

Introduction: Ankle fractures represent a significant part of the trauma related to the professional activities 64%, it consists 9% of all fractures. The incidence of this fractures is about 187 fractures per 100,000 people each year, and the most of them 60-70 % are uni-malleolar, 15-20 % are bi-malleolar, and 7-12 % are tri-malleolar fractures. The aim of the study was patients evaluation with ankle fractures according to data from medical records, determination of specific parameters of ankle fracture, type of implants used and final outcomes.

Materials and methods: This work includes evaluation of 64 patients with ankle fractures, just treated surgical, 34 men and 30 women hospitalized in period of time between final of 2013-2015. According to our results the ratio male/female was 3:1 in age group between 18-30 years; while a significant increase was certified in women aged 50 years, where ratio male/female is 1:2. Our data corresponds to international literature data, with increasing number of affected women after 50 years because of the menopausal osteoporosis. In 48% of cases were determined uni-malleolar fractures, and 52% bi-malleolar, 77% of all patients were operated in first 7 days after fractures, 16% of them between 8-14 days, and 7% of patients operated more than 15 days with a period of hospitalization longer than 16 days. Distribution of the patients according to Danis-Weber classification was: 7 patients with fracture type A, 49 patients with type B fracture, and 8 patients with type C fracture. The types of implants used in surgical treatment: in 64% was applied only 1/3 tubular plate to fix lateral malleolus, 16% from the total number of patients was used wire and K-wires, in another 16% was used a combination between K-wires+screw+wire, in 2% of cases fixation was done with 1/3 tubular plate+K-wires+wire, the remaining 2% was fixed just with K-wire.

Results: Interpretation of results was done according to the Ankle -Hindfoot Scale and showed that 8% of patients had excellent results, 60 % of patients had good results, 24,0 % of patients with rather good results and 8,0 % of patients presented poor results. The poor results were recorded in patients who addressed to orthopedist more than two weeks after the trauma.

Conclusion: Malleolar fractures have a great impact on the public health system and the whole society, because it affects patients able to work, and this indicates that the studies should focus on specific groups that are most commonly diagnosed with this type of fracture for prevention and applying appropriate treatment to ensure good functional results.

Keywords: ankle fractures, osteosynthesis, plate

204. OUR EXPERIENCE IN CONTEMPORARY TREATMENT OF LACRIMAL DRAINAGE SYSTEM

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Introduction: The diagnosis and treatment of lacrimal drainage system is an important compartment in ophthalmology. Currently, in the literature is presented numerous methods and techniques for restoring lacrimo-nasal drainage both drug-conservative as well as surgical, each presenting advantages and disadvantages. Diagnosis and treatment of disorders of the lacrimal pathways

although successful, but at the same times a complicated problem and not solved until fine. The data presented in the literature and our daily activity dictates the need of a deeper examination of patients with tearing, early diagnosis of catarrhal and purulent dacryocystitis as manifested by a cosmetic and functional discomfort in patients lives. The aim: to study etiopathogenesis and effectiveness of conservative and surgical treatment of lacrimal drainage system pathology and analyzing the results.

Methods: It was a retrospective study of 244 patients from the Ophthalmology Department of the Municipal Hospital “Sfanta Treime” during the years 2009-2014

Results: The most common diseases remain: punctal stenosis (n=91), chronic dacryocystitis (n=76), dacryoadenitis (n=18), phlegmon of the lacrimal sac (n=59). 116 patients were examined preventive in polyclinic. They represented: punctal stenosis- 62.93%; chronic dacryocystitis- 33.62%; dacryoadenitis- 1.72%; phlegmon of the lacrimal sac-1.72% cases. In emergency department were examined 111 patients with phlegmon of the lacrimal sac, of which 102 cases have required hospital treatment (91.89%), remaining patients (8.11%) received outpatient treatment. All patients received conservative treatment and/or surgery. Thus, patients treated conservatively were punctal stenosis (37.29%), chronic dacryocystitis (31.14%); dacryoadenitis 97.37%), lacrimal sac phlegmon (24.18%). 205 patients (84.01%) of 244 hospitalized with pathology of lacrimal drainage system required surgical intervention. Thus, punctal stenosis were 86 interventions (35.24%), chronic dacryocystitis- 60 interventions (24.59%), phlegmon of the lacrimal sac - 59 interventions (24.18%).

Conclusions: Most of hospitalized patients with the lacrimal tract pathology received surgery treatment. The most frequent intervention was dacryocystorhinostomia (DCR) which represent the standard method in surgery of the lacrimal drainage system pathology. Endonasal dacryocystorhinostomia would be a perfect method of substitution of classic dacryocystorhinostomia because it include the lack of a skin incision, shorter operating time, minimal blood loss and less risk of cerebrospinal fluid leakage. However, the success rate of 75% in endonasal DCR compared with a success rate of 90 % set in DCR classic favors resolving cases through conventional surgery.

Keywords: dacryocystorhinostomia, lacrimal drainage system, endonasal dacryocystorhinostomia

205. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE ELECTRORETINOGRAPHY AND THE NECESSITY OF ITS CLINICAL IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction: The electroretinogram represents an essential tool in evaluation of the functional integrity of the retina. Its usefulness covers a wide variety of pathologies, especially used in preterm infants, in children with unexplained visual loss etc. The purpose of the present review describes the principles of functioning, the application and the clinical significance of the electroretinography (ERG) in ophthalmological practice in the Republic of Moldova.