

58. SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF HYPEROPIC ASTIGMATISM IN AN EYE WITH CORNEAL LIPOMA: CLINICAL CASE REPORT

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Introduction: Though there are several medical and surgical methods of astigmatism control, astigmatic eyes with corneal surface deformities due to trauma, surgery or tumors are difficult cases, when very few methods can be helpful. In case surgery is chosen, the ultimate refraction will depend upon the tissue's healing. Toric IOL implantation is to be considered in such cases, being more physiological, effective and predictable compared to corneal refractive surgery.

Materials and methods: The work is based on the case of a patient with corneal stromal juxtalimbal lipoma that worsened the pre-existing hyperopic astigmatism. The chosen technique was the excision of the tumor with careful adjustment of the wound margins as a first step and the implantation of the AcrySof Toric IOL as the second step. The spherical power and axis placement to achieve emmetropia were estimated using a web-base Toric IOL calculation program. Special attention was given to pre- and postoperative keratometry data.

Results and discussion: The best corrected visual acuity increased rapidly after the first surgery, from 0,09 to 0,4. The postoperative corneal sequelae resumed to a fine juxtalimbal stromal opacification. The visual acuity after IOL implantation was 0,6. Though corneal healing lasted a little longer than average, later examinations showed progressive improvement of visual functions and no complications.

Conclusions: The use of Toric intraocular lense proved to be a safe choice in astigmatism treatment, taking into consideration the pre-existing excised corneal lipoma. The accurate tumor excision with proper sutures positioning provides a fine healing response which, along with the proper IOL axis alignment, assures a good refractive outcome with less risks.

Keywords: astigmatism, Toric intraocular lens, corneal lipoma

59. CONTEMPORARY DIAGNOSTICS AND TREATMENT IN CHILDREN WITH OTITIS MEDIA

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Introduction: Otitis media (OM) causes hearing impairment, and impact on a child's speech, learning, social, physical, emotional and educational development. Untreated OM can result in chronic discharge from ear with intracranial life threatening complications. Acute (AOM), recurrent OM (ROM) and OM with effusion (OME) needs differential diagnostics and intensive treatment including surgical one. Early detection of persistent and chronic otitis media and associated hearing loss facilitate to avoid cronicization and psiho-social consequences.

Purpose: to evaluate the contemporary trends in diagnostics and treatment of OM in childhood.

Materials and methods: Total 156 children with AOM, ROM, OME were included in the Project. The middle ear status was assessed by screening-otoscopy, otomicroscopy, screening-impedance audiometry, complete impedance audiometry, and conventional audiometry. Results of examination were compared with the surgery data. All children received treatment according to therapeutic algorithm. The effectiveness of this management of OM was elaluated by analysis of hearing, quality of life and general health dynamics.

Results: The audiological tests were sensitive to 97-99% of OM cases, screening otoscopy - to 57 %. Chronic and recurrent forms of OM were diagnosed by impedance audiometry and otomicroscopy in dynamics. Surgical treatment – myringotomy was applied in 4% of children with AOM, myringotomy with tympanostomy tube insertion in 88% of children with ROM and 33% of children with OME.

Effectiveness of this management was confirmed by stable hearing improvement in 91% of cases, quality of life and general health positive dynamic in 94% of children with OM.

Conclusion: The differential diagnostics of OM in childhood is based on the complex of screening tools and complete otological examination. The management of OM in childhood includes balance of medical and surgical approaches.

Keywords: Otitis media, diagnostics, management

60. SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OVARIAN DERMOID CYSTS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

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Introduction: The ovarian dermoid cysts are one of the most common neoplastic ovarian injuries found both in children and teenagers. For the girls with small ovarian diseases organ preserving operation it's extremely important for a proper functioning of puberty and future fertility.

Purpose and Objectives: The aim of study was to present the reasons for making these surgeries in all the cases of ovarian dermoid cysts in order to ensure fertility and menstruation every month.

Methods and materials: A prospective and retrospective analysis of all the ovarian cysts both in children and teenagers aged between 8 and 18, from the year 2000 through 2012 admitted in the Institute of Mother and Child Care, the department of operative gynecology was performed.

Results: The ovarian dermoid cysts were localized mostly in the right side having a percentage of 64.7 vs. 35.3 for the left side. Cysts outermost dimension were 79.6 ± 7.2 mm (95% CI:64.30-94.82) and minimum were $- 65.1 \pm 6.5$ mm (95% CI:51.21-79.04), from 56 to 156 mm. Laparotomy was the surgery that was mostly used - 14/17 (82.4%), and laparoscopy was done only in 3/17 (17.6%) cases. All of the organ preserving operations were statistically more common ($p < 0.001$) over ovariectomy and were 14/17 (82.4%) vs. 3/17 (17.6%).

Conclusions: It is vital to have a proper surgical approach for all the children and teenagers with ovarian cysts for maintaining a good sexual growth and fertility in the near future. These surgeries are the best method for this group of patients.

Keywords: Ovary, dermoid, pediatric and adolescent, ovary-sparing surgery

61. ASPECTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF THORACO-LUMBAR VERTEBRAE FRACTURES

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Introduction: Vertebrae fractures of the thoracic and lumbar region are severe injuries that can seriously compromise the functional outcome, rarely the vital one of transmitters, leading to invalidity.

Purpose and Objectives: to evaluate the results of different methods of surgery, to highlight the most optimal solutions and successful treatment of thoraco-lumbar spinal trauma.

Materials and methods: the study is based on the analysis of demographic, imaging and clinical results of 36 patients with dorsal-lumbar fractures of the spine admitted to the Vertebrology Clinic of the SCTO PMSI Hospital. Data analysis was performed using International Spine Tango Module program.

Patients were divided into 2 groups of patients based on the surgical treatment they underwent. I group: patients that had PSF (posterior screw fixation) - 72,2 % (n=26); II group: patients with AF (anterior fusion) + PSF - 27,8% (n=10).

Results: Identified causes of the thoraco-lumbar spinal trauma were catatrauma- 69.4% (n = 25), road accident - 19.4% (n = 7), falling from the height of their body - 11.2% (n = 4). Among the most frequently injured vertebrae are Th12, L1 and L2. The average age of patients at the time of trauma was 34 years (18 to 68 years. Male / female ratio is 1.6 / 1 (22 men, 14 women).