

PELVIC ECHINOCOCCOSIS

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Introduction: Pelvic hydatid cysts (PHC) are rare and only a few sporadic cases have been reported.

Aim: The purpose of this study was to describe the cases of primary and secondary PHC in female patients.

Materials and Methods: Patients diagnosed with PHC over a 10 year period were identified from the comprehensive surgical database of our institution. The age, symptoms, previous surgeries, initial diagnosis, diagnostic modalities, current operation, and recurrences were surveyed.

Results: There were three patients with the mean age of 20.7 ± 5.6 years (range from 14 to 32). All patients had no history of surgery for hydatid disease. They presented chronic pelvic pain and on physical examination had a pelvic mass. The diagnosis of PHC was suspected preoperatively in one patient. All patients were treated surgically via Pfannenstiel incision. The PHC location was the uterus (n=2) and ovary (n=1). Unroofing (or partial cystectomy) was performed in 2 patients and complete cystectomy in one. The postoperative course was uneventful in all cases. Chest radiography and abdominal computed tomography did not reveal any other site of hydatid disease involvement (n=2, primary PHC). One patient (secondary PHC) was scheduled in the surgical department for treatment of hepatic cystic echinococcosis.

Conclusions: Pelvic hydatid disease is rare and its diagnosis is often difficult preoperatively. Hydatid cyst should always be considered in the differential diagnosis of abdominal-pelvic masses in endemic regions of the world. The mainstay treatment is surgery.

Key words: pelvic hydatid cyst, surgery.

METHOD OF EVALUATION OF VIABILITY OF THE BOWEL WALL

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Introduction: Evaluation of bowel wall viability (BWV) - is one of the unsolved problems of abdominal surgery. Determination of circulatory disorders of intestine, identifying areas of necrosis determines to choose the amount of resection, the suture place and their capacity. When using the methods based on visual inspection, the probability of the results to a large extent determines the factors that influence the degree of which it is impossible to assess and make appropriate adjustments. This makes the actual search for new methods that allow to adequately and quickly assess the viability and depth of morpho-functional changes in the intestinal wall.

The purpose of the experiment was to investigate the changes in spectral and photoplethysmography information in the development of bowel necrosis, to develop new methods of determining BWV intestinal wall.

Materials and Methods 12 rabbits of both sexes, with no obvious signs of disease and with normal values of laboratory tests were included in experiment.

Modeling ischemia of the small intestine was carried out by the original method (certificate of innovative proposal № 69/05), which enables to simulate the projected degree of ischemia.