

Introduction: Cases of liver cirrhosis (LC) represent a major impact problem on the life prognostic, ground that imposes concerns on the quality of life (QoL) of the cirrhotic patient having a surgery. This study desires to create a complete image on the manner what LC and used treatment influences different compartments of QoL.

Material and methods: Using the retrospective study, we have analyzed over 53 patients diagnosed with LC and operated in Clinic 2, Surgery. There has been recorded information on the evolution of the LC, the volume of the surgery and its influence on QoL.

Discussion results: A quiz of the LC operated patients brought significant elements on QoL. Preoperative, the SF-LDQOL questionnaire results shows a significant decrease of the physical section and also the mental: 43 and 52. Postoperatively, the majority of LC scores show an important increase on all the smaller aspects that differ by the type of the surgery, the increase being although very low at the patients with complicated post-surgical evolution and also for the CHILD-C patients.

Conclusions: The obtained results show that the SF-LDQOL questionnaire short form, ensures the right interpretation, qualitative and quantitative of the cirrhotic patient's QoL and it also allows the orientation of the actions on therapeutical decisions.

Key words: Liver cirrhosis; Quality of life; Surgical treatment.

139. ANALYSIS OF METHODS OF TREATMENT IN THE VARICOSE DISEASE (SCLEROTHERAPY AND SURGERY)

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Introduction: The varicose disease represents 90-95% of chronic venous disease. Varicose veins affect up to 25 percent of women and 15 percent of men. Treatment of varicose veins is one of the most important directions of study due the high frequency, of clinical polymorphism and of subjective symptoms. Studying these theme is too important because currently there are a number of treatments but none of them do not resolve the problem, and recurrent varicose veins is an evidence of that. The purpose of the study is to compare sclerotherapy and surgery as treatment method of varicose veins and to establish the cases where it will give preference to one or the other.

Materials and methods: Is a retrospective study and is based on the analysis of the medical records of 589 patients. Patients had been divided into two groups depending on the treatment method applied. 470 of patients were treated through sclerotherapy method in CMF "Galaxia" and 119 surgical in SCM "Arhanghelul Mihail" in the period 2012-2014. Statistical data were obtained through statistical analysis of Microsoft Excel 2010 of Windows 8 operating system.

Discussion results: Varicose disease is predominant in women in both study groups (85,16% and 59,66%). The peak incidence of disease in patients is between 30 and 60 years. Patients treated with sclerotherapy more frequently had grade C2 (CEAP), patients treated surgical C2-C3 (CEAP).

Sclerotherapy procedure lasts on average 15-20 minutes and does not require hospitalization. Surgery takes 1-1,5 hours and requires an average of 7 days of hospitalization.

Conclusion: The current trend of treatment of anghe is selecting a method which solves the subjective symptoms, has a maximum aesthetic result, but also has an index of relapse minimum possible. Selection of the optimal method for the treatment of varicose veins depends on the degree of the disease, presence of complications, but also of patient's request. However varicose disease is a continually progressive pathology whatever the treatment method applied.

Key Words: varicose, sclerotherapy, surgical.

140. THE ENDOVASCULAR LASER OBLITERATION (EVLO) IN THE TREATMENT OF VARICOS E VEINS

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Introduction: The varicose disease has a great impact upon human life and maintains leading positions among surgical pathologies of blood vessels. During the last years, phlebology supported significant changes in the approach of varicose veins, and one of the best achievements was the invention of the endovenous laser and the further development of EVLO.

Materials and Methods: Our study included 203 patients with varicose disease C2-C6 according to CEAP classification, treated with EVLO during 2011-2015 years, using a diode laser, model Velure S9 (980 nm wavelength). The research was based on evaluating the effectiveness of EVLO in the treatment of lower limbs varicose veins, as well as studying the in vitro laser impact on blood vessels' walls and blood components.

Discussion results: In the experimental part significant results were shown in case of the veins filled with heparinized blood. The blood boiled forming a gas and combustion products, which resulted in vascular ablation, in contrast with no change in other ones. In the clinical part we treated 203 patients with varicose veins, using EVLO combined with crossectomy and Müller miniflebectomy. All interventions were completed successfully. The average hospital stay was about 1 day. The most common early manifestations were low grade fever within first 24 hours and postoperative moderate pain, which were solved by administration of anti-inflammatory drugs, and hyperpigmentation of the skin, which have been solved independently during 1,5 to 6 months. The installation of aseptic phlebitis and skin hyperpigmentation was more frequently in patients with GSV diameter > 10mm. During late period, recanalization of GSV occurred in 4 cases (1,97%) and segmentary recurrences of varicose veins in 6 cases (2,96%), which was less than in the literature data. Also, our tactics and new techniques implementation allowed us to change and extend the indications.

Conclusions: (1) The endovenous laser has an effective action of coagulation and obliteration upon blood vessels, which allows to use it efficiently in the treatment of varicose veins. (2) EVLO allows the ablation of saphenian trunk in most cases, with a minimal trauma and fast recovery of the patient.