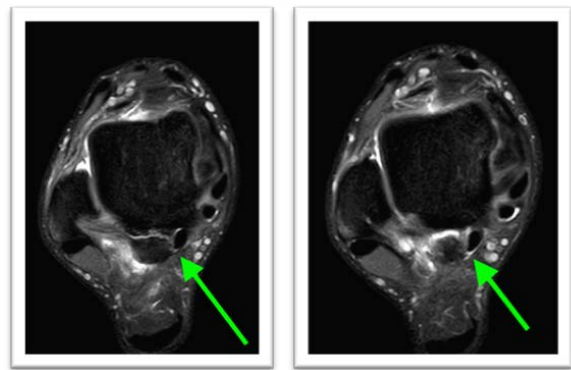


Figure 8. (left) transvers T2 weighted image showing impingement of the FHL tendon on os trigonum (green arrow), (right) transvers T2 weighted image showing fluid buildup around the FHL tendon caused by the impingement of os trigonum (green arrow).

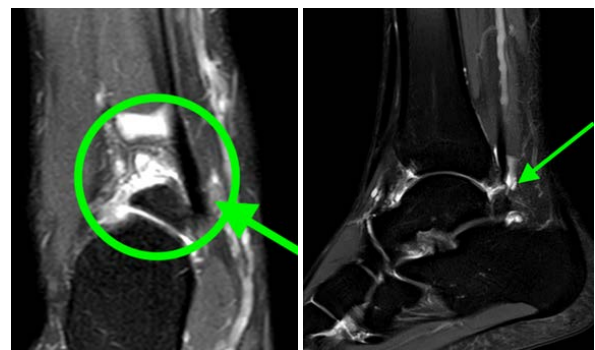


Figure 9. (left) Coronal T2 weighted image showing large amount of fluid buildup (green circle) around their FHL tendon (green arrow) and the impinging os Trigonum (right) Sagittal T2 weighted image showing fluid around the FHL tendon (green arrow).

Radiographs of the ankle and foot and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the ankle were used to confirm the diagnosis and exclude other pathologic conditions MRI results that show inflammation at the synchondrosis between the os trigonum and the talus as well as signal changes within the os trigonum (representing bone marrow edema) suggest that the ossicle is symptomatic [10,11].

The follow-up period was 12 months. Patient was followed up at 2 weeks for wound inspection and removal of stitches. Foot and Ankle Outcome Score and American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society self-report scales were completed preoperatively and after the first month postoperatively. Time to return to sports activity was also calculated, as the time from the date of surgery to the time to participation in sports activities at levels similar to those before the pathology.

Surgical Technique:

For this patient with PAIS an arthroscopic technique was chosen. The patient was position prone on the operating table. A tourniquet was used. Two portals were made using the technique described by van Dijk9. Two portals just adjacent to the medial and lateral edges of the Achilles tendon were made. A 4.0-mm, 30° arthroscope was introduced through the posterolateral portal in line with the first interdigital web space, while the shaver was introduced through the posteromedial portal. The instruments were introduced in a convergent fashion to intersect

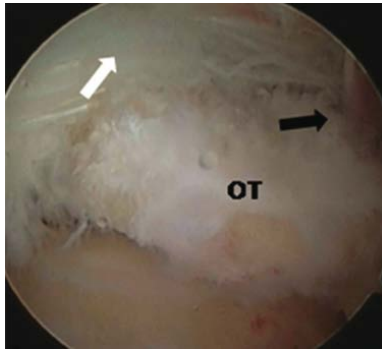


Figure 10. Posterior compartment of the ankle joint: White arrow - ligament of Rouvière, black arrow – FHL tendon, OT – os Trigonum.

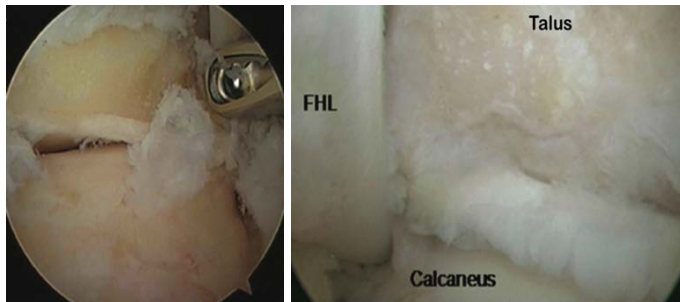


Figure 11. (left) Removed os Trigonum and excision of soft tissue leftovers (right) cleared synovial sleeve of the FHL and burred posterior process of the talus.

anterior to the Achilles tendon and centrally at the posterior aspect of the ankle joint [10]. Care was taken to stay clear of the neurovascular bundle by identifying the FHL and keeping to its posterior and lateral aspect. All soft tissues attached to the os trigonum were carefully excised, and the os trigonum was removed. With the patient's great toe dorsiflexed, the FHL was inspected for impingement or tenosynovitis and was treated with resection of the posteromedial aspect of the tibia and talus and shaving off the inflamed tendon sheath (Figures 10 and 11) [11].

