

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

in the world, offering the possibility of reconstructing the ACL according to the anatomy of knee, in the hope of obtaining an articular function as possible close to the physiological one.

Aim of the study. To evaluate the efficacy and advantages of arthroscopic surgery in the reconstruction of the anterior cruciate ligament of the knee.

Materials and methods. The study included a group of 68 patients after an arthroscopic treatment in the Traumatology I section of the SCTO IMSP in Chisinau. There were evaluated clinical data (patients complains on hospitalization): pain in the knee joint, joint instability, joint blockage. Laboratory analysis, electrocardiogram, MRI of the knee joint were performed in all patients. Antero-medial instability of the knee was determined using the Lachman test and the anterior drawer. Surgical treatment include anterior cruciate ligament transplantation and resection of the injured portion of the meniscus.

Results. The average age of the patients was 31 years. From 68 patients 79.40% suffered sport trauma, 20.59% suffered habitual trauma, and in the other 2.96% the LIA injury occurred as a result of road accidents. The meniscus lesion was detected in 45.6%, of which, in 23.5% the lesion of anterior cruciate ligament resulted in lesion of the medial meniscus, in 17.7% occurred the lesion of lateral meniscus, and 4.4% of the patients were injured both medial and lateral meniscus. Methods used in restoration of ACL were predominantly hamstring autografts, fixed with femoral endobutone and tibial interference screw.

Conclusions. The implementation of the endoscopic technique has produced enormous progress in knee joint surgery, being the most accessible and the most accurate method of diagnosis and treatment in ACL injuries. Selection of the surgical treatment method in combination with a complex of post-operative exercises, contributes to the restoration of the joint function at the patients with ligamentous knee injuries.

Key words: arthroscopy, ACL, injury, hamstring.

113. THE CORRELATION BETWEEN PRE OPERATOR LEVEL OF GLUCOSE AND DURATION OF HOSPITALIZATION OF DIABETIC PATIENTS WITH FRACTURES

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Introduction. The incidence of traumatic fractures in diabetic patients is in a continuous rising and the successful management of fractures is a very difficult process. Risk assessment is an appropriate first step. A significant attention must be paid on the severity of the patient's systemic disease process and the level of glucose. For patients with complicated diabetes and a high level of glucose - the risk of any complication is 3.8 times bigger compared with the group with uncomplicated diabetes, especially if we look for an increased risk of infection, malunion, delayed union, nonunion, Charcot arthropathy, and impaired wound healing.

Aim of the study. To establish the correlation between pre operator level of glucose and duration of hospitalization of diabetic patients with fractures as well as the rate of complications.

Materials and methods. In this study were included 64 patients with fracture and type 2 Diabetes, 42 (65.6%) women and 22(34.4%) men hospitalized in the 1stand 2ndDepartment of the Clinical Hospital of Orthopedics and Traumatology from January 2019 to October 2019.