

## 58. SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF HYPEROPIC ASTIGMATISM IN AN EYE WITH CORNEAL LIPOMA: CLINICAL CASE REPORT

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**Introduction:** Though there are several medical and surgical methods of astigmatism control, astigmatic eyes with corneal surface deformities due to trauma, surgery or tumors are difficult cases, when very few methods can be helpful. In case surgery is chosen, the ultimate refraction will depend upon the tissue's healing. Toric IOL implantation is to be considered in such cases, being more physiological, effective and predictable compared to corneal refractive surgery.

**Materials and methods:** The work is based on the case of a patient with corneal stromal juxtalimbal lipoma that worsened the pre-existing hyperopic astigmatism. The chosen technique was the excision of the tumor with careful adjustment of the wound margins as a first step and the implantation of the AcrySof Toric IOL as the second step. The spherical power and axis placement to achieve emmetropia were estimated using a web-base Toric IOL calculation program. Special attention was given to pre- and postoperative keratometry data.

**Results and discussion:** The best corrected visual acuity increased rapidly after the first surgery, from 0,09 to 0,4. The postoperative corneal sequelae resumed to a fine juxtalimbal stromal opacification. The visual acuity after IOL implantation was 0,6. Though corneal healing lasted a little longer than average, later examinations showed progressive improvement of visual functions and no complications.

**Conclusions:** The use of Toric intraocular lense proved to be a safe choice in astigmatism treatment, taking into consideration the pre-existing excised corneal lipoma. The accurate tumor excision with proper sutures positioning provides a fine healing response which, along with the proper IOL axis alignment, assures a good refractive outcome with less risks.

**Keywords:** astigmatism, Toric intraocular lens, corneal lipoma

## 59. CONTEMPORARY DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT IN CHILDREN WITH OTITIS MEDIA

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**Introduction:** Otitis media (OM) causes hearing impairment, and impact on a child's speech, learning, social, physical, emotional and educational development. Untreated OM can result in chronic discharge from ear with intracranial life threatening complications. Acute (AOM), recurrent OM (ROM) and OM with effusion (OME) needs differential diagnostics and intensive treatment including surgical one. Early detection of persistent and chronic otitis media and associated hearing loss facilitate to avoid cronicization and psiho-social consequences.

**Purpose:** to evaluate the contemporary trends in diagnostics and treatment of OM in childhood.

**Materials and methods:** Total 156 children with AOM, ROM, OME were included in the Project. The middle ear status was assessed by screening-otoscopy, otomicroscopy, screening-impedance audiometry, complete impedance audiometry, and conventional audiometry. Results of examination were compared with the surgery data. All children received treatment according to therapeutic algorithm. The effectiveness of this management of OM was elaluated by analysis of hearing, quality of life and general health dynamics.

**Results:** The audiological tests were sensitive to 97-99% of OM cases, screening otoscopy - to 57 %. Chronic and recurrent forms of OM were diagnosed by impedance audiometry and otomicroscopy in dynamics. Surgical treatment – myringotomy was applied in 4% of children with AOM, myringotomy with tympanostomy tube insertion in 88% of children with ROM and 33% of children with OME.