intervention and the early postoperative period. In particular, during the intervention there was a problem of adaptation of the ends of the prosthesis to the ends of the trachea. And after the operation there was a partial occlusion of the prosthetic lumen due to adhesion of the blood clots to its internal surface. Taking into account the experience gained, we have made changes in the design of the implant. The new model of tracheal dentures seems rather promising for use.
Conclusions. The prototype of the prosthesis manufactured by us meets most of the modern requirements and our goals. In the future, the use of the implant of the proposed type can simplify the course of the resection of large tracheal fragments and contribute to avoiding a number of perioperative complications.
Key words: trachea, prosthesis, integrity restoration, resection

133. THE EVOLUTION OF METABOLIC SYNDROME AFTER GASTRIC BY-PASS

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Introduction. Metabolic syndrome in the past decade knows an alarming growth worldwide Each year 3.2 million people around the world die from complications of the metabolic syndrome. The Oman Family Study reported a prevalence of metabolic syndrome in the world of 23%. In the Republic of Moldova, based on the International Diabetic Federation (2009), prevalence is estimated at 23,7%. The treatment of metabolic syndrome is often symptomatic and patients have to take medications for each disorder. Disadvantage of these medications is that they don't treat the pathology, but only relieve symptoms and help to maintain the values of analyzes in normal limits. An alternative solution of this problem can serve gastric bypass surgery.
Aim of the study. To assess the efficiency of gastric bypass in evolution of the metabolic syndrome in the context of morbid obesity.
Materials and methods. The study was performed on a group of 226 people who underwent gastric bypass surgery between 2009-2018, including 63 men and 163 women. The average of the weight before surgery was 123.22 kg, average of body mass index was 44.03kg/m^2. Metabolic syndrome was diagnosed in 106 patients, (47%), including: patients with hypertension - 62 (55%), with diabetes mellitus - 58 patients (51%), with hyperlipidemia - 87 patients (82%).
Results. One year after surgery we have noticed a positive evolution of the metabolic syndrome with the following parameters: weight average – 82.95 kg, average of body mass index – 29.53kg/m^2. In 89% of patients remission of hypertension was registered, remission of diabetes mellitus - in 95% of patients, and remission of hyperlipidemia - in 96.55% of patients.
Conclusions. Gastric bypass surgery represents an effective method of treatment of the metabolic syndrome and its comorbidities. Obesity surgery improves health among adults with severe obesity. Gastric bypass is indicated to treat morbid obesity, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and other comorbid conditions. After interventions patients lose up to 64.06% of their excess weight within 1 year, blood pressure normalizes, blood sugar gets normal, and hyperlipidemia returns to normal limits.
Key words: metabolic syndrome, gastric bypass surgery

134. VIDEO-ASSISTED THORACOSCOPY - THE OPPORTUNITY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPLICATED THORACIC TRAUMA

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