pathology. There are homozygot and heterozygot forms, those homozygot being the most critical, the person don't reach the age of 30. The diagnosis is established only by genetic analyses.

Material and methods: The purpose of this study is to appreciate the correlation between hypercholesterolemia, the apperance of vascular diseases and their connection with family history at 50 persons (19 female and 31 male) with chronic cardiac pathology.

Discussion results: An analysis of the study gives the following results: 58% of patient's relatives suffer from arterial hypertension, 12% suffer from coronarian pathology and other 12% of relatives died of vascular disease. It was observed in the medical history that the number of vascular diseases increases with aging, this is characteristic for atherosclerosis, being caused by hypercholesterolemia. Evaluating the results, the farmacological methods with statins and genic therapy are the most efficient concepts of treatment. The applicability of microorganisms like retroviruses or adenoviruses has a great potential to become a new therapy for genetic diseases.

Conclusion:

1. The genetic verification of cholesterol metabolism is very complicated and involves a lot of genes, but fenotipically the patients have the same characteristics.

2. The molecular diagnosis directs to the increased proportion of patients which begin or intensify the anticholosterol therapy, as a result, decreases the incidence of atherosclerosis at suffering population.

3. The genic therapy is a new method, with a great potential to become a new therapy for treating genetic diseases.

Key words: Hypercholesterolemia, vascular diseases, gene therapy.

288. TOPOGRAPHICAL VARIANTS AND STRUCTURAL PARTICULARITIES OF SPLENIC ARTERY

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Introduction. The splenic vessels, particularly the arteries are important during scheduled and urgent surgical procedures on immunocompetent organs. The problem has grown strongly since the introduction of organ sparing procedures during surgical treatments of diseases and traumas. The exact knowledge of splenic artery topography and its branching patterns is essencial in modern surgery.

Materials and methods. The study was performed on spleens of deceased patients whose cause of death didn't affect the organ and its vascular supply. The topography and branching patterns of splenic artery was studied during anatomical dissection of 18 spleens. Discussion results. The topography of the splenic arteries was studied on different organ complexes. The artery had a sinous course in 11 cases (60,5%) and straight in 7 cases (39,5%). One polar artery in the hilum region was encountered in 6 cases. Two polar arteries were encountered in one case. The splenic artery branched in twoarteries in 6 cases

(33,2%), in three arteries in 6 case (33,2%), in 4 arteries in 2 cases (11,3%) and in 5 arteries in 1 case (5,6%). In 3 cases the artery entered the hilum without branching (16,7%).

Conclusion. We demonstrated that splenic artery most often has a sinous course – 60,5% of cases and in 39,5% of cases has a straight course. In the majority of cases the artery branches in the hilum region in 2 and 3 arteries (33,2%, respectively).

Key words. spleen, splenic artery, splenic artery branches.

289. PROSTATE CANCER. GENETICS, DIAGNOSTICS, TREATMENT AND PREVENTION.

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Introduction: The cancer of prostate continues to be a pathology of unknown etiology and the second leading cause of cancer death. It's a major issue among men after 60 years old. Genetics is investigating many additional genes that may play a role in prostate disease risk. Many genetic studies showed that diagnosis and treatment need a much more intelligent approach. Identifying genetic variants may help researchers find the most effective ways to treat or prevent diseases such as prostate cancer on early-stage. Also, the genetics is able to answer for the mechanisms through which cancer genes stimulate cell birth or inhibit cell death.

Materials and methods: The research is based on contemporary bibliographic and scientific information, including more than 40 literatures in Romanian, English and Russian languages. At the same time studies were based on 184 cases of hospitalized men in "Oncological Institute", during 2013-2014 years. All of them were diagnosticated with prostate cancer.

Discussion results: Literature review revealed many genes with a potential influence in tumorigenesis, like gene PTEN or BRCA1, BRCA2. According to 184 clinical cases, in consideration were taken the patient's age and his PSA level. All results were represented into two tables and two diagrams (for the year 2013 and year 2014). The common fact of both years is that the higher number of patients can be seen in column of 61-80 years, with PSA 10, 1-30 ng/ml. The unique and most young patient was 48 years old man with PSA more than 100 ng/ml. This fact reveals the considerable role of age, which is concerned, in human tumorigenesis. One of the main tasks is to establish principles for monitoring men with a high risk for this tumor and to create a screening test for early discovering. Analysing 184 cases with such diagnostics, we can convince that there is a correlation between age and PSA level. Also, it is known that persons, with sick father or brother, have higher risk to inherit the prostate cancer. It is important to specify that African American are more predispose to develop this disease. The risk increases with diet riched in saturated fat.

Conclusion: Prostate cancer needs an interdisciplinary approach. So, near urology and oncology, a significant part belongs to genetics. Genetic's goal is to prevent cancer using 4K score, that is more