

112. HEPATIC AND EXTRAHEPATIC MANIFESTATIONS IN PRIMARY BILIARY CIRRHOSIS

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Introduction: Primary Biliary Cirrhosis is a chronic progressive cholestatic disorder of unknown etiology, pathogenesis, characterized histologically by autoimmune inflammation of the biliary ducts interlobular septal and intrahepatic granulomatous destructive, associated with the presence of antimitochondrial antibody, cholestatic jaundice and pruritus. Primary biliary cirrhosis is $\approx 0,6-2\%$ of deaths from hepatic cirrhosis. Caution is required for diagnosis in women of average age with cutaneous pruritus, jaundice, steatorrhea and skin pigmentation.

Purpose and objectives: The study of hepatic and extrahepatic manifestations in primary biliary cirrhosis.

Materials and methods: Retrospective study of 40 patients hospitalized in Hepatology section of Republican Clinical Hospital was performed. 37 women (92.5%) and 3 men (7.5%) with a mean age of 47.7 years were included.

Results: Typical hepatic manifestations of primary biliary cirrhosis were: hepatomegaly (34 patients; 85%), splenomegaly (21; 52.5%), skin jaundice (20; 50%), pruritus cutaneous (22; 55%) and asthenia (30; 75%). As extrahepatic manifestations were detected: osteoporosis (4 patients; 10%), arthralgia (7; 17.5%) and pneumosclerosis (7; 17.5%). Conditions associated with primary biliary cirrhosis were: thyroid diseases (6 patients; 15%), rheumatoid polyarthritis (4; 10%) and diabetes mellitus (5; 12.5 %). Biological markers associated with clinical features were: antimitochondrial antibodies (32 patients; 80%), antinuclear antibodies (8; 20%), rheumatoid factor (6; 15%) and cryoglobulins (3; 7.5%).

Conclusion: In primary biliary cirrhosis classic symptoms (cutaneous pruritus, jaundice, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly and asthenia) may be associated with extrahepatic manifestations as: osteoporosis, arthralgia, pneumosclerosis, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis and thyroid affectation.

Keywords: Primary biliary cirrhosis, pruritus, extrahepatic manifestations

113. DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE CENTRAL TYPE OF SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

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Introduction: The diagnosis and treatment of sleep disorders require special attention because they can have serious psycho-behavioral, cardiovascular, metabolic consequences and can influence the intellectual performance and social relationships. The central type of sleep apnea syndrome represents a set of signs and symptoms caused by stops (apnea) or slow downs (hypopnea) of respiratory flow during sleep caused by central nervous system disorders (respiratory center) with a frequency of more than 5 episodes per hour and lasting more than 10 seconds. Considering the consequences it has on the body, the SAS diagnosed patient requires a multidisciplinary approach: ENT, pneumology, neurology, cardiology, and psychiatry.

Materials and methods: Relevant articles on the topic for the period from 2000 to 2014 were analyzed, using PubMed data base and other sources.

Results: The central type of sleep apnea syndrome is found more often in patients with heart failure, of which 20-30% at the patients with systolic heart failure. 10% of all patients with sleep apnea syndrome, registered at the study of sleep laboratories, present central type of apnea. (PSG) is the most informative and base method in diagnosis of sleep apnea, fact confirmed by practice. The best method of treatment has proved CPAP-therapy (continuous positive airway pressure). In the modern treatment is used auto-CPAP-therapy witch allows automatic recording and dosing of the inspired air flow.

Conclusion: We determined the following aspects:

1. The central type of sleep apnea syndrome is very dangerous to patients' lives caused by the mechanism of production and more complications after hypoxia;
2. Polysomnography represents the screening of the central type of sleep apnea syndrome;
3. Auto-CPAP-therapy and CPAP-therapy are the most effective methods of treatment.

Keywords: sleep disorders, sleep apnea, central type of apnea

114. CLINICAL AND THERAPEUTIC ASPECTS OF MALIGN MELANOMA

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Introduction: Malignant melanoma (MM) is the most aggressive skin cancer, which develops through malignant transformation of melanocytes. The number of MM cases worldwide has increased faster than any other cancer in recent decades. MM is the fourth most common cancer among males (after prostate, bowel and lung cancers) and the third among females (after breast and bowel cancers). It accounts for about 50 new cases per 100,000 population each year. In RM 80-90 new cases of MM are recorded annually. The major problem of the health system is the tardive revelation of patients who show specific changes of the skin, leading to late treatment and negative prognosis.

Purpose and objectives: The main objective of this thesis is to study the incidence, the most common causes, the results of the performed treatment in relation to cancer recurrence, and the prognosis of patients which addressed to the M.P.S.I. Institute of Oncology from R.M. during 2013 year.

Material and Methods: The study described in the present paper is observational-descriptive (study variations in the distribution of disease in the population), according to the investigational volume - limited study (research a part of "statistical universe"). The methodology for conducting the research was based on the development of modern scientific study of the particularities of structure of the skin tumors morbidity in the population of the republic; the unit of study was the patient with primary cutaneous tumors. Research methodology was developed on basis of the local authors and foreign publications. In order to achieve the research objectives we have determined as a methodological protocol the application of the linear model for the organization and implementation of the research: finding the problem -> define the key concepts of the thesis -> determining research model -> determining sample -> observational study sheets -> data collection -> analysis and synthesis results -> work out the conclusions -> practical application of research results.

Results: The achieved results offer to clinician exact data that allow: to improve the anti-tumoral therapy and respectively the population health, perspectives of continuously development of diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis of cutaneous cancers; to lower the cost needed to care of patients which suffer of these diseases by reducing number of cases diagnosed in late severe stages, extension of diagnostic and treatment measures; to improve life conditions of patients suffering from skin cancer, by a performance management of these affections; to reduce population anxiety for cutaneous cancer by correct information regarding disease and the possibility of early diagnosis by dermatoscopy. The thesis results will contribute to enhance the efficacy in early diagnostic of cutaneous tumors and optimization of diagnostic process, and ultimately to increase the treatment efficacy in skin tumors and increase chances and rate of patient recovery.

Conclusions: As a result of complex research conducted by the author on the evolution of the phenomenon epidemiometric parameters morbid skin tumors in Moldova in 2013 we concluded the following: incidence of malignant melanoma has increased by 1.5 times; morbidity skin tumors increased by 40% , malignant melanoma mortality rate - increased by 2.3 times in comparison with 2003. Our study also demonstrated that a large number of people showing skin specific processes address delayed for a specific consult, the average elapsed from onset until presentation to the doctor being about two years, and the underlying cause is unjustified neglect of patients and bad information on the possibility of treatment for early detection of skin tumors.

Key words: Malign melanoma, skin tumors, cutaneous cancer