

**Results:** The results obtained were: men were involved in 60% cases ( $n = 24$ ) against women - 40% ( $n = 16$ ), average age being  $36.25 (\pm 2.35)$  years, with prevalence from rural areas.

Thoraco-lumbar spinal cord injury etiology was varied: fall from a height 50%, traffic accidents 22.5%, falls from one's own height 10%, hit with objects in the lumbar region 10% and other causes 7.5%.

The most affected anatomical level was thoraco-lumbar junction because of its anatomical features, Th12-L2 vertebrae being affected in 70% ( $n = 28$ ). L3-L5 vertebrae injuries have been less frequent - 27.5% ( $n = 11$ ).

Neurological damage in the study occurred in 37.5% cases of thoraco-lumbar SCI with the following consequences: monoparesis in 7.5% cases, 10% paraparesis, sphincter disturbances 10% and 5% radiculopathies.

Surgical treatment was applied with the purpose of neural decompression, stabilization and fusion. By posterior access were made 87.5% ( $n = 35$ ) of surgeries, by anterior access 7.5% ( $n = 3$ ) and combined approach - 5% ( $n = 2$ ).

**Conclusion:** Thoraco-lumbar spinal cord injury is a serious affection of the spine, affecting working population at young age with predominant involvement of men from rural areas. Most frequent causes of spinal injury in thoraco-lumbar region are: catatraumas, road accidents, falls from own height these being responsible of the large number of spinal cord damage. The thoraco-lumbar junction was often subjected of lesion (70% cases). Predominant route of approach for the surgical treatment of SCI of thoraco-lumbar region was the posterior one.

**Keywords:** Spinal cord injury, thoraco-lumbar.

## STUDY ON DISTRIBUTION AND INVOLVEMENT IN PATHOLOGY OF ESBL BACTERIAL STRAINS IN A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL IN ROMANIA

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**Background:** The selection and spreading of multidrug-resistant bacterial strains to antibiotics represents a current problem for the medical world due to irrational use of antimicrobial substances. An important resistance mechanism at  $\beta$ -lactamic antibiotics was developed by ESBL-bacterial strains (extended spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamases bacterial strains), usually involved in nosocomial infections.

**Patients and methods:** The purpose of the clinical trial consisted in assessing the extended spectrum  $\beta$ -lactamases bacterial strains within Enterobacteria isolated from various samples taken from patients who were hospitalized in the Emergency County Hospital in Brasov and also the distribution on the hospital wards.

**Results:** The most often encountered germs were from the Enterobacteriaceae family (58.42%). The main species found was *Escherichia coli* (70.52%), followed by *Enterobacter* spp. (10.87%), *Klebsiella* spp. (10.11%), *Proteus* spp. (7.54%), *Serratia* spp. (0.65%), *Citrobacter* spp. (0.24%) and *Morganella* spp. (0.07%). The biggest frequency of positive ESBL-bacterial strains was obtained in the case of *E. coli* (52.45%), followed by *Klebsiella* spp. (23.77%), *Enterobacter* spp. (19.12%) and *Proteus* spp. (4.66%).

**Conclusions:** This study reveals monitoring necessity of multidrug-resistance to antibiotics in hospitals where this phenomenon is increasing and frightening.