

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MORPHOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTICS OF CHEST DISEASES IN HIV-INFECTED PATIENTS DEPENDING ON TYPE OF DIAGNOSTIC SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS

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Abstract

The aim – to evaluate the effectiveness of morphological diagnostics of chest diseases in HIV-infected patients depending on the type of endoscopic examination with a biopsy or surgical intervention.

Object and methods. There were studied 204 biological samples from 191 patients with HIV infection. Biopsies were obtained by various types of endoscopic examinations and surgical interventions from the patients with an undetermined nature of lung, parietal pleura, lymph nodes disease or their combination. In order to determine the effectiveness of the morphological diagnosis, a comparison of the histological conclusion and final clinical diagnosis was carried out in each case.

Results and discussion. The need for a morphological study arose in 45,3 % of cases of diagnostics of chest conditions in HIV-infected patients. Depending on the nature of the lesions of a particular organ/structure of the chest cavity, video-assisted thoracoscopy (VATS) was most often performed with tissue sampling of the parietal pleura and/or several organs (61,3 %) and excisional lymph node biopsy (25,5 %). The highest effectiveness indicator of histological examination was obtained for samples taken at conventional thoracotomy (100,0 %). Sufficiently high effectiveness of histological examination was also established for VATS tissue sampling of the parietal pleura (95,2 %) or several organs of the chest cavity (lung parenchyma, parietal pleura, mediastinal lymph nodes), (90,9 %), and at excision biopsy of lymphatic nodes (84,6 %). The overall effectiveness of the histological examination of biopsy and surgery tissue samples in hospitalized HIV-infected patients was 89,3 %.

Conclusions. Modern types of diagnostic endoscopic procedures allow performing good quality biopsies in sufficient quantities for morphological studies. VATS biopsy ensures maximal effectiveness of morphological diagnostics. Achieving a high level of effectiveness of morphological studies during the diagnostic process provides timely diagnostics of various diseases of chest organs, and, therefore, early adequate therapeutic intervention in patients.

Key words: HIV infection, chest diseases, minimally invasive surgery, morphological diagnostics, effectiveness.