

52. SOME ASPECTS OF OTOGENIC MENINGITIS

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Introduction: Orogenic meningitis is the commonest intracranial complication of suppurative otitis media and continue to be an important cause of morbidity and mortality despite the availability of effective treatment. It is an inflammatory process of pia mater, arachnoid and cerebrospinal fluid in the subarachnoid space due to middle ear pathology that is very dangerous to patients lives caused by symptoms and association with other intracranial otogenic complications. Orogenic meningitis are not frequently encountered in practice but should be known by specialists (internists, ENT, infectionists, pediatrics, emergency medicine physicians, etc.) because these neuroinfections constitute major medical emergency and requires prompt medical intervention.

Materials and Methods: In this study was analysed relevant articles on the topic, using PubMed, Hinari data base and other internet and literary sources. The study was conducted on a group of 165 patients with intracranial otogenic complication of ENT clinic for the period of 10 years (2001-2010). Data were processed using computer programs Microsoft Word, Excel, Stats Direct Statistical Software Version 1,9,5.

Results: Patient age was between 18-70 years and average of 41,23(±1,98). 55,75% (92) of them were males and 44,25% (73) were women. Isolated otogenic meningitis was determined in 38 (23% ± 3.28) patients and 112 (68% ± 3.63) patients - otogenic meningitis associated with intracranial otogenic complications. Symptoms of complications was headache (100%), fever (97%), photophobia (26%), irritability (78%), drowsiness (16%), vomiting (16%), neurological signs (100%).

Conclusion: We determined the following aspects:

1. Orogenic meningitis is one of the most current problem in otolaryngology
2. Orogenic meningitis incidence is an index reflecting the otorhinolaryngology medical assistance and health culture of the population
3. Isolated otogenic meningitis is rarely encountered, more frequently are meeting associated with intracranial otogenic complications

53. EARLY PRENATAL DETECTION OF FETAL ABNORMALITIES

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Introduction: Prenatal screening for chromosomal abnormalities has become standard practice in many countries worldwide. Second-trimester risk evaluation is a frequent demand of prenatal ultrasound screening in many obstetric units.

Objective: To investigate the performance of first trimester ultrasound and biochemical examination in the prediction of fetal structural anomalies and aneuploidy.

Methods: This was a prospective study of 902 pregnant women with increased fetal malformation risk in the I and II trimesters of pregnancy. Selection criteria of pregnant women at risk were: advanced maternal age, pathological obstetric and family history.

Results: The analysis of ultrasound fetal abnormalities in pregnant women assessed in the first trimester (83 cases), concluded that most frequently was noted increased nuchal translucency and cystic hygroma - in 53 (63.8%) cases, followed by hypoplasia of nasal bones, dismorphic profile, modified facial angles - 23 cases (27.7%, $p < 0.01$). Rarely were detected ductus venous pathology - in 2 cases (2.4%), omphalocele (1.2%), exencephaly (1.2%) and spinal pathology, represented by the absence of intracerebral clarity - in one case. Nuchal fold and nasal bone hypoplasia were the single most sensitive parameters to identify fetuses with trisomy 21. In 2 of 4 cases, cystic hygroma caused was combined with fetal hydrops in one case (2.04 %) and unique umbilical artery - in 3

cases (6,1%). Some of the anomalies detected in the first trimester were associated with structural abnormalities detected later in pregnancy.

Conclusion: Screening in the first trimester of pregnancy offer the advantage of early detection of structural malformations and ultrasound markers. The most effective screening test for anomalies is the integrated test based on the integration of the first trimester and the second trimester ultrasound markers.

Keywords: first trimester; genetic sonogram; aneuploidy

54. URBAN MYTH VS AWARENESS CAMPAIGN: PATIENTS' OPINION REGARDING ORGAN DONATION

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Introduction: Organ donation is a controversial subject, vital for many patients survival but also criticized by some religions and cultures which lead to more and more reticence.

Propose and Objectives: Evaluation of hospitalized patients' opinion, after an important "pro-organ donation" national campaign, regarding organ donation, for finding out the compliance in this problem, their information and their choice on this topic, starting from the idea that in hospital, the patient is more vulnerable mentally and emotionally, with a higher cure wish.

Materials and Methods: 200 patients from Emergency County Hospital Targu Mures between 2-5 July were asked for completing an anonymous questionnaire. Sampling method – nonprobability. Excluding criteria - daily hospitalized patients and under-age. I have analyzed: age, gender, background, training level, occupation, religion, if they have discussed with their families about organ donation, if they/their family would agree with organ taking for some member of their family/they, if they know the Romanian organ donation legislation, if they would accept an organ if they would need it; if they don't agree-why?; and if they agree-what organ would donate?

Results: From 200 patients only 92 were agree to complete the questionnaire, 4 were invalid, so the answering rate was 42%. 108 patients refused to complete, arguing fear, mistrust and religious motivation.

-62% orthodox, 23% Calvinism, 5% Catholic, 10% others

-43% retired, 16 % without occupation, 6% students, 13% medical/trade/educational workers,21% others.

-35.2% patients have already discussed with their families, 64.8 have not

-63.36% would be agree with organ taking from some member of their families, 36.64 % would not

-51.04% their families would be agree with their organ donation, 12.32% would not, 14.08% don't know

-16.72% know the law, 83.28% do not

-66% would accept receiving an organ if they would need it, 34% would not

-1.76% they disagree because they don't accept body manipulation, 0.88-mistrust in medical system, 3.52% religion, 8.8% they don't know why, but they disagree

-57.2% would donate everything which can be used, 4.4% everything except skin, 0.88% everything except heart, 0.88% don't know what to donate.

Conclusions: The survey shows a high wish for organ donation, which is contrary to the hospital reality, the real refusal rate in 2013 was 68.42%, but the explanation probably is the high number of refusal in questionnaire completing. Organ donation is still considerate a taboo subject, fact indicated by the lack of education in this domain, ignorance of the law, carelessness mistrust and misunderstand religious ideas- which are the main obstacles in raising the number of organ donors.

Keywords: organ donation, survey, patients' opinion