

**Conclusions.** Economic management of open reduction and internal fixation of distal humerus fractures have potential volume and need improvement to fit the standard of absolute stability in osteosynthesis with plates of distal humerus fractures.

**Key words:** distal humerus fractures, management, fracture fixation, costs.

## 111. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF UNSTABLE PELVIC FRACTURES

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**Introduction.** The number of cases of severe pelvic fractures in the last years is constantly increasing; Main trauma cause is high kinetic energy that results in unstable pelvic ring injuries. According to the data of different authors, disability constitutes from 22% to 66.7% of traumatisations with unstable fractures of the pelvic ring representing a psycho-socio-economic problem.

**Aim of the study.** Improving the effectiveness of surgical treatment methods in unstable pelvic ring lesions.

**Materials and methods.** The study is in the research period. The group provided for the study will include 50 patients. The current presentation includes 21 patients.

**Results.** The formed surgical team was able to perform internal pelvic osteosynthesis. The treatment algorithm of patients with pelvic lesions was implemented and developed in the clinic. The patients post-traumatic quality of life has improved compared to earlier treatment methods.

**Conclusions.** Internal osteosynthesis is a recently introduced method used successfully in unstable pelvic traumas, that allows firm stabilization and early mobilization of the patient. The surgical treatment should be performed depending on the type of fracture, not on the surgeon's skills.

**Key words:** Pelvic trauma, unstable fractures, pelvic ring fractures, internal osteosynthesis

## 112. ARTHROSCOPIC TREATMENT IN LESIONS OF ANTERIOR CRUCIATE LIGAMENT OF THE KNEE

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**Introduction.** From the total knee injuries, those of anterior cruciate ligament are the most frequent, the incidence of ACL injuries has increased from 86687 in 1998 to 129836 in 2012. The anatomical-functional and biomechanical particularities, predispose the knee joint to frequent trauma, especially in young people with increased functional activity. ACL plays an important role in the biomechanics of the knee, it's taking over 85% of the force that translates anteriorly the tibia, preventing its sliding anterior in relation to the femur, otherwise limiting the hyperextension. Arthroscopic reconstruction of the ACL remains the most used technique