Postoperative Management:

No means of immobilization were applied postoperatively. The patient was allowed full weightbearing as pain allowed and was encouraged to commence early range of motion (ROM) exercises. At 2 weeks, patient was started formal physical therapy with a focus on muscle strengthening and proprioceptive exercises. Return to training was allowed when full ROM and muscle strength were achieved.

Results.

The professional soccer player patient underwent arthroscopic excision of os trigonum and release of the synovial sheath of the flexor hallucis longus tendon. The follow-up period was 12 months. Foot and Ankle Outcome Score and American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society self-report scales were completed preoperatively and after the first month postoperatively. Time to return to sports activity was 4 weeks, as the time from the date of surgery to the time to participation in sports activities at levels similar to those before the pathology was 7 weeks.

Preoperatively the scores for the Foot and Ankle Outcome Score were 80 percent and for the American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society self-report scale was 67 percent.

One month postoperatively the Foot and Ankle Outcome Score was 99 percent and for the American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society self-report scale was 100 percent.

The detailed preoperative and postoperative Foot and Ankle Outcome Score and American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society self-report scale can be seen on (Tables 1 and 2).

The patient had no postoperative complication for the 12-month follow-up period.

Discussion.

The PAIS syndrome is a clinical one and is described as posterior ankle pain that results from repetitive or acute forced plantar flexion [2]. The pathology has been linked to classical ballet dancers and in athletes including soccer, basketball, and other players and runners [3]. Many different causes of PAIS have been described, the predominant cause being osseous impingement due to os trigonum [11].

When nonoperative treatment fails to resolve PAIS, surgical excision of the ossicle is the treatment of choice. Traditional treatment for PAIS includes open excision of the os trigonum through a posterolateral or posteromedial approach [12,13]. Unfortunately, open approaches have been associated with neurological complications and wound problems [14].

The arthroscopic excision of os trigonum has the advantage of less scar formation which can be symptomatic, less tissue damage and faster return to sports [14]. Scholten et al. [15] reported only 1 complication in 55 patients which is 1.8% complication rate. Various arthroscopic techniques are described in the literature, but we prefer to use the method introduced by Van Dijk et al. [9] which uses posteromedial-posterolateral portal approach with the patient in prone position without traction. In our case we didn't encounter any complications with the patient.

In this case report one month postoperatively the Foot and Ankle Outcome Score was 99 percent and for the American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society self-report scale was 100 percent. Time to return to sports activity was 4 weeks, as the time from the date of surgery to the time to participation in sports activities at levels similar to those before the pathology was 7 weeks. When comparing these results to other prominent studies on this topic our case has comparable outcomes (Table 3).

Table 1. Foot and Ankle Outcome Score.

Foot and Ankle Outcome Score		
	preoperative	1 month postoperative
Symptoms + Stiffness subtotal	75	100
Pain subtotal	75	100
Function, daily living subtotal	93	100
Function, sports and recreational activities subtotal	65	95
Quality of life subtotal	69	100
FAOS Score	80	99

Table 2. American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society self-report scale.

American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society self-report scale		
	preoperative	1 month postoperative
Pain	20	40
Activity limitations, support requirements	7	10
Maximum walking distance, blocks	4	5
Walking surfaces	3	5
Gait abnormality	8	8
Sagittal motion (flexion extension)	4	8
Hindfoot motion (inversion plus eversion)	3	6
Ankle-hindfoot stability	8	8
Alignment	10	10
AOFAS Score	67	100

Table 3. Comparison of these results to other prominent studies on this topic our case has comparable outcomes.

