

several years, facilitating improvement in the quality of surgery and ENT. Adenoidectomy in endoscopic control provides full view of the field operator. It gives the possibility complete removal of lymphoid tissue in the nasopharynx with minimal traumatic effect. Also in the nasopharyngeal endoscopy can perform simultaneous correction pathology of adjacent structures.

This literature study was designed to evaluate the efficacy elimination adenoids transoral endoscopic control, and not about the superiority this method over other methods. To solve this problem we must study randomized controlled trial to compare different methods of removing adenoids. Since adenoids has no capsule, precise removal of hypertrophied adenoids has always been difficult to achieve with any surgical technique .

**Conclusions:** 1. Nasopharynx is an anatomical structure, difficult to see with the naked eye which requires technologies and modern equipment.

2. Traditional adenoidectomy, frequently leads to relapse by virtue integral to achieving the array of surgical children.

3. Endoscopic adenoidectomy is a surgical method of perspective ENT contemporary.

**Keywords:** nasopharynx, adenoidectomy, endoscopy.

## 100. CONTEMPORARY DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CARDIA ACHALASIA

**Dmitri Dimov**

*Scientific adviser:* **Vladimir Hotineanu** ,MD,PhD, Professor, corresponding member of SA, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University, „Nicolae Testemitanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** Incomplete elucidation of the etiology and pathogenesis of achalasia of the esophagus requires different opinions on diagnostic and treatment of the disease.

**Aims.** Evaluation of diagnostic methods of the esophagus achalasia.

**Material and methods.** The study included 22 patients with various stages of esophagus achalasia: St.II-10 (45%), St.III-9 (40%), St.III-IV-1 (5%), St.IV-2 (10%) treated at IMSP SCR, Thoracic Surgery Department between 01.01.2012 and 31.12.2013. To asses the morpho-functional state of the esophagus the following diagnosis methods were used: barium contrast radiography of the esophagus and stomach, thorax radiography, FGDs and histopathological examination.

**Results.** Conservativetreatment was indicated in 5(22,7%) cases, surgery was performed in 17(77,3%), 14 patients (82,5) were performed extramucous Heller cardiomyotomy with fundaplication Dor, 1(5,9%) case – Heller-Dor laparoscopy, 1(5,9%) case Heller-Dor with hiatal hernioplasty and 1(5,9%) case Heller-Neissen.

**Concluzions.** The methods of choice in diagnosis of the esophagus achalasia are barium contrast of the esophagus, esophagoscopy. Conservative treatment is indicated in patients with achalasia of the esophagus in stage one or in presence of contraindications for surgery. The method of choice in the treatment of esophagus achalasia is extra mucous cardiomyotomy with laparoscopic video Heller-Dor indicated in stage II-IV.

## 101. CLINICAL STUDY: ETIOPATHOGENESIS, DIAGNOSIS AND EVOLUTION OF LUNG ABSCESS

**Buga Olga**

*Academic adviser :* **George Musteață** , Associate Professor Department of Surgery , State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** Lung abscess is a common form of lung parenchymal suppuration morphologically characterized by foci of suppurative inflammation and destruction of microbial etiology evolving to cavity and necrosis . Besides the causative factors and the mechanism of production, an important role in pathogenesis are criminalizing both viral etiology of pneumonia as

well as mono or polibacteriene that affect people of any age with depressed immune status . Lung abscess an issue with two sides critical one in terms of health and other socio -economic .

**Purpose and objectives:** To study the evolutionary nature etiopathogenetic and lung abscess , as well as the incidence of comorbidities and complications in the context of pathology data .

**Materials and methods:** A statistical study was performed retrospectively on the basis of clinical observation sheets on a group of 106 patients with lung abscess treated thoracic surgery ward Republican Hospital during the years 2011-2012.

**Results:** We evaluated a group of patients with lung abscess , considering the joint moments of this pathology as age, sex , comorbidities, harmful habits, general, complications, results of bacteriological examination and imaging .

**Conclusions:**

1. The average age of the group studied is generally 50-59 years, the prevailing masculine (83.9 %) than women ( 16.4 %).

2. Across all study group (106 patients), 92 patients were found a number of cofecțiuni (diabetes mellitus, hypertension, tuberculosis, epilepsy, lung cancer) and harmful habits (alcoholism, smoking).

3. The general condition of patients with lung abscess is directly reflected adequately characterizing radiological picture prevalent impairment unisegmentară upper right lung or lower left, major clinical symptoms resulting from a serious infection and severe intoxication process associations caused by anaerobic microflora positive Gramm .

4. Because addressing delayed and ineffective conservative treatment, 20 % of patients who are hospitalized in the department of thoracic surgery complications are diagnosed primary lung abscess, and the remaining 70-80 % are diagnosed with drug -resistant forms of treatment in district hospitals .

**Keywords:** lung abscess , pneumonia, anaerobes , diagnosis, complications.