

Conclusions: Hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular morbidity and mortality, particularly in elderly, so the correct treatment reduces death rates and rates of CV effects related to people over 65 and people aged over 80 years, the treatment does not appear to significantly reduce the overall rates of death, but decreases the risk of heart disease.

Key words: Arterial hypertension, elderly

74. THE ANALYSIS OF CLINICAL AND LABORATORY CHARACTERISTICS IN PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRRHOSIS AFTER SURGICAL TREATMENT BY AZYGO-PORTAL DEVASCLARISATION AND SPLENECTOMY

Alexa Valeria

Academic adviser: **Tofan-Scutaru Liudmila**, Associate Professor, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Liver cirrhosis is one of the great problems of gastroenterological pathology, as well as a public health problem because of the high incidence, chronicity, severity of complications and high costs involved in the care of these patients. Approximately 77% of patients with hepatic cirrhosis have a severe hypersplenic syndrome with forecast reserved. Surgical approach has proven to be very effective in solving the severe hypersplenic syndrome.

Purpose and objectives: To analyze the clinical and laboratory characteristics in patients with cirrhosis of different etiology within 6 months to 3 years after surgery by azygo-portal devascularisation and splenectomy.

Materials and methods: We studied retrospective 47 patients with liver cirrhosis hospitalized in the department of hepatology and hepato-biliary surgery departments of IMSP - SCR, from 2010 to 2013, undergoing surgical treatment of solving the portal-hypertensive splenopathy. The diagnosis was confirmed clinically, biologically and imagistically. Clinical and laboratory results were analyzed using patient's clinical observation sheets from the archive of IMSP-Republican Hospital using Microsoft Office Excel 2007 and SPSS v. 17.0 programs.

Results: It has been found:

➤ a significant improvement of the asthenic, hemorrhagic, abdominal pain and dyspeptic syndromes;

➤ a statistically significant improvement for platelets, leukocytes, erythrocytes and an improvement of the hepatocellular insufficiency syndrome characterized by prothrombin and fibrinogen;

➤ many of the patients who gather the score for Child-Pugh class B before the surgery passed in class A after it, which shows an improvement in the clinical and paraclinical features;

➤ a significant decrease in the incidence of upper gastrointestinal bleeding (50% before and 10% after) and its severity after surgery.

Conclusions: This study showed the benefits of surgery by azygo-portal devascularisation and splenectomy in improving the clinical and paraclinical manifestations in patients with liver cirrhosis with portal hypertension.

Keywords: Hepatic cirrhosis, splenectomy, portal hypertension

75. CLINICAL ASPECTS IN CELIAC DISEASE

Anciuc Mădălina, Opaschi Răzvan-Valerian, Tofan Florin Adrian, Fanfareț Ioan Șerban

Academic adviser: **Macarie Melania**, Ph.D., Department of Gastroenterology I, Faculty of Medicine, UMPH Tîrgu Mureș, Romania

Purpose and objectives: Celiac disease or gluten sensitive-enteropathy is a systemic disease with multiple manifestations. The aim of this study was to determine the most important clinical aspects in patients with severe celiac disease (MARSH III).