

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.

Fibroblasts were isolated from normal human tissues and then cultured in nutritive medium that contained growth factors necessary to sustain cell growth and an antibiotic/antifungal mixture to prevent culture contamination. The cells' growth and proliferation were evaluated by culture examination in phase-contrast microscope. In normal circumstances, fibroblasts appeared as spindle elongate cells with clear cytoplasm.

Results: The study showed that by cultivation of isolated skin dermal cells in an adequate nutritive medium in a month can be obtained a confluent layer of fibroblasts that completely cover the culture dish. The final concentration of the cells in the culture was $5,0 \cdot 10^4$ cells/cm². Also study demonstrated that gelatin scaffold is necessary to growth of fibroblasts by ensuring better cells attachment to the flask surface. Keratinocytes are involved in the intricate mechanisms of initiation, maintenance, and completion of wound healing; also they stimulate fibroblasts to synthesize growth factors, which in turn will stimulate keratinocyte proliferation in a double paracrine manner.

Conclusion: Cultured skin cells are a valuable material for the treatment, including burns and chronic wound. Fibroblasts are critical in supporting normal wound healing, involved in key processes such as breaking down the fibrin clot, creating new extra cellular matrix and collagen structures to support the other cells Associated with effective wound healing, as well as contracting the wound. It is necessary to rapidly grow optimal number of cells with desired potency, optimal harvest site identification based on desired therapeutic indication, cultivation, storage and transport of the cells for clinical application.

Keywords: wound treatment, fibroblast, keratinocyte, culture, nutritive medium.

189. PREVENTION OF SCOLIOSIS

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Introduction: Scoliosis is a progressive disease, characterized by one or more lateral curvature of the spine. The incidence of scoliosis to children is 10,2- 27.6 % of orthopedic pathology. Particularly, affects girls (75-80 % of cases in most statistics) and usually occurs at the age of puberty or even several years before it. 2-3% of scoliosis appears at birth due to malformations of the vertebrae or ribs, and 6-7 in a hundred is due to other causes: neuromuscular disease, neurofibromatosis, cerebral palsy home. Scoliosis does not occur because of incorrect position but is caused by genetic or hormonal factors. Therefore, early detection is required when the degree of curvature of scoliosis is low, to prevent the apparition of significant changes in the spine and chest with repercussions on cardiorespiratory function and balance disorders. Purpose: selection of reliable methods for prevention of scoliosis and arguing their advantages and practical role.

Materials and methods: To demonstrate the importance and effectiveness of this method we performed prophylactic examinations of scoliosis during 17.11.2015-20.11.2015, on a group of 68 children-46 girls and 22 boys, aged between 11-15 years from the Cismea Orhei Gymnasium. Using the