

autografts, because of comorbidities and other causes, and deficit of synthetic grafts with small lumen (ID<6mm) as well, creates objectives for using tissue engineering in obtaining compatible alo-xenogenic vessels, after decellularization-recellularization principle. Aim: determining an optimal method of blood vessel decellularization by maximal preservation of it's biological proprieties.

Material and methods: Study object – human umbilical artery (n = 24; 18 – being decellularized, 6 – control lot). The decellularization was done by following methods: enzymatic – 0.25% Trypsin solution; chemical – 1% SDS solution, combined method – 0.25% Trypsin solution + 1% SDS sol. The decellularization efficiency was established through microscopical study of the histological slides.

Results: After decellularization pure matrix was obtained just through combined and chemical method (using SDS sol.), partial decellularization - through enzymatic method (using Trypsin sol 0.25%), being proved histologically. The results for vessel stretch test: $1,8\pm 0,03N$ – combined method; $1,53\pm 0,02N$ – enzymatic method; $1,83\pm 0,11N$ – chemical method and $2,33\pm 0,22N$ for intact vessels. In swelling test all the vessels resisted to maximal pressure, that was possible to obtain by our device – 280 mmHg.

Conclusion: The most effective decellularization was obtained through combined and chemical method. Analyzing the stretch and swelling test results, we can deduct that the vessels obtained through these 2 methods can be used as biological grafts.

Key-words: umbilical artery, decellularization, matrix, allograft.

207. RESULTS OF COMPLEX TREATMENT OF CONCOMITANT STRABISMUS IN CHILDREN

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Introduction: Diseases of the oculomotor apparatus are one of the causes of disturbances in visual function in childhood. According to the generalized data, concomitant strabismus affects about 2-3% of children. Treatment of strabismus in children is important to be done timely and durable. That determined the purpose of the study. The goal of the study is emphasizing the role of the complex treatment (pleoptic, surgical and orthopto-diploptic) of strabismus in children with functional and aesthetic purposes.

Materials and methods: For observations were taken in Ovisus Clinic 45 children with strabismus (26 girls and 19 boys). According to diagnosis were taken as evidence the following children: with convergent alternating strabismus -15,6%; monolateral for the right eye -33,3%, monolateral for left eye 37,8%; divergent alternating strabismus- 8,9%; monolateral for the right eye 2,2%; monolateral for left eye 2,2%. The angle of deviation present in the studied patients before surgery: 11-20* -64,4 %; 21-35* -26,7 %; >36* -8,9%. Preoperative visual acuity in patients is as follows: 0,9-1,0- 24,4%; 0,7-0,8- 37,8%; 0,5-0,6- 20%; 0,3-0,4-15,6 %; 0,1-0,2- 2,2%. The binocular vision was monocular for 51,1%,

simultaneous vision 26,7%, binocular vision 22,2%. During preoperative period 29 (64,4%) patients received active pleoptic treatment. 16 patients (35,6%) were taken under surgery without pleoptic treatment. Surgical correction of strabismus was performed in all children. Age surgery is as follows: from 1.4 to 4 years - 6 children (13,3%) of 4-7 years - 20 children (44,5%) of 7 to 10 years - 15 children (33,3%) aged over 10 years - 4 children (8,9%). Ortopto-diploptic postoperative treatment was performed in 39 patients (86,7%).

Results: In the postoperative period was reached ortoforie for 28 patients (62,2%), 3 * -5 * residual angle was kept for 13 patients (28,9%) in the remaining 4 cases (8,9 %) residual vertical deviation is observed. For the second stage of surgery were taken 11 patients (24,4%). Visual acuity of patients was increased by: 0,1-0,2-33,35%; 0,3-0,4- 40%; remained the same (0.9-1.0)- 24,4%; remained (0.1-0.2) – 2,25%. The binocular vision became monocular for 15,6 %, simultaneous vision 22,2%, binocular vision 62,2%. According to the degree of fusion of 28 patients (62,2%) who carried out the exercises at sinaptofor were achieved good results: 0*- 33,3%; +1+4*-13,3%; +5+9*- 8,9%; >10*- 2,2 %; indefinite - 4,5 %.

Conclusion: Surgical treatment is not unique to squint in children, but only one step in the complex treatment. Result of the treatment is based on pre- and post-surgery methods.

Keywords: visual acuity, binocular vision, angle of deviation

POSTERS

208. CARPAL TUNNEL SYNDROME IN THE FIST ARTHROSIS, THE CLINICAL EVALUATION AND APPROACH OF THE TREATMENT STRATEGY

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Introduction: The clinical evaluation in patients with carpal tunnel syndrome in association with fist arthrosis, approach of the treatment strategy.

Material and methods: We have proposed a study of patients with carpal tunnel syndrome (CTS) in association with fist arthrosis (FA) which were in treatment in 6 Section of Traumatology and Orthopedics Clinical Hospital, Chisinau in the period 2011-2015. All patients present clinic of carpal tunnel syndrome unilateral, and were examined by ultrasound studies both wrists, determining the difference the narrowing percentage of the median nerve in the region of entrapment (N%MN, %). All results were presented as mean \pm standard deviation (\pm SD).

Results: We proposed analysis of 60 cases, that were divided in four groups: I group carpal tunnel syndrome unilateral – 20(33,3%) patients; II group carpal tunnel syndrome in association with fist arthrosis without traumatic etiology– 8(13,33%) patients; and III group carpal tunnel syndrome in association with fist arthrosis and traumatic etiology – 32(53,33%) patients. We established these trends,