

flaps, had distal defects (foot or ankle), whereas the patients who suffered per primam amputation had lesions at the ankle which were skin and soft tissue necrosis, with bone disease and osteitis, with signs of severe vascular disease. The majority of patients who had benefited from split skin grafts, suffered from skin lesion at the ankle level.

Conclusions: Posttraumatic defects in patients with diabetic polyneuropathy of the pelvic limb can be treated through flaps or split skin grafts, so the amputation rate decreases significantly.

Keywords: defects, diabetic, posttraumatic.

METHODS OF AURICULAR RECONSTRUCTION



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Introduction: The article represents a summary article, presenting literature review in the area of auricular reconstruction procedures, accepted worldwide. The article presents the methods of ear reconstruction by implanting various autologous and allogenic materials.

Aim of the study was to find and elucidate lacks and improvement possibilities of contemporary methods of auricular reconstruction.

Materials and methods: to find out the contemporary state of science in the field of auricular reconstruction, more than 130 scientific sources were studied, which resulted in a synthesis article presented.

Conclusion: The importance of this literature review is represented by a critical analysis of advantages and disadvantages of various reconstruction methods applied in today's aesthetic and reconstructive surgery.

There are ways of improvement trying different tissues (natural and synthetic) as a filler for the reconstructed ear.

Keywords: ear, reconstruction, auricular, surgery.

AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE AS A TEMPORARY BIOLOGICAL DRESSING IN THE TREATMENT OF SEVERE BURN INJURIES



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Introduction: burn injuries represent a major problem of public health due to high incidence of lethal cases, and due to severe medical and social consequences, causing long term hospitalization, patient's mutilations and invalidity. Deep burns cause dermo-epidermic defects, which don't heal per primam intentionem, requiring specialized medical care. Promotion of wound regeneration, structure's restoration and function's recovery using temporal biological substituents represents a true challenge for clinicians.

Aim: determination of clinical effectiveness of processed amniotic human membranes as dressing in patients with severe and deep burns; of influence on wound's evolution; of regeneration's time and aesthetic results of sequelae.

Material and methods: it was performed a descriptive retrospective study in a group of 14 patients with 3rd and 4th degree burns treated with amniotic membrane as biologic dressing. At the same time was studied a control group treated using traditional methods. Amniotic membrane (AM) was applied on skin's donor sites, on post burn wounds after early tangential surgical debridement. Results were compared with those obtained in use of traditional treatment methods in patients with similar burns.

Results: using AM on debrided wound diminishes: pain, electrolytic and protein losses, stimulates production of granular tissue and healing, reducing regeneration's time. Using AM as dressing of donor site, promotes faster wound's epithelization with formation of a thin and gentle epithelium.

Conclusions: Amniotic membrane as dressing promotes production of granular tissue and epithelization of debrided burn wound and of donor site.

Keywords: deep burn, skin's substituent, amniotic membrane.

ANALYSIS OF SEPTIC COMPLICATIONS AFTER USING METALLIC IMPLANTS AT PELVIC LIMB



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Aim: the study of the incidence of septic complications related to the post-operative fixation of the pelvic limb, depending on the type of trauma, the affected segment and type type of the osteosynthesis performed.

Materials and Methods: Was conducted a retrospective-descriptive study of a group of 749 patients hospitalized in the period 2011-2015 in IMU Plastic Surgery Clinic and Reconstructive Microsurgery. Was studied the distribution by sex, trauma, time of occurrence of infectious complications and Bacteriological test results.

Results: From the total group of patients were 192 women (25.64), men -557 (74.36%). Damage of the tibial bone were met in 426 cases (57.25%), of which 91 cases (21.36%) after fixation with locked intramedullary nail, 153 cases (35.91%) by use of plate and screws, and 182 (42, 72%) following the extrafocar device. From this group of patients, the femur was affected in 169 cases (22.71%) with the extrafocar application -20 cases (11.83%), screw-39 cases (23.07%), 51 cases of intramedullary rod (30, 17%), and the plates screw -59 cases (34.91%). Septic complications in the plant have a rate of 12.9% (96 cases), and the talo-crural joint 3.35% (25 cases) and respectively pelvis have 3.76% (28 cases). The evolution of the pathology of more than 10 years it has been determined in 12% of cases, and in one year in 73%. In 464 cases (62.07%) predominate G + flora.

Conclusions: septic complications are pathologies difficult to treat, with a long process and severe evolution disease characterized by deriving serious with difficult prevention, diagnosis and treatment.

According to the material in 12% of cases are repeated relapses after the first acutization.

The closed fracture rate prevails septic complications of nosocomial infection: in some cases, fixation was carried to the limit of indications or was stabilized the fragments with material of osteosynthesis, but that was not enough.

Aggression of skeletal infection was caused by various bacterial strains, the predominant Gram + 62.07 %, and the combination of microorganisms, it makes us once again to revisit the administration of antibiotics.

Keywords: trauma; osteosynthesis; septic complications.

LOCO-REGIONAL FLAP IN TREATMENT OF ACTINIC SKIN DEFECT



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Introduction: Plasty techniques currently used in the treatment of the defects are largely standardized. But in clinical practice, quite often we are faced with patients who were undergoing radiation therapy. In this patients category, reconstructive plastic surgery requires a series of questions determined by major changes produced by ionizing radiation to tissues after undergoing radiotherapy.

Clinical case: This work reflects a clinical case of a man of 61 years old, that was submit to radiation therapy after tumoral excision, manifested at the level of the third upper part of the large intestine, rectum. At a distance of 2 years after radiotherapy, in the treated actinic sacral region, there was an area of necrosis of about 20x20 cm. The area that was actinic changed, was divided in 3 fields, the limit between them being visually. During surgery, it have been included all 3 fields, that created a defect in the sacral region, of about 20x20 cm. According to the pre surgery plan, it has been done defect's plasty with gluteal flap on the both parts, the donor place being closed by direct suture at the same stage. After surgery, the demarcated area were separated and studied histological for determination of the viable area.

Conclusions:

1. Target area for histological examination is the No.2 area, where examination is indicative in the damage of the skin and soft tissue.
2. The integration of the tissues and organ transplant from another area in the case of actinic defect, may take place after exceeding the second field, histological appreciated with regenerative potential.
3. A preoperative histopathology of actinic area determines the edge of the viable tissue, in some significant cases-areas with important tissue.

Keywords: radiotherapy, actinic defect, flap.

RESOLVING A CASE WITH SEPTIC COMPLICATION AFTER TOTAL KNEE PROTHESASION AT AN ONCOLOGICAL PATIENT



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Introduction: The first data about the importance of the vascularization of bone graft transplant appear in 1905 (Huntington T.W.) As the authors mentioned, this helps callus formation in ordinary terms. In 1975 found the first data about successful