

## ВИСЦЕРО-ВЕРТЕБРАЛЬНЫЙ БОЛЕВОЙ СИНДРОМ ПОЯСНИЧНОГО ОСТЕОХОНДРОЗА: ГЕНДЕРНЫЕ ОСОБЕННОСТИ

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## VISCEROVERTEBRAL PAIN SYNDROME OF LUMBAR OSTEOCHONDROSIS: GENDER SPECIAL FEATURES

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### Резюме.

Цель исследования: определить гендерные особенности рефлекторного висцеровертебрального болевого синдрома при люмбалгии остеохондроза. Материал и методы: данные комплексного обследования и лечения 628 пациентов основной группы с люмбалгией, находившихся на лечении в неврологическом отделении, и 79 пациентов контрольной группы, находившихся на лечении в хирургическом отделении. Все пациенты соответствовали критериям неспецифической боли в спине. В основной группе было 490 мужчин и 138 женщин, в контрольной группе – 58 мужчин и 21 женщина.

**Ключевые слова:** боль в спине, висцеро-вертебральный болевой синдром, гендерные особенности.

### Abstract.

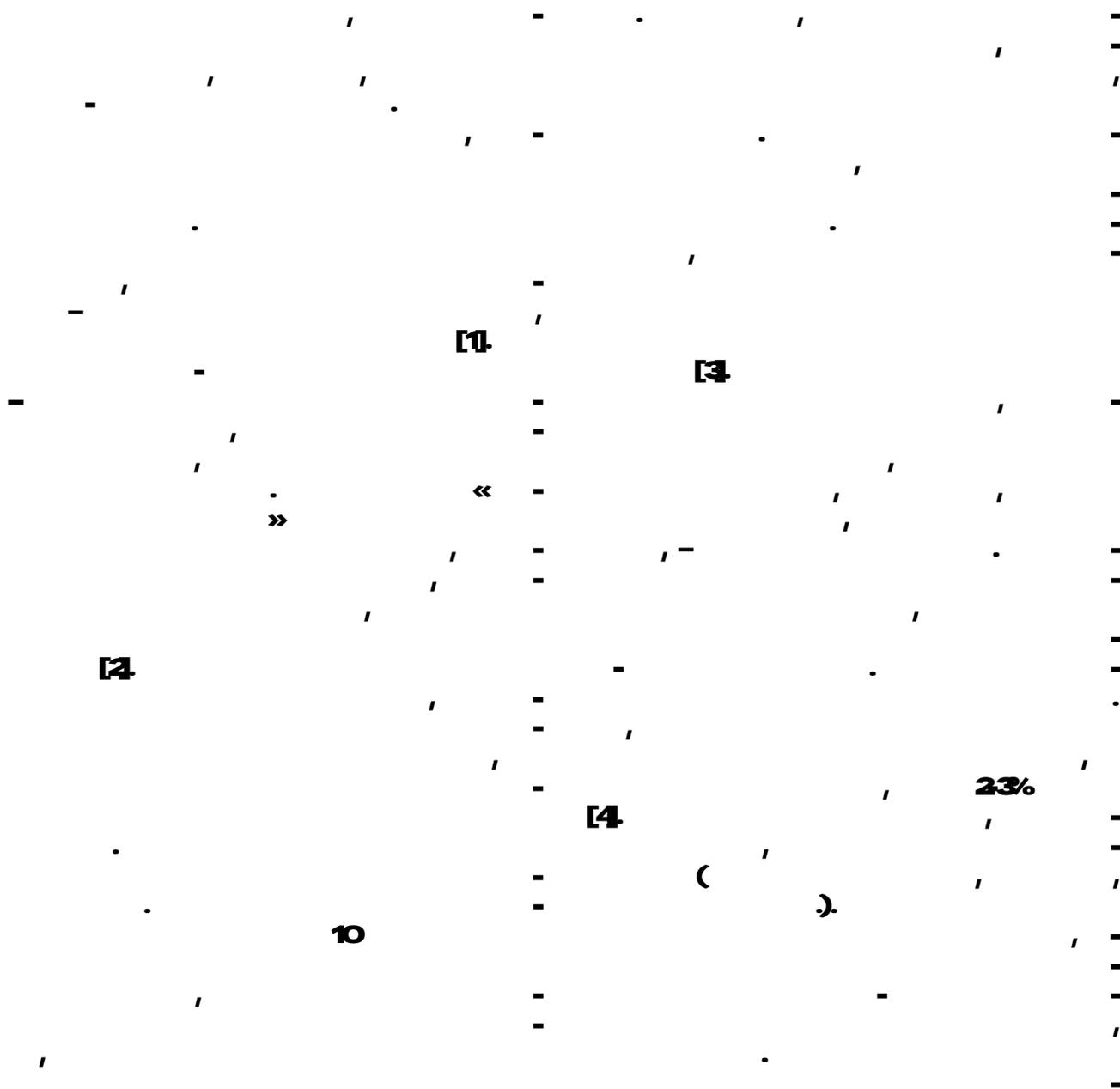
**Objectives** To determine the gender special features of the reflected viscerovertebral pain syndrome in lumbar osteochondrosis

