

Key words: inguinal hernia, hernioplasty, postoperative complications.

SURGICAL TREATMENT FOR COLORECTAL LIVER METASTASIS

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Introduction: Liver is one of the most common sites of metastasis from colorectal cancer. Of all patients who undergo a curative resection for colorectal cancer, 25% will develop liver metastasis. Hepatic resection of colorectal liver metastasis results in improved survival. The aim of this study is to analyze the perioperative outcome and the prognostic factors for mortality and morbidity in liver metastasis.

Material and Methods: Between January 2009 and December 2010, 38 patients underwent surgical treatment with curative intent for colorectal liver metastases at 3-rd Surgical Clinic, Gastroenterology Institute, Cluj-Napoca hospital. A retrospective review of patients' characteristics and various histopathological and surgical factors was performed.

Results: Out of 38 patients, 14 (36.8%) were female and 24 (63.2%) were males. The overall mortality rate was 2.6% and the global morbidity was 13.2%. 76.3% of the tumors were located in one lobe, whereas 23.7% were located in both lobes. Major resections were performed in 5 cases, in 15 cases segmentectomy was the procedure of choice and metastasectomy (limited resection) was performed in 18 cases. Perioperative mortality and morbidity was not associated in our study with the intraoperative blood loss, extent of the resection, or localization of tumor (Chi square $p > 0.05$ in all cases).

Conclusion: In our study we found that surgical resection of liver metastasis from colorectal cancer represents a safe procedure and should be the treatment of choice in such cases.

Key words: colorectal cancer, liver metastasis.

LIVER TUMORS IN CHILDREN

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Introduction: Liver tumors occupy a special position in oncology pathology in children due to their origin. Difficulties in this area are a subject to a number of factors such as delayed visit to the doctor, the occult clinical symptoms in this pathology, changing clinical manifestations, a wide range of pathologies that are manifested though similar clinical picture. Primary liver tumors in children have an incidence of 3% of cases and ranks 3rd place among abdominal tumors, after Wilms tumor and neuriblastoma. Liver tumors affect most commonly children of 0-5 years.

Aim: To demonstrate the data of personal observations in children with this pathology.

Material and methods: The National Center of Pediatric Surgery "Natalia Gheorghiu" 2004 through 2011 received 21 children with tumors of liver. Distribution of children by age: up to a year (n=4), from 1 to 3 years of age (n=9), 4-7 years of age (n=4) and 4 children from 8 to 18 years of age. Separation for