

The purpose of the work was to concretize morphological peculiarities in the recurrent massive hydatid cyst in children with optimization of the method of capitonage used in post-echinococcectomy correction of the residual cavities in these clinical evolutionary forms of the disease.

Material and Methods: The study is based on a complex clinical and morphological analysis of 29 children aged 2 - 17 years treated surgically in the Department of Surgery of the National Scientific-Practical Centre of Pediatric Surgery "Natalia Gheorghiu" of SRIMCHC during 2008 - 2011 with massive hepatic hydatid cyst (n=16), complicated forms (n=8) and relapsing hydatidosis (n=5). Gender distribution of parasitic lesions showed prevailing affection in boys - 21 (%) versus females - 8 cases (%). Topographic study of hydatidosis revealed a predominant distribution in the right lobe of the liver in 17 (%) cases, left - in 8 (36%) cases, a bilateral affection being recorded in 4 cases.

Imaging examination results (abdominal echography, CT, liver scintigraphy) were confronted with the pathomorphological examination data, which included studies of the hydatid larval cyst and the determination of changes of the affected organ.

We used plastic material "LitAr" to seal the residual cavity subjected to capitonage which is a collagen-hydroxyapatite preparation. The preparation was used concurrently with the capitonage of the residual cavities, filling 2/3 of the volume of these spaces.

Results: Use of this plastic material has allowed us to obtain a stable hemostasis and biliary stasis in post-echinococcectomy residual cavities in all the cases. Time necessary for adequate sealing of residual cavities was 20-25 days. This time proved to be sufficient for triggering local reparative phenomena. Adverse reactions were recorded in 3 cases which manifested by: increase of body temperature, which were subsequently ceased.

Conclusions: The obtained results allow us to conclude that the method of staged capitonage "forward and back" in combination with filling of the residual cavities with plastic "Lit Ar" allow to improve the results of surgical treatment in hepatic hydatidosis in children.

Key words: hepatic hydatidosis, surgical treatment.

CORRECTION REACTION OF LIPID PEROXIDATION IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH PYELONEPHRITIS

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Introduction: Pyelonephritis in pregnancy predominates in the structure of renal disease in the period of gestation. The significance of this pathology is caused by a high incidence of pregnant women, often relapsing, purulent, and complicated forms of the disease. The gestational pyelonephritis is a factor in perinatal pathology, maternal and perinatal mortality and the formation of the delayed pathology in the women's urinary tract (I.V. Mikhailov, 2005; M.A. Herraiz et al., 2005; S. Hazhir, 2007).

Materials: In our research we have examined 115 pregnant women with gestational pyelonephritis. Among them - 69 pregnant women are with initial acute pyelonephritis in the stage of serous inflammation, 46 - with chronic pyelonephritis in the stage of exacerbation. The control group consisted of 30 women with physiological pregnancy.

Pregnant women with acute pyelonephritis had an increase concentration of plasma MDA by 66.2% ($p \leq 0,05$), compared with pregnant control group, while the increase of this indicator in pregnant with

exacerbation of chronic pyelonephritis was 88.6% ($p \leq 0,05$) compared with the level indicator in healthy women. In acute pyelonephritis the erythrocyte MDA increased by 97.0% ($p \leq 0,05$) more, and in exacerbation of chronic pyelonephritis during pregnancy - by 111.2% ($p \leq 0,05$), compared with pregnant control group. In pregnant women with pyelonephritis, which arose only during gestation, blood catalase activity was less, than in healthy ones, by 28.6% ($p \leq 0,01$), in pre-existing pyelonephritis - lower, than in the control group, by 28.9% ($p \leq 0,01$). Such modulation is due to a profound imbalance in the «lipid peroxidation - antioxidant protection», manifested a significant reduction in total plasma antioxidant activity, which maintains a certain constant level of non-enzymatic lipid peroxidation processes. Obviously, in patients with chronic pyelonephritis there is the depletion of antioxidant activity of plasma that becomes apparent in a significant increase of TBA-defined products in plasma and erythrocytes. This condition of LPO-AOD suggests the reduced resistance, subacute inflammatory process with the lack of defensiveness, a tendency to exacerbations (Yilmaz M.I. et al, 2006; Costa-Hong V. et al, 2009).

By the 3rd day of combined treatment with Essentiale in pregnant women with pyelonephritis there was a tendency to decrease of plasma MDA content by 10,4% ($p > 0,05$) in relation to the initial index, which in absolute terms was $10,09 \pm 1,17$ mmol / l against the initial $11,26 \pm 1,30$ mmol / l. Continuing to decline in the course of the therapy, by the end of the treatment plasma MDA levels in this group was $8,90 \pm 0,89$ mmol / l, which was by 21.0% ($p \leq 0,05$) less than the initial index, but 1.5 times higher than in healthy pregnant women ($5,97 \pm 0,85$ mmol / l). More significantly is that on the 3rd day of treatment of pregnant women with chronic pyelonephritis, erythrocyte MDA decreased and was $28,51 \pm 2,34$ mmol / l, which was by 12.8% ($p > 0,05$) less than the initial index ($32,67 \pm 3,39$ mmol / l). At the end of the treatment the level of erythrocyte MDA decreased even more - by 20.5% ($p \leq 0,05$) - and reached $25,96 \pm 2,25$ mmol / l, which was still by 67.8% ($p \leq 0,05$) higher than in healthy pregnant women. Blood catalase activity remained almost the same on the 3rd day of combined treatment with Essentiale of the exacerbation of chronic pyelonephritis and was $2093,78 \pm 18,72$ nkat / min / l, which was higher than the initial level by only 1.4% ($p > 0,05$.) At the end of therapy there was a greater (15.7%, $p \leq 0,05$) increase in catalase activity - up to $2391,02 \pm 13,42$ nkat / min / l, which remained by 17.7% ($p \leq 0,05$) lower than normal index ($2902,5 \pm 19,5$ nkat / min / l)

