

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%.

Purpose. Assessment of the impact of BV on perinatal results (reproductive losses and septic complications).

Materials and Methods. The research was carried out retrospectively – there were studied 445 histories of disease of pregnant women with the miscarriage threat at 13-28 weeks of pregnancy (cervix <2 cm USG). Cases of BV were identified. There were excluded other reasons of complications.

Results. The BV part out of 445 cases of miscarriage threat is $26.1 \pm 2.08\%$ (CI95%: 22.02-30.18). Reproductive losses made up $30.2 \pm 4.26\%$ (CI95%: 21.85 – 38.55), from which 29.3% - abortion, 0.9% - neonatal death. The index of septic complications -13.2% (CI95%: 7.71 ~ 18.69): 5.3% - chorioamnionitis, 2.6% - endometritis postpartum, 2.6% - newborn`s omphalitis, 2.6% - early neonatal sepsis.

Conclusions. BV has a great impact on reproductive losses and septic complications in our country. The BV treatment is the preventive measures from those complications.

Keywords: bacterial vaginosis, reproductive losses, septic complications.

124. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

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Introduction. Surgical instruments – are weapons that lie in surgeon’s hand and are intended to produce some influence on patient’s tissue in order to eradicate the disease and also to restore the function of the body. The vast number of surgical instruments have the same construction, function and technique production as modern instruments and are known from the 16th – 18th centuries. There were a lot of outstanding events in the 20th century, one of them was the appearance of endoscopic and miniinvasive surgery. The technologies of endoscopic and miniinvasive surgery influenced the next step in the development of new techniques, that allow to perform radical interventions through the minimal traumas for the patient or without large cuts of skin and tissues.

Purpose. Definition, description and enumeration of surgical instruments according to the applied fields of modern surgery.

Objectives. In order to obtain fuller information, there were proposed following objectives: 1. To define the surgical instruments. 2. To classify surgical instruments. 3. To group instruments by their use in various surgical fields. 4. To describe instruments’ shape, structure and composition. 5. To enumerate instruments’ functions and methods of use in various surgical interventions.

Scientific novelty of the obtained results. Integrative analysis of obtained results represents a specific assessment of an indispensable multilateral components of surgical tools. The result of this work represents a source of original information that characterizes classical and modern tools, how to use them and other particularities of the activity of surgeon.