**Material and methods** The data on complex examination and treatment of 628 patients of the main group with the lumbosacral pain syndrome, who were treated at the inpatient neurologic department, and 79 patients of the comparison group undergoing inpatient treatment at the surgical department are given. All patients met the criteria for nonspecific back pain. There were 490 men and 138 women in the main group, the comparison group included 58 men and 21 women.

**Results** The groups are comparable as regards the presence of deviations from the normal values in the laboratory-instrumental methods of investigation and the concomitant pathology of the abdominal cavity organs, retroperitoneal space and small pelvis. The results obtained show a high prevalence of concomitant visceral pathology in men and women, the latter enduring worse the vertebrogenic pain. In men, the pain syndrome was more intense in concomitant visceral pathology. Clinically, women more frequently had the diseases of the urogenital system, the pain syndrome was reflected as visceral and was more often accompanied by the anxiety-depressive disorders in comparison with men. The anxiety-depressive disorders were more frequently diagnosed in men in the presence of visceral pathology than in its absence. The obtained differences on comparing at their initial stages of the study both of the severity of the pain syndrome and of the test data, subsequently changed significantly when the pain syndrome was specified with visceral pathology and gender peculiarities taken into account.

**Conclusions** Gender peculiarities and concomitant visceral pathology significantly influencing the functional course of the pain syndrome necessitate its pathogenetic correction and the special correction.

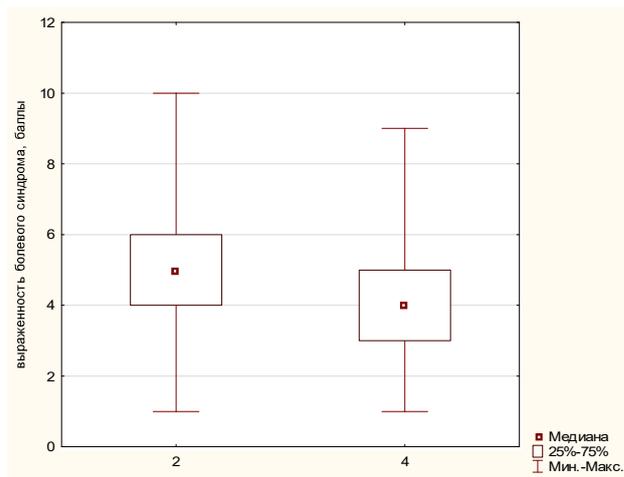
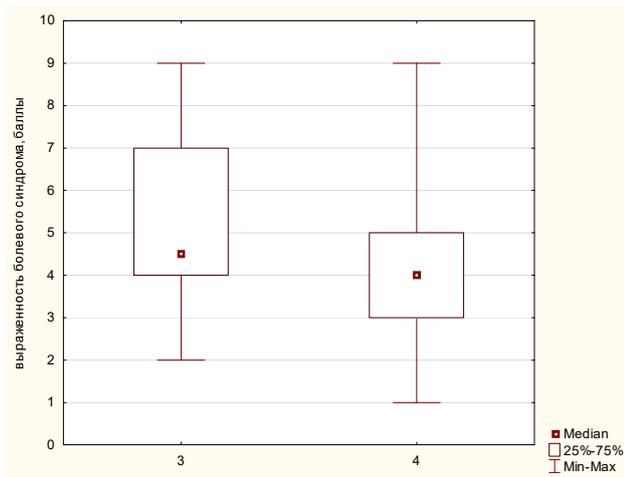
*Key words:* back pain, viscerovertebral pain syndrome, gender special features.











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67 (36,0%)  
 41,0-169 37,5[27; 52]  
 3 - 32  
 13 (40,8%)  
 50,8-143 52  
 [39; 63]  
 4 - 146  
 (22,8%)  
 30[22; 44]  
 33  
 31,8-157  
 (=0,001),  
 (=0,003), 1 4  
 ( ) (<0,05).

2  
 3  
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**Заключение**

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**Литература**

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