

**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**

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**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.

**Materials and methods:** A retrospective study was conducted in the period between 2013-2015, when 275 children were investigated for nasal septum deviation, the IMSP treated at the Institute Mother and Child Clinic "Emilian Cotaga". Targeted by this were the children aged 1-18 years.

**Results:** In this study I have divided all patients into four age categories, the highest incidence was found for cases of ages between 16-18 years, in the number of 127 patients and 46%. I have taken into consideration the presence of one or more symptoms of the four that were studied (headache, nasal obstruction, wheezing, fever) susceptible to give a rhinosinusitis pathology. What about the sex distribution, we can mention a prevalence of male gender in all the years of research in number of 193 patients and 70%. Elective is the surgical treatment in the deviation of the nasal septum, because of drug treatment is often administered improperly and secondary inducing to a drug hypertrophic rhinitis.

**Conclusion:** The most common presentation in overall patients were nasal obstruction 80% and headache 50%. Nasal septal deviation was more prevalent in males. Nasal obstruction was the most common presenting complaint in all over types of nasal septal deviation. So, early diagnosis and intervention can avoid the related complications and thus help normal life and learning.

**Keywords:** nasal sept deviation, diagnosis, septoplasty.

## 188. METHODS OF CULTIVATION OF SKIN FIBROBLASTS AND KERATINOCYTES IN VITRO

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**Introduction:** Replacement of skin has long been the ultimate task for surgeons facing skin-resurfacing challenges such as thermal burns and chronic ulceration. After data world statistics the thermal injury frequency in children varies from 3,4 to 36,0% and in adults from 5,6 to 10,0%, fatal outcomes are recorded in 4,9–14,5%. In Republic of Moldova during the period 2006–2013 frequency of thermal trauma ranged between 178-82 cases per 100,000 population, with a significant decrease in recent years; the general mortality decreased too, from 6,3 to 5,0% in adults and from 2,5% to 1,4% in children. It's noted the risk of death depends on the total area of affected skin - for burns over 30% TBSA lethality reaches 31-54%, and it is not usually possible to cover the entire burns with autologous grafts, and another alternative cover is needed as tissue-engineered skin replacement: cultured autologous/allogeneic keratinocyte grafts, cultured autologous/allogeneic fibroblast grafts, autologous/allogeneic composites, acellular collagen matrices etc. The main objective of this study are studying and determining the optimal methods of in vitro cultivation of fibroblasts and keratinocytes for burned patients.

**Materials and methods:** In the present study, we developed procedures for establishing confluent layers of cultured human fibroblasts on the surface of gelatin scaffold. The culture methods for propagation of keratinocytes obtained from human skin were developed too.