**Introduction:** COLLOST™ is sterile bioplastic collagen material with preserved fibrous structure which activates regeneration of affected tissues. It is based on bovine collagen type I, which is close to human collagen by its composition and structure.

The aim of the study was to assess the efficacy of COLLOST™ in treatment of the trophic ulcers, which have been refractory to previous treatment modalities.

Material and methods: In our study there were included 9 patients who had trophic ulcers in lower limbs with reduced or no response to standard treatment during a long time periods: from 1 month to 30 years. The etiology of trophic ulcer was diabetes mellitus (5 patients), osteomyelitis (1) and post-thrombotic syndrome (3). In 5 patients the wounds were closely covered by COLLOST™ in form of perforated membranes. In 4 patients the treatment was performed using both COLLOST™ 7% gel and perforated membrane.

Results: All patients showed good response to the treatment. After the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of treatment the patients reported no pain. The edema and size of the wounds were reduced in the period from 7 to 14 days. The efficiency of COLLOST™ is determined by the following factors: high penetration of the cells; good adhesion to the wound; providing of tissue regeneration; no inducing of antigenic reaction, and has low risk in transition of viral or microbial infections.

Conclusions: Initial experience of using COLLOST™ in local treatment of trophic ulcers indicates on perspectives of its application.

#### ENDOMETRIOZA DE PERETE ABDOMINAL: O PROVOCARE PENTRU CHIRURG

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**Introducere:** Endometrioza de perete abdominal (EPA) este o patologie rară, de obicei asociată cu intervenții chirurgicale și ginecologice, cum ar fi operația cezariană, histerotomia, histerectomia și amniocenteza. Examenul obiectiv în EPA este nespecific; cuprinde dureri catameniale sau formațiune tumorala palpabilă la nivelul locului de incizie. Examenul clinic sărac în simptome poate duce la dificultăți în elucidarea diagnosticului, EPA fiind confundată cu granulomul de fir, hematomul, hernia, eventrația și cancerul.

**Material și metode:** Am analizat 9 paciente cu EPA care au efectuat tratament în Clinica de Chirurgie a Institutului Clinic Fundeni in perioada 01.01.2007-31.05.2015. S-a pus accentul pe vîrsta, simptomele, intervențiile în antecedente, patologiile asociate, localizarea endometriozei, descoperirile imagistice și evoluția postoperatorie a pacientelor.

Rezultate: Vîrsta medie a pacientelor era de 35,6 de ani. Simptomul principal acuzat era durerea. Trei dintre cazuri au fost inițial diagnosticate greșit ca fiind granulom de fir, hernie inghinală și, respectiv, hematom. Șapte din nouă paciente au avut istoric de operații ginecologice în antecedente (cezariana, epiziotomie). Examenul histologic a evidențiat endometrioza asociind țesut muscular (în 5 cazuri), țesut conjunctiv (în 2 cazuri), țesut celulo-adipos subcutanat (în 2 cazuri); o pacienta a prezentat și invazia peretelui uterin anterior asociată cu EPA. Mărimea tumorilor a variat de la 1 la 14 cm. L-a cinci pacienți s-a practicat refacerea peretelui abdominal cu plasă de întărire.

Concluzii: Studiul nostru confirmă EPA că fiind o localizare rar întîlnita și sugerează necesitatea obținerii unui istoric detaliat și a unei examinări fizice minutioase în vederea punerii diagnosticului corect.

#### ABDOMINAL WALL ENDOMETRIOSIS: A CHALLENGE FOR SURGEON

**Introduction:** Abdominal wall endometriosis (AWE) is a rare pathology, usually associated with surgical and gynecological procedures such as cesarean delivery, hysterotomy and hysterectomy. Its clinical features are nonspecific, typically involving abdominal wall pain at the incision site at the time of menstruation, mass lump and can cause difficulties in diagnosis. AWE may be confused with suture granuloma, hematoma, hernia and even cancer.

**Material and methods:** Between 01 January 2007 and 31 May 2015 a total of 9 patients with AWE were identified in the hospital's medical records. Patients age, symptoms, previous operations, associated pathology, location of the disease, imagistic findings and postoperative course were registered. The diagnosis was confirmed on the pathological examination.

**Results:** The mean age of the patients was 35.6 years. Of all the patients included, the primary symptom was abdominal pain. Three cases were misdiagnosed as inguinal hernia, suture granuloma and hematoma. Seven patients had a history of gynecological procedure (cesarean section, episiotomy). Histological examination reported the lesion involving muscle tissue (5 cases), conjunctive tissue (2 cases), subcutaneous tissue (2 cases), one specimen associated anterior uterine wall invasion. The size varied from 1 cm to 14 cm. Five patients required mesh for fascial closure following the resection of the AWE.

**Conclusions:** Our study confirms AWE to be a rare condition and indicates the necessity of thorough history and physical examination in making correct diagnosis.

# TRATAMENTUL CHIRURGICAL ÎN CAZUL LEZIUNILOR BILIARE ŞI VASCULARE COMBINATE ÎN TIMPUL COLECISTECTOMIEI

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**Introducere:** Leziunile combinate ale vaselor și căilor biliare extrahepatice reprezintă una dintre cele mai serioase complicații după colecistectomie. Efectuarea rezecției sau transplantului hepatic a fost necesară la 13,2-57,0% dintre pacienții cu leziuni bilio-vasculare combinate (LBV).