## URGENT AND EMERGENCY TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE THYROID GLAND COMPLICATED BY TRACHEAL COMPRESSION SYNDROME

Boyko V.V.<sup>2,3</sup>, Kritsak V.V.<sup>1,3</sup>, Sochnieva A.L.<sup>1</sup>, Tkachenko V.V.<sup>1,3</sup>, Kohrz P.I.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Educational and Scientific Medical Institute of the National Technical

University «Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute», Kharkiv, Ukraine

<sup>2</sup>Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

<sup>3</sup>Zaitsev Institute of General and Emergency Surgery of the National Academy of

Medical Sciences of Ukraine, Kharkiv, Ukraine

**Background.** Diseases of the thyroid gland complicated by compression syndrome of the trachea are one of the most serious pathologies of thoracic surgery. The only way to save a patient from suffocation is immediate or urgent surgical treatment.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the results of emergency and urgent surgical treatment of thyroid gland diseases complicated by tracheal compression syndrome.

Materials and methods. 167 patients were included in the study. which arrived at the clinic of the Zaycev Institute of General and Emergency Surgery of the National Medical University of Ukraine in emergency order and operated on urgent and urgent indications for tracheal compression syndrome. All patients are divided into 2 groups, depending on the timing of emergency surgical interventions: I group of patients are those who underwent urgent surgical interventions within the first day. There were 52 of them (31.1%); The II group of patients is 115 (68.9%) operated on urgent indications during the second and third day from the moment of admission.

**Results.** Performing urgent interventions increases the possibility of radical surgical interventions and reduces the frequency of postoperative complications from 21.2% to 5.2%.

**Conclusions.** Surgical treatment of patients with severe respiratory disorders with compression syndrome should be aimed, first of all, at eliminating the cause by maximally complete removal of the thyroid gland formation.