

implicated effects of anesthetic agents on the elderly as well as on the pathology and progression of common neurological conditions.

## **185. THE DIAGNOSTIC ROLE OF ULTRASOUND IN SINONASAL PATHOLOGY**

**Oana Alexandra Fodor**

Scientific adviser: Adriana Neagos, MD, PhD, Associate Professor, Otorhinolaryngology, University of Medicine and Pharmacy of Targu Mures, Romania.

**Introduction:** The rhinosinusal pathology represents one of the most frequent diseases in Otorhinolaryngology. The ultrasonography investigation methods applied to the anterior facial sinuses are frequently used to diagnose, especially as a screening test for nasosinusal pathology. They rely on the reflection of ultrasonic beams of the targeted organ, respectively on the analysis of the reflected beams. The sinusal ultrasonography especially addresses to the anterior facial sinuses, the maxillary sinuses, the anterior ethmoidal sinuses and the frontal sinuses. It does not apply to the posterior ethmoidal cells, respectively the sphenoidal sinuses which are a part of the posterior facial sinuses. The objective of the study is to demonstrate the usefulness of ultrasonography in current rhinology examination, for ambulatory evaluation of patients with inflammatory rhinosinusal pathology.

**Material and methods:** In the study, the group of patients with inflammatory rhinosinusal pathology were subjected to nasal endoscopy afterwards to rhinosinusal echography. B mode ultrasonography was used utilizing the soft tissue convex probe. Patients suffering of chronic and acute rhinosinusitis as well as other inflammatory sinusal pathologies underwent ultrasonography investigations.

**Results:** The clinical and ultrasonographical examination represented the main method of ambulatory investigation for patients suspected of acute and chronic sinusitis. The average age of patients was 56 years, 40.75% of them were female and 59.25% male, 97.54% suffered of sinusitis and 2.46% of other sinusal pathologies. 28.39% of the patients that underwent ultrasonography were ulterior investigated using sinusal computer tomography (CT) scan.

**Conclusion:** Sinusal ultrasonography represents a screening method in diagnosing rhinosinusal pathologies. For a complete and complex diagnosis this method should be followed by a CT scan.

**Keywords:** ultrasonography, computer tomography, rhinosinusitis

## **186. OPHTHALMOLOGIC MANIFESTATIONS OF ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION**

**Lilia Gorcenco, Cristina Revenco**

Scientific adviser: Ion Jeru, MD, PhD, Associate Professor, Department of Ophthalmology, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** Zika virus is a mosquito-borne flavivirus transmitted mainly by infected *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes. These can also transmit dengue and chikungunya virus and are found throughout most of North, South and Central Americas including some parts of the US.

**Objectives:** to evaluate the ocular findings in infants with microcephaly Associated with presumed intrauterine ZIKV infection globally.

**Materials and methods:** This study is based on analysis of statistics from countries affected by the virus Zika. A detailed clinical history was obtained, including the prenatal and postnatal history and maternal systemic history.

**Results:** The ocular lesions consisted of focal pigment mottling and chorioretinal atrophy with a predilection for the posterior pole, especially the macular area, as well as optic disc abnormalities. No signs of active uveitis or vasculitis were observed. The current data suggest the possibility that even oligosymptomatic or asymptomatic pregnant patients presumably infected with ZIKV may have microcephalic newborns with ophthalmoscopic lesions. The frequency of eye lesions in the world are: retina and chorioretinal atrophy (54,7%); optic nerve abnormalities(37,1%); bilateral iris coloboma (6,1%); lens subluxation (2,1%).

**Conclusion:** In summary, congenital infection due to presumed ZIKV exposure is Associated with vision-threatening findings, which include bilateral macular and perimacular lesions as well as optic nerve abnormalities in most cases. This study can help guide clinical management and practice, as we observed that a high proportion of the infants with microcephaly had ophthalmologic lesions. Infants with microcephaly should undergo routine ophthalmologic evaluations to identify such lesions. In high-transmission settings, such as South America, Central America, and Brazil, ophthalmologists should be aware of the risk of congenital ZIKV-Associated ophthalmologic sequelae.

**Keywords:** Zika virus, microcephaly, the ocular lesions

## **187. CHILDREN NASAL SEPT DEVIATION: CONTEMPORARY METHODS OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT**

**Mirela-Veronica Iovdii**

Scientific adviser: Mihail Maniuc, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** Deviation of the nasal septum is the most common malformation, such that over 75% of world population presents septum deviation from the midline. Our target is however the pathological deviation, when it causes obstruction of nasal passages with the side effect of poor ventilation of the nose, sinuses and pharynx, causing sinusitis repeated otitis etc. The present study makes an attempt to review its incidence and its Associated pathology, having as a purpose determining the risk factors and the initialization of better treatment timing, a contemporary and optimally effective one, as well as addressing the postoperative conduit.