

were hospitalized in are the 59 years up to 86 years, with average age of 70.85 years ($p = 0.05$). The distribution by sex: 29 women - 37.66% and 48 men - 62.34%.

Conclusions: Postoperative astigmatism depends on many factors more or less predictable. Practicing in the small incisions during cataract surgery in clear cornea, minimizes postoperative complications and corneal damage that can compromise the functional outcome after surgery, leading to a dissatisfaction both: the surgeon and the patient. Such incisions also reduce the time required visual rehabilitation, restoring independence for patients, allowing them to resume their normal activities more quickly.

Keywords: postoperative astigmatism, keratometry, extracapsular cataract extraction

217. PECULIAR FEATURES OF BACTERIAL CORNEAL ULCERS CAUSED BY CONTACT LENSES

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Introduction: Myopia takes the 3-d place as a reason of adult disability in Russia (15,7%) and the 2-d among children. Contact lenses is one of the most popular way of its correction (95%). Though there are lots of advantages, this method of treatment has also a lot of disadvantages. Contact lens divides the precorneal tear film on epi- and sublens parts, making cornea more sensible for the inner and outer infection agents. It was also determined that persons, using contact lenses all the time, have three times more bacteria, among which there are those that are normally found only on the skin of eyelids.

Materials and methods: Studies were based on the ophthalmic branch of the Chelyabinsk Regional Clinic №3 in the period from 2015-2016. The study involved 101 people who were divided into two groups. The first group (46 people) contains bacterial corneal ulcer as a result of wearing contact lenses, the second (55 people) group has other reasons of ulceration. We compared such characteristics as: age, ulceration reason, ulcer location, the presence of descemetitis, hypopyon, the infiltration, time that treatment had taken. The average age of patients in the I-st group was 28 ± 2 years old, in the II-d group 47 ± 3 years. Treatment time averaged 6 ± 2 days in the first group and 9 ± 4 days in the second. Statistical analysis was performed using Statistica program 10.0 Testing Statistical Hypotheses performed at the critical significance level of $p < 0.05$ using the Mann-Whitney test and Spearman correlation analysis.

Results: All things considering, bacterial corneal ulcers, caused not by contact lenses evolve much harder (descemetitis and hypopyon were diagnosed oftener). These ulcers are usually located in the optic zone of the eye. However, bacterial investigations of the cornea of the second group in more than half of the cases gives no results. While in the first group in 32.2% of cases seeded *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, a 21,4% *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, as well as *St. Aureus*- 10.7%. Patients using one-day lenses, have a mistakes in carrying mode as the main cause of ulceration. The main reason among the people using contact lenses during the month, is a failure to observe good personal hygiene before handling lenses.

Conclusion: Patients with bacterial corneal ulcers, caused by other reasons –are people of the great age with other somatic pathologies. Contact lenses are the reason of ulceration among teenagers and young active people. The main infection agent in the first group is Klebsiella pneumonia. Nowadays 80% of its cultures have antibiotic resistance. The main reasons of ulceration in the 1-st group are mistakes in carrying mode and in personal hygiene. So we can conclude that the public education of the simple directions for use of contact lenses could significantly reduce the level of this disease.

Keywords: cornea, ulcers, lenses, infection.

218. THE ENDOVASCULAR TREATMENT OF ACUTE ISCHEMIC STROKE - A PERSPECTIVE FOR REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction: The endovascular approach as an elective method of treatment for acute ischemic stroke, gained rapidly its popularity, practical application and legal consent after major international trials. Purpose and objectives: this study represents a review of international clinical trials outcomes containing the up to date and comprehensive recommendations regarding the acute ischemic stroke endovascular treatment.

Methods and materials: Cases of 5 international trials were reviewed in order to accomplish a view, contending the best approach for the patients that fitted: therapeutic window (from 6h to 12h); proximal arterial thrombosis confirmed by angiographic CT; a National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale(NIHSS) evaluation (from 8 up to 29), age 18-80 and the most important reference – used technique: mechanical maneuvers (thrombectomy, thrombaspiration, mechanical rupture, entrapment or the temporary endovascular bypass) versus both thrombolysis (thrombolytic agents with adjunctive therapy) and mechanical actions.

Results: Best outcome were registered for the patients that have been treated both with thrombolysis and using the mechanical approach as well: high scores for Barthel index and **great rating for an early reperfusion, CT confirmed.**

Conclusion: Involving the data of an increased rate for the acute ischemic stroke, raising by years, in the Republic of Moldova, as well as the abominable long term effect on the patient's life quality, an endovascular intervention is requested. Considering the speed of development of endovascular neurosurgery, rational premises could be made equally in our republic with the foundation of endovascular specialists, exploiting the full capacity of CT and availability of the essential drugs. Consequently, the education of the population is needed to determine the early symptoms of an ongoing stroke, so on they could fit the therapeutic window for the endovascular engagement, starting with basic thrombolysis, in order to diminish the potential irreversible impact on the patient's health.

Key words endovascular, stroke, thrombolysis, proximal thrombosis