

SURGERY SECTION I

ORAL PRESENTATIONS

121. THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PREVALENCE OF ENDOCERVICOSIS IN THE PATHOLOGICAL BACKGROUND OF THE CERVIX IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction: The background condition of the cervix at the present day makes up the basis of cervix pathology and is characterized by a progressive and long-lasting evolution, which ends in malignant views and deaths. In the Republic of Moldova, among background conditions, endocervicosis stands on the first place, which denotes a rate of advanced increase and with ranges in time, and which is often tracked down occasionally, because of a weak clinical view, insufficiency of medical staff, precarious social education, lack of economic resources and negligence. As a result of the progress of diagnosis methods, however the basic standard in tracking down endocervicosis in the Republic of Moldova still remains to be colposcopy, a fast, light, painless and cheap procedure, which, jointly with the cytological and histological studies, form the support of diagnosis in the genital pathology, which denotes the fact that patients, de facto, receive a final and certain diagnosis.

Objective of study: Establishment of women's share with endocervicosis during the year 2014, who were examined within the Consultative Department for Women of the Public Medical Sanitary Institution "Institute of Mother and Child". Determination of risk factors and comorbidities involved in the outbreak and evolution of endocervicosis in the Republic of Moldova.

Material and methods: There were analysed out-patient medical records of 418 patients aged from 21 to 57 years old who were diagnosed with endocervicosis, examined colposcopically during the year 2014 within the Consultative Department for Women of the Public Medical Sanitary Institution "Institute of Mother and Child". In order to exclude other pathologies or presence of dysplasia or malignant modifications, additional tests were also performed.

Results: Data of the current study denote that from the total amount of colposcopically examined women, 418 patients were diagnosed with endocervicosis. Among them, 68,3% aged up to 35 years old and 31,7 % aged over 35 years old. 78 % of the diagnosed patients were asymptomatic while stating the diagnosis. It was noticed a bigger share in diagnosis in: December (32); January (62); February (48); March (34), which confirms an increased number of visits in this period, and shows the socioeconomic and cultural levels of the population.

Conclusions: A major frequency of endocervicosis was found in women of reproductive age. As a risk factor in the RM, to our regret, the socioeconomic factor is also involved in the background pathology of the cervix and subsequently in the evolution toward malignity.

Early diagnosis of endocervicosis in women is a challenge in reaching success in the treatment and prophylaxis of oncological pathologies. Thus, in this context, it is necessary to implement in our

republic programs of information and awareness of women with regard to performance of routine examinations.

Key-words: background conditions, endocervicosis, colposcopy.

122. EFFECTIVENESS OF ANTIVIRAL THERAPY ON CIRRHOTIC PATIENTS AFTER SURGICAL APPROACH.

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Aim: The aim of this study was to assess the effects and risk-benefit of antiviral therapy in cirrhotic patients operated for portal hypertension.

Methods: This study included 38 patients with viral-related liver cirrhosis, out of whom 18 patients (Group A) received IFN and splenectomy and 20 patients (Group B) received only IFN therapy.

Results: The effects of splenectomy and IFN therapy on peripheral blood counts and liver function were evaluated. Platelet and leukocyte counts were significantly higher in patients with splenectomy compared to the group that received only antiviral therapy. The antiviral therapy was well tolerated with no severe complications in surgical group (group A): 16 patients had completed IFN therapy, one patient discontinued because of septic shock and one because of thrombocytopenia. While in group B from total of 20 patients, 9 subjects had discontinued: because of thrombocytopenia-5, and 4 because absence of viral response.

The viral response estimated at least 6 months after IFN therapy showed a sustained viral response in 55,5% of patients in group A and 25 % in group B.

Conclusions: IFN- based therapy following splenectomy had an advantage in the maintenance of higher platelet and leukocyte counts, and splenectomy caused an increase in adherence to antiviral therapy. The combination therapy of splenectomy and long-term IFN significantly improved survival rate in patients with advanced HCV-related cirrhosis and portal hypertension.

Key words: cirrosis, antiviral therapy, postoperative.

123. THE IMPACT OF BACTERIAL VAGINOSIS ON REPRODUCTIVE LOSSES AND SEPTIC COMPLICATIONS.

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Introduction. Bacterial vaginosis (BV), according to the Cochrane Library, is the reason of infectious complications and abortions at 31.8%.