

### 83. ASYMMETRIC LOADING OF LOWER LIMBS AS AN EARLY INDICATOR OF SPINE DEFORMITIES

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**Introduction:** Disorders of musculoskeletal system in the process of growth and development of the child's body are dangerous because they are likely to be irreversible if not timely detected. That's why it is important to diagnose them in time and do everything possible to minimize the health harm. Incorrect posture and scoliosis are widespread pathologies in children and adolescents. Untreated they may lead to respiratory and cardiac disfunctions, huge cosmetic defects, psychological disorders. The method of determining the load of both legs can be used for early diagnosis of spine deformities. It identifies biomechanical asymmetry parameters before the onset of visible changes in the spine.

**Materials and methods:** Loading of the lower extremities was examined in 56 children aged 7-12 years ( 32 girls and 24 boys) during school spinal screening. We used floor scales embedded in a special support being on one level. The body mass was weighted, then degree of the foothold of the lower limbs was determined in statics. Measurements were carried out separately for the left and right leg.

**Results:** The children were divided in two groups. In the first group (n = 36) the difference in the loading of the legs was up to 10% that was considered as normal. There were no pathological findings during the orthopedic examination of the spine in this group. In the second group (n = 20), the difference was more than 10%. Children had poor posture (round back, hunch back, flat back, scoliotic posture, etc.). These deviations were combined with some kinds of bone disorders of the lower limbs (n=13) congenital hip dysplasia, knee deformations, and different types of foot pathology (flat feet, flat-valgus, flattened arch). Analysis of school health records showed that seven children hadn't problems with the musculoskeletal system, but at the time of the examination they presented incorrect posture.

**Conclusions:** The method of determining the load of both legs is very simple, cheap and non dangerous, it can used for early diagnosis of spine deformities in children. Pupils with the differences in the loading of the legs more than 10% were included in the group of risk due to incorrect posture and the high probability of scoliosis. Definitive diagnosis of spine deformities in the development of the musculoskeletal system requires a more careful examination.

**Keywords:** Asymmetric loading, lower limbs, incorrect posture, scoliosis.

### 84. THE PHENOMENON OF UNEXPECTED BIRTH AND ANALYSIS OF ITS CAUSES, CONDITIONS, COMPLICATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS IN CLINICAL HOSPITAL NR 1, CHIŞINĂU, REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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**Introduction:** The unexpected delivery at home is a rare case but represents a particular situation, emotionally charged and often anxiety. First two previously in good health concerned, on the other hand, the prehospital care not are exceptionally familiar with this situation. Medicine of Reproductive Health is unanimously recognized by the international community as a public health problem by first intention. Worldwide daily record is 536 000 of maternal deaths, or about one maternal death every minute, 30 cases of severe maternal morbidity correspond to each maternal death. Also, 3 million neonatal deaths, 3 million stillborn and yearly, 10 million women that as a result of birth will survive, but with complications, some with definitive repercussions on their social life and family.

Although it is expected that 90% of world population was born into medical institutions,

indices of maternal and fetal mortality and morbidity, relating to births outside health facilities, hierarchy are included in the first five root causes of these pathologies.

**Results:** In the study, we examined cases of unexpected births in Clinical Municipal Hospital Nr.1, during the period 2011-2013 (in 2011 were 8300 births, of which 22 unexpected births (0,27 %); in 2012 – 8400 births, of which 35 unexpected births (0,42 %) and in 2013 - 8450 births, 36 unexpected births (0,43 %)) analyzing the causes, major complications, ongoing process and subsequent health of mother and child.

**Conclusions:** (1) Unplanned births phenomenon remains an actual topic of discussion and research since the incidence of the phenomenon is slowly growing and there are no large studies in this chapter. (2) Poor socio-economic conditions and ineffective health education of the population remain the main causes of this phenomenon. (3) Rates of complications and consequences for mother and child certainly remain frequent ( $p < 0.0001 - 0.03$ ) among unexpected births compared with normal births occurring in maternity. (4) At the moment there are no clear criteria of approach for the physician arrived unexpected in the room where the unplanned birth occurs. (5) Considering the risk for mother and baby, unplanned birth represents a real danger to maternal and child health, tending to rise steadily maternal and fetal morbidity and mortality rate.

**Keywords:** Unexpected birth, maternal mortality, fetal mortality

## 85. ETIOLOGY AND OUTCOME OF PEDIATRIC BURNS

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**Introduction:** Burn injury in children continues to be a major epidemiologic problem around the globe. Nearly a fourth of all burn injuries occur in children under the age of 16, of whom the majority are under the age of five. Most burn injuries are minor and do not necessitate hospital admission.

**Materials and Methods:** In a retrospective and prospective study of 156 patients aged 0-18 years with thermal burns, grade I, II, IIIAB and IV hospitalized for burns over two years period (2012-2013) patients characteristics, circumstances of burn injury and prevalence of established predisposing factors were determined, in burn department of the Institute of Mother and Child and the Intensive Care Unit in Chisinau.

**Results:** High frequency of thermal burns injuries in children in the age group 1-5 years due to the high physical activity with relatively poor motor coordination (66.93%). Boys (59.5%) may have a high prevalence of burn accidents in comparison with girls (40.5%). Because boys more an active and troublemaker than girls. 59%percent of the children's injuries were scalds, with 71 percent of those caused by hot liquids and 29 percent caused by hot food. In 84,74% of burn injuries in children were hospitalized. According to the data 45.5% of the patients their admission are in the first 6 hours after exposure to burn injury and so about 20.51% of the patient arrive after 72 hours. Most of the patients were hospitalized with mild injuries (40.47%) and that due to early hospitalization of the patient.

**Conclusions:** Research found that the frequency burns in children up to 18 years is on rise in recent years. The predominant etiologic factor structure are scald injury (58.99%) and superficial burns predominate among clinical forms (51.04%).

**Keywords:** thermal burns, children, surgical outcomes

## 86. PARTICULARITIES OF SURGICAL TREATMENT IN SENILE CATARACT

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**Background:** The number of persons with senile cataract is continuously increasing, that's why, actually, surgery techniques have become less invasive, more appealing to patients, lower risk, and efficacious in treatment. Phacoemulsification (Phaco) and extracapsular cataract extraction (EEC) are basic methods in cataract surgery, and are used widely worldwide.