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P2.514 The Influence of a Surgical Trauma Over the Biorythmical Characteristics of the Endocrine Profile in Orthopaedics Patients

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One of the principal elements of the body adaptational response to a surgical trauma consists in the change of the energy metabolism, its endocrine regulators being insulin (**I**), cortisol (**C**), thyroxin (**T4**), triiodothyronin (**T3**). Two groups of patients operated on lower extremities were evaluated: in the first one the surgery was performed on the soft tissues, and in the second group - on bones. In the first group the average length of **I** and **T3** periods, and also the range of **TBG** oscillations were greater than in the second one, and the dispersion of the **TBG** period length was less ($P < 0.05$). The differences ($P < 0.05$) in the changes of the parameter trends in the compared groups were found on the 1st–3rd, 16th, 21th–29th days after the surgery. The character of the surgical injury exerts its influence over the frequency characteristics of **I** and **T3**, and the amplitude characteristics of **TBG**. It may be supposed that the terms of the trend differences of the endocrine regulation of the energy exchange of long-term processes.