

#### 48. DIVERGENT STRABISMUS OF ADULT

**Bernaz Olga**

*Academic adviser:* **Paduca Ala**, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor in Ophthalmology, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University „Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** Divergent strabismus of adult represents a major importance and affects a surprisingly large number of adults worldwide. According to specialized literature, divergent strabismus is recorded in 11,8 % of concomitant strabismus and in 15-18% of all strabismus. Divergent strabismus is a rare disease and appears late as the strabismus convergent. Doctors were concerned with this eye disease from the ancient times.

**Aims:** The purpose of our study was to make a clinic-statistical analyze of adult strabismus

**Material and methods:** It was a retrospective study of 42 patients who were treated in the ophthalmology section of RCH in the period 2011-2013. Examination of patients was performed by collecting the following dates: sex, patient age, area of residence, debut of pathology, personal accidents, the subsequent treatment, the objective examination

**Results:** The obtained results are: 22 (52,4%) of 42 patients were male and 20 (47,6%) were female; the average diagnostic age of patients was 29,76 years, with limits between 17 and 66 years; most patients were enrolled in the age group between 20-29 years. Analyzing the group of patients according to area of patients' residence we have found that 31 of them (73,8 %) were from urban areas and 11( 26,2 %) of rural one. The debut age of functional strabismus was an average of  $5.1 \pm 3,2$  years; 10 patients (23,8 %) had primary exotropia and 32 patients ( 76,2 %) had secondary strabismus divergent.

**Conclusions:** According to our study, we obtained results more or less close to the statistic results that we have studied. We have noticed the difference between the number of patients in urban and rural number of patients. It was difficult to establish the age of onset of strabismus divergent because a significant number of patients of the study, 26 patients (61,9 %), in the childhood had convergent strabismus and then, from various causes, has developed divergent strabismus. We denote a higher frequency of secondary strabismus divergent compared with the primary strabismus of adult.

**Keyword:** Strabismus divergent primary, exotropia, strabismus divergent secondary

#### 49. UTERINE RUPTURE IN EARLY PREGNANCY

**Birladean Ana, Marusceac Galina, Corolcova Natalia**

*Academic adviser:* **Catrinici Larisa**, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University “Nicolae Testimitanu”

**Introduction:** The incidence of sterile couples, according to various authors, varies between 10-20%. In each region, depending on the socio-economic and cultural level of the population, the frequency of sterility in Moldova is 14-15%, Russia-10-15 %, in Romania -10-20% in France-20% and in the U.S., 30%. Experiments on IVF method implementation, in Moldova, started in 1994. First pregnancy was obtained by IVF method, at the end of 1995 and ended with the birth of a boy weighting 3500 grams. Wider use of IVF method began in 1997, together with the implementation of transvaginal ultrasound in monitoring of stimulation cycles and echographic sampling of the oocytes. Since then, many couples who have lost all hopes of having a child were able to enjoy the opportunity to be parents. Normal course of pregnancy occurred through IVF, otherwise as in the case of pregnancy occurring physiologically, depends on a whole team of physicians, who's main task is to prevent the occurrence of complications that can affect both the mother's life as well as the life of the child.

**Purpose and Objectives:** Presentation of a clinical case of pregnancy, with duplex occurred after IVF, which in the period of 12 weeks had a less favorable evolution, endangering the patient's life and depriving her of the opportunity to further being able to have children.

**Materials and methods:** A 29 years old patient, third pregnancy, nulliparous, 12 weeks

pregnancy after IVF, COA (bilateral salpingectomy) - in a progressively worsening condition, altered neuro-psychological status, Bp 50/0 mmHg, Ps 112, respiration 23/min, on palpation of the abdomen-abdominal muscles' endurance, ultrasonography determines - uterine pregnancy, monofetal, in terms of 12 weeks with positive fetal heartbeat, in the abdominal cavity - fluid up to diaphragm.

**Results:** Were performed lower median laparotomy and in the abdominal cavity were found: a product of conception with the placenta, endometrial fragments, 2500 ml blood, the source of the hemorrhage being rupture of the uterus. A decision was made to perform subtotal hysterectomy with preservation of the cervix and ovary. Postoperatively, on sectioning the uterus were found: another product of conception and an intramural myomatous node of 6 cm.

**Conclusion:** Due to the complexity and difficulty in the diagnosis of acute abdomen, on the uterine pregnancy background, the case was served by sanitary aviation team. The patient's life was saved, but reproductive organ preservation was not possible.

**Keywords:** IVF, subtotal hysterectomy, salpingectomy, COA, myomatous node

## 50. ECHO GUIDED BIOPSY IN DIAGNOSIS OF PROSTATE CANCER

**Bistrițchi Sergiu**

*Scientific adviser:* **Dumbrăveanu Ion**, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University „Nicolae Testițanu”, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova

**Introduction:** According to the 2008 Guidelines on Prostate Cancer (PC) from the European Association of Urology (EAU), transrectal ultrasound (TRUS)-guided core biopsy of the prostate using a spring-loaded needle device is the standard way to obtain material for a histopathological examination of the prostatic gland. Today, elevated levels of prostate-specific antigen (PSA) in the serum are the most common indication for prostatic biopsie, because early stages of prostatic cancer are often neither palpable during digital rectal examination nor visible in TRUS examinations. There is little consensus about the number and localisation of cores that should be taken. This article focuses on the development of the procedure, current clinical practice according to the literature and possibilities of further optimisation of prostate biopsies.

**Propose and objectives:** Studying the current data about the role of echo guided biopsy in diagnosis of PC. Evaluating the elements of anatomy and physiology of normal prostate and of prostate affected by cancer. Evaluating the classification and stadialisation of PC.

**Materials and methods:** 1.Evaluating the methods of diagnosis of PC and appreciating the value of ultrasound in primary biopsy and in repeat biopsy for detection of PC. Clinical case presentation Medline – 10 sources, Up todate – 7 sources, Medscape – 15 sources, Evidence-based Guidelines for Best Practice in Health Care , Transrectal Ultrasound Guided Biopsy of the Prostate 2011, other sources – 20; 2.Studying the anatomy and physiology of normal prostate, and of prostate affected by cancer , and methods of diagnosis and monitoring of prostate cancer; 3. Studying of medical cases of patients with a suspicion to have PC

**Results** In the past decades two factors have been significantly influenced PC detection rate and the infraclinic discover: the extensive use of prostate specific antigen (PSA) as screening instrument and the schemes of ultrasound transrectal extensive multiple prostate biopsy. The digital guided biopsy is already history and the era of sextant biopsy beeing passed over the extensive biopsies have become the standard of PC detection. If we consider the detection of any price lead to overdiagnose and overtreatment of insignificant and unsympomatic cancers and the PC could be considered after some authors a chronic disease, it must searche for less aggressive solutions to avoid unfavorable effects of treatment, keeping long lasting good quality of life. It is looking for precise criteria for establishing active surveillance protocols to postpone the treatment for insignificant cancers but also to allow the right moment to start it.

**Conclusion:** Echo guided biopsy is the golden standard in detection of prostate cancer. Prostate biopsies are the most important step in the diagnose of prostate cancer. To be correct has to be lateralized and in big number. The number of cores depends on prostate volume, age, digital rect examination and prostate specific antigen

**Keywords:** prostate cancer, echo guided biopsy