Studies	Foot and Ankle Outcome Score	American Orthopedic Foot & Ankle Society	Return to sport
Smyth N et al (2013)	86		12 weeks
Georgianonos et al (2017)		93	7 weeks
Kolev et al (2024)	99	100	7 weeks

We acknowledge several limitations of the paper. Being a case report the number of patients is severely limited. However, using clinical scores that are widely used in other studies on this topic and recording the two most used time ranges we were able to compare our result to wider range of patients' outcomes and were able to showcase the advantages of the arthroscopic treatment of PAIS caused by osseus impingement.

Conclusion.

Posterior ankle impingement is a significant source of pain and disability in athletes, particularly those involved in activities requiring repetitive plantarflexion. While conservative management remains the initial approach, arthroscopic treatment has emerged as a safe and effective surgical option for refractory cases. With careful patient selection and adherence to surgical technique, arthroscopy can provide excellent outcomes, enabling patients to return to their previous levels of activity with minimal downtime.

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უკანა ტერფის ჩამოხრჩობის სინდრომის ართროსკოპიული მკურნალობა - სისტემატური ქირურგიული მიდგომა და შემთხვევის მოხსენება ფონი: ტენოსინოვიტი, რომელიც გამოწვეულია მოძრელი hallucis longus მყესის შეხების სინდრომით, არის მდგომარეობა, რომელიც ხშირად შეიძლება შეგვხვდეს პროფესიონალ სპორტსმენებში, როგორცაა ფეხბურთელები, ბალეტის მოცეკვავეები და ა.შ. მიზანი: წინამდებარე ანგარიში მიზნად ისახავს მკითხველს გააცნოს ტერფის სახსრის დორსალური ნაწილის იმპინგემენტური სინდრომის ამოცნობის მეთოდები, მისი მკურნალობის მეთოდები და წარმოადგინოს ასეთი პათოლოგიის მქონე შემთხვევის ანგარიში. მასალები და მეთოდი: ტკივილის ტენოსინოვიტის დროს მყესის ჰალუჯის გრძელი მყესის პროვოცირება შესაძლებელია ფეხისა და პირველი თითის მაქსიმალურ დორსიფლექსიაში მოთავსებით, სადაც ტკივილი ლოკალიზებულია დორსალურ მიდამოში მედიალური მალისკენ.

პროფესიონალი ფეხბურთელის პაციენტს ჩაუტარდა os trigonum-ის ართროსკოპიული ამოკვეთა და მომხრელი hallucis longus მყესის სინოვიალური გარსი. შემდგომი პერიოდი იყო 12 თვე. ფეხისა და ტერფის შედეგების ქულა და ამერიკული ორთოპედიული ფეხის და ტერფის საზოგადოების თვითრეპორტირების სასწორები დასრულდა ოპერაციამდე და ოპერაციის შემდგომი პირველი თვის შემდეგ. ასევე გამოითვალა სპორტულ აქტივობაზე დაბრუნების დრო, როგორც დრო ოპერაციის დღიდან სპორტულ აქტივობებში მონაწილეობამდე პათოლოგიის წინა დონემდე. შედეგები: დასრულებული ფეხისა და ტერფის შედეგის ქულა წინასაოპერაციოდ იყო სულ 80, დაყოფილი კატეგორიების მიხედვით (სიმპტომები და სიმტკიცე - 75, ტკივილი - 75, ყოველდღიური ფუნქციონირება - 93, სპორტული აქტივობა - 65, ცხოვრების ხარისხი - 69). ტერფის და ტერფის პოსტოპერაციული

შედეგის ქულა იყო 99, ერთადერთი კატეგორია, რომელმაც 95 ქულა, სპორტული აქტივობაა. ამერიკის ორთოპედიული ფეხისა და ტერფის საზოგადოების სრული ქულა იყო 67 წინასაოპერაციოდ და გაიზარდა 100-მდე ოპერაციის შემდგომი პერიოდის შემდეგ. გუნდთან ერთად ვარჯიშზე დაბრუნების დრო იყო 4 კვირა, ხოლო გუნდთან თამაშის დაწყების დრო პათოლოგიის დაწყებამდე მსგავს დონეზე იყო 7 კვირა. დასკვნა: დორსალური ტერფის დაჭიმვის სინდრომის ართროსკოპიული მკურნალობა უსაფრთხო და ეფექტური მეთოდია, რომელიც საშუალებას აძლევს პაციენტებს სწრაფად დაუბრუნდნენ სპორტულ აქტივობას. საკვანძო სიტყვები: ტერფი, იმპინგმენტის სინდრომი, ართროსკოპიული მკურნალობა, სისტემური ქირურგიული მიდგომა, შემთხვევის მოხსენება