After 3 sessions of laser therapy of pregnant women with acute pyelonephritis the level of MDA in plasma was reduced to $9,7 \pm 0,99$ mmol / l, i.e. by 7.3% ($p > 0,05$) vs. the initial level, and in red blood cells - by 7.6% ($p > 0,05$), respectively. At the end of therapy the concentration of malondialdehyde in plasma decreased by 22.0% ($p \leq 0,05$), which was $7,89 \pm 0,10$ mmol / l. In the red blood cells after the treatment the level of MDA reached $20,74 \pm 2,87$ mmol / l, which was by 28.8% lower than the initial index ($p \leq 0,05$). Another positive development was the increase in enzyme antioksidaza activity defense: catalase activity on the 3 day of laser treatment had a tendency to increase by 4.9% ($p > 0,05$) - up to $2134,28 \pm 182,35$ nkat / min / l at initial index $2035,54 \pm 191,7$ nkat / min / l. At the end of the treatment the marked positive tendency has continued - the content of the enzyme increased by 15.0% ($p \leq 0,05$) compared to the initial level, but remained by 19.4% ($p \leq 0,05$) lower than in healthy pregnant women.

The laser therapy in pregnant women with exacerbation of chronic pyelonephritis led to a significant decrease in plasma MDA levels on the 3rd day of therapy by 14.4% ($p \leq 0,05$). Continuous treatment resulted in a decrease of this index from the initial by 28.9% ($p \leq 0,05$), i.e. up to $8,09 \pm 0,89$ mmol / l. However, after the treatment plasma MDA level in these women was by 35.5% ($p \leq 0,05$) higher than in healthy pregnant women. The dynamics of changes in erythrocyte MDA levels in combination therapy in pregnant women with exacerbation of chronic pyelonephritis was of unidirectional change of plasma MDA. By the 3rd day of the treatment the reduction by 12.4% ($p \leq 0,05$) of this secondary lipid peroxidation products in examined pregnant women was reported. However, by the end of the treatment there was a reduction of erythrocyte MDA levels by 31.4% ($p \leq 0,05$) with respect to the initial index and its value was $22,22 \pm 3,89$ mmol / l, which was higher than in the control group by 43, 6% ($p \leq 0,05$).

However, there were no changes in catalase activity of blood on the 3rd day of the treatment with IKLI patients with chronic pyelonephritis. By the end of the therapy, the activity of this enzyme in the blood increased by 10.7% ($p \leq 0,05$) in comparison with its initial activity, but the level of catalase - $2273,73 \pm 181,23$ nkat / min / l - remained by 21,4% ($p \leq 0,05$) lower than normal index.

Thus, the addition of basic therapy with Essentiale and infrared laser light helps to eliminate endotoxemia by reducing lipid peroxidation and improving antioxidant protection.

STATISTICAL AND MEDICINE PECULIARITIES OF SUPERFICIAL FOREIGN BODY AND CORNEAL ABRASION

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Introduction: Traumatic corneal disorders manifested by multiple types and forms - erosion, corneal foreign body, traumatic keratitis etc. The incidence of superficial injuries represented by foreign bodies (FB) and corneal abrasions (A) is 1.57% per year. Minor eye trauma is an important public health problem that can be prevented, the economic impact caused by the absence of subject (youth and adults under 30 years) from work for a mean period of two days.

Purpose and Objectives: The study aims to complex research of statistical and medicine particulars of corneal abrasions and superficial foreign bodies to patients who have addressed the Admission Department of Republican Clinical Hospital during the years 2009 - 2011 by determining the frequency, evaluation of clinical symptoms and study the peculiarities of treatment at patients with superficial foreign bodies and corneal abrasions.

Materials and methods: The study is retrospective, single center, descriptive; it includes a group of 332 patients with superficial foreign bodies and corneal abrasions, who addressed the Admission Department of Republican Clinical Hospital (RCH) for medical care during the years 2009 to 2011. The data used were collected from the records of RCH's Admission Department and included: age, sex, complaints, the origin of corneal FB / A, addressing time, the methods of diagnosis and treatment.

Results: According to the study, 94% men are affected because of their specific activity: work in metallurgy, as a locksmith, mechanic and stoneworkers. Typical age for corneal injury caused by superficial foreign bodies and abrasions is 21-30 years (41.27%) and 31-40 years (25.60%), which include a higher morbidity among people of working age. Corneal lesions were due to action of etiological factors represented by metallic foreign bodies (76.12%), leading to symptoms: foreign body sensation (91.56%), pain (86.67%), lacrimation (73.33 %) and photophobia (55.56%). Treatment included removal of foreign body by preventive management of local anesthetic (Tetracaine sol. 1% - 88.55%), then distill eye drops of Ciprofloxacin 0.3% (broad-spectrum, including antipseudomonal action), ung. Tetracycline 1% (74.40%) and gel Oftagel (6.93%). The recommendation requires the use of eye protection in the future.

Conclusions: Due to prevailing affectation of men of working age (age 21-40 years old) is required eye protection compliance in their work.

Key words: corneal foreign body, corneal abrasion, statistical and medicine particulars.