The article analyzes the features identified in the provision of specialized surgical care to 18 wounded with thoracoabdominal gunshot wounds. All the wounded were men and injured during the ATO. Age ranged from 27 to 49 years. By the nature of projectile wounding all 18 thoracoabdominal gunshot wounds were shrapnel.

In controversial cases, the diagnosis of thoracoabdominal injuries were critical dynamics of the clinical picture and the results of helical computed tomography of the abdominal cavity and the organs of the chest, which made it possible to specify the amount of damage as a result of injury and further operational tactics.

Using of diagnostic thoracoscopy in 2 cases to visualize and take in lung injury and in 3 cases to remove metal fragments. In one case, diagnostic thoracoscopy through a traumatic defect in the diaphragm was visualized and extracted a fragment of 8 liver segments and performed abdominal drainage. In 2 cases, when performing diagnostic laparoscopy was performed conversion, due to the lack of informative methods and lack of time for further continuation of these laparoscopically operations.

After primary surgical treatment of gunshot wounds in the previous stages were observed in 6 cases, common mistakes: excessive or insufficient dissection of the wound channel - 3 observations, improper excision of surrounding tissues - 2 cases, the overlay of primary sutures after primary surgical treatment of wounds - 2 observation.

Using the 6 cases for the removal of foreign bodies tool for inspection and measurement of the wound channel and multifunctional magnetic instrument for the diagnosis and removal of metallic ferromagnetic foreign bodies, increases the likelihood of removal of ferromagnetic foreign objects (metal fragments) and reduces the time of surgery. These tools help you quickly determine the location of the fragments and effectively perform their removal with minimal trauma to the soft tissues.

For the treatment of multiple and associated gunshot shrapnel wounds of soft tissues of different locations in 9 wounded with thoracoabdominal gunshot wounds was applied the method of photodynamic therapy using laser therapeutic apparatus "Lica-Terapevt M". Using the method it possible to accelerate the process of wound healing.

Using the 5 cases of wound dressings «Hydrofera Blue®», and in 7 cases, vacuum systems «V.A.C.®» and «HEACO®» on our method led to rapid and complete cleaning and stimulation of wound healing.

The use of body armor and other means of individual and collective defense in the course of combat operations, operating time combat experience, reduces the amount of thoracoabdominal wounds.
It was revealed that the paramount importance in assisting victims with thoracoabdominal wounds must be given to correct chest injuries, which are the most important for the maintenance of vital functions.