

Conclusions: Minimally invasive interventions for bacterial abscess of the liver under laparoscopic control reduces the duration of hospitalization by an average of 6-8 days may reduce the morbidity and mortality.

Key words: bacterial abscesses of the liver, laparoscopic control.

CONTEMPORARY TREATMENT OF HIATAL HERNIA AND GASTROESOPHAGEAL REFLUX DISEASE

Țugui Elena, Pavlovschi Dana, Pavlovschi Pavel

Academic adviser: Iacob Vladimir, M.D., Ph.D., Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: The Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease (GERD) is the primary concern for the XXI century gastroenterology due to the hereinafter mentioned facts:

- GERD ranks among the most common gastrointestinal diseases among mature population; 10% of global population suffers from GERD, fact which caused the appearance of the term ‘Gastroesophageal Reflux’ in the 10th edition of the International Classification of Diseases.
- GERD requires a long-lasting antacid medication (min 3–6 months) and frequently repeated treatment courses inducing a high treatment cost.
- Patients suffering from GERD are exposed to the high risk of morphohistological inflammatory, metaplasia and cancer complications (Reflux Esophagitis, Esophag Barrette, Esophageal Adenocarcinoma).

Goal: Optimisation of contemporary individualized treatment of HH and GERD.

Objectives:

- Research of drug treatment schemes to elucidate the most efficient treatment schemes in curing the GERD depending on its evolution
- Research and description of indications, methodology and short-term results of laparoscopic surgeries performed under GERD treatment by comparing the efficiency and gaps created by the implemented technologies.
- Research of endoscopic methodology of GERD surgery to elucidate strengths and gaps among the short- and long-term results.

Materials and methods: The authors highlighted the principles of the GERD treatment basing on data received after the retrospective, descriptive and monocentric study performed at the Municipal Clinical Hospital Nr. 1, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova, during 2010 – 2012. The authors have studied medical records of a group of 30 patients hospitalized according to the schedule into the section ‘Aseptic Surgery’ being diagnosed with GERD and HH.

Results:

- Medical treatment: Is implemented step by step (step up/down) depending on the clinical and paraclinical evolution, is long-lasting (2-6 months) with disease’s relapse in 87-90% of cases at 12 months after the cessation of the treatment, PPI appear to be the most efficient causing 61% of clinical resolution cases compared to 41% in H2 blockers’ case.
- The endoscopic treatment: is poorly studied with short term results (12 months) that shows the reduction of the ER in 62% cases and healing in 40%. The abandoning of the PPI post operative treatment in 87% of cases. Is a bridge between the drug treatment and the laparoscopic one of the GERD.
- The surgery tactics could be applied in only 10% of the total number of GER patients who face

at least several conditions: HH and GER symptoms, complications (ER, EB, AE, SDH), the conservative treatment failed or appeared to be impossible, too young age (being an asset in the choice of the therapeutic technique).

Conclusions: The study of the GERD modern treatment methods, both drug and surgery, has concluded that a patient who suffers from GERD needs an individual approach taking into consideration the stage and the evolution of the disease to deal successfully with it.

Key words: GERD, HH, 30 patients, individual treatment.

PHACOEMULSIFICATION OF THE CRYSTALLINE LENS WITH INTRACAPSULAR IMPLANT FOR THE CORRECTION OF HIGH MYOPIA

Borovic-Pavlovschi Ecaterina

Academic adviser: Ivanov G., M.D., Ph.D., Lecturer, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Myopia is a social problem, with a major impact on patients' quality of life, especially at those with high myopia. There are several known methods for correction of high myopia: glasses, contact lenses, surgery to reduce the corneal refractive power with the help of laser, the removal of the transparent crystalline lens or with different degrees of opacity etc. Currently, the surgery of the removal of the lens, known since the late 19th century, becomes up-to-date again, due to its performance at the microsurgical level, using modern apparatus and instruments, minimizing at maximum the appearance of the complications.

Goal: The evaluation of short-term results of the refractive surgery by phacoemulsification and implantation in the capsular bag, of the artificial mono-, multifocal or toric lenses, to correct high myopia, that can't be solved by other solutions.

Objectives: - the study of the data of uncorrected and corrected visual acuity (VA) with glasses or contact lenses preoperative and postoperative; - evaluation of the keratometric data pre- and postoperative; - the analysis of spherical and cylindrical refraction before surgery and after treatment;

Material and methods: The study included 30 patients with high myopia (52 eyes), 4 men and 27 women, aged from 19-85 years: 19-39 years - 7 patients, 40-69 years - 16 patients, 70 - 85 years - 7 patients, operated at Ophthalmological Medical Center Ovisus, during the years 2009-2011, in whom the transparent lens has been removed or with different degrees of opacity, by phacoemulsification, making an incision of 2.2 mm, with intracapsular implantation of pseudofac: with AcrySof IQ - 26 patients (44 eyes), with AcrySof Restore - 2 patients (4 eyes), with AcrySof Toric - 2 patients (4 eyes). The examination of the patients was performed preoperative and postoperative at least after 2 weeks, being evaluated the refractive status (spherical and cylindrical powers, spherical equivalent), keratometric values and VA. In all cases capsular tension rings were used.

Results: After surgical treatment, the VA of the patients improved in all cases - 100%. There were no significant intraoperative or postoperative complications. All patients postoperative, without correction, had won one or more lines of VA. In the group of patients with corneal astigmatism, residual astigmatism value was 90% less 2.0 diopters (D). 92% of patients required an optical distance correction (those operated with AcrySof IQ and Toric), with an average postoperative spherical equivalent of -2.0 D. 2 patients (4 eyes) didn't require a distance or near correction (operated with AcrySof Restore). At 23% was revealed a postoperative refractive astigmatism, with a cylinder power between -0.5 and -2 D.