

77. VIRAL KERATITIS. DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

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Introduction: Herpes Simplex Virus (HSV) is a human virus spread worldwide. Today more than 90% of adults carry systemic antibody to HSV-1. Herpetic keratitis is the most common form of the HSV eye disease, counting for 50% to 90% of ocular herpes. This is the leading cause of corneal blindness among developed countries and the most common indications for corneal transplant.

Purpose and objectives: To determine the diagnostic features and treatment outcomes for herpetic keratitis.

Materials and methods: all records of the patients diagnosed with herpetic keratitis from 2007 through 2013 at the Ophthalmological Department of Medical Centre "OVISUS" Chisinau, were retrospectively reviewed.

Results: The study revealed 30 patients diagnosed with herpetic keratitis from 2007 to 2013. The study group was consisted of 21 female (70%) with mean age $59,67 \pm 18,16$ and 9 male (30%) with mean age $50,56 \pm 16,71$. Evaluating the patients by age groups it is noticed an rising trend through young adults age 20-30, and another peak among elders age 71-80. Also patients showed comorbidities: hypertension-36,67%, diabetes-20%, diseases that affect immune system like viral respiratory infection-10%, HBV-10%, HCV-3,33%. The study group showed other ocular diseases: glaucoma-16,67%, cataract-10%, astigmatism-6,67%, myopia-6,67%, retinal degeneration-3,33%, macular dystrophy-3,33%, blepharitis-3,33%, pterygium-3,33%. The most common complaints recorded were: decreased visual acuity-93,33%, tearing-83,33%, photophobia-70%, ocular pain, conjunctival injection-66,67%, blepharospasm-33,33%. Ocular examination revealed the following manifestations of keratitis: herpetic epithelial keratitis-20%, herpetic stromal keratitis-20%, herpetic keratouveitis-33,33%, herpetic corneal ulcer-26,67%. Surgical treatment was performed on 30% of patients with an increase of visual acuity for 33,33% of patients. Overall 70% of patients required: antiviral medication, topical antibiotics, immunomodulatory drugs, topical steroids and also showed a significantly greater improvement in visual acuity for 33,33% patients.

Conclusion: Current data suggest that herpetic keratitis affects more women than men, patients with decreased immunity, and both surgical treatment and medication therapy have a better outcome with an increased visual acuity.

Keywords: Herpes simplex virus, herpetic keratitis

78. DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF THE CENTRAL TYPE OF SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

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Introduction: The diagnosis and treatment of sleep disorders require special attention because they can have serious psycho-behavioral, cardiovascular, metabolic consequences and can influence the intellectual performance and social relationships. The central type of sleep apnea syndrome represents a set of signs and symptoms caused by stops (apnea) or slow downs (hypopnea) of respiratory flow during sleep caused by central nervous system disorders (respiratory center) with a frequency of more than 5 episodes per hour and lasting more than 10 seconds. Considering the consequences it has on the body, the SAS diagnosed patient requires a multidisciplinary approach: ENT, pneumology, neurology, cardiology, psychiatry.

Materials and Methods: Relevant articles on the topic for the period from 2000 to 2014 were analysed, using PubMed data base and other sources. The following key words: sleep disorders, sleep apnea, central type of apnea.

Results: The central type of sleep apnea syndrome is found more often in patients with heart