

77. VIRAL KERATITIS. DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT

Cucos Victoria

Academic adviser: Ivanov Gheorghe, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

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 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

Dodon Alexandr

Academic adviser: Gagauz Alexei, M.D., Ph.D., State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu"

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

failure, of which 20-30% at the patients with systolic heart failure. 10% of all patients with sleep apnea syndrome, registered at the study of sleep laboratories, present central type of apnea. (PSG) is the most informative and base method in diagnosis of sleep apnea, fact confirmed by practice. The best method of treatment has proved CPAP-therapy (continuous positive airway pressure). In the modern treatment is used auto-CPAP-therapy witch allows automatic recording and dosing of the inspired air flow.

Conclusion: We determined the following aspects:

- 1) The central type of sleep apnea syndrome is very dangerous to patients lifes caused by the mechanism of production and more complications after hypoxia
- 2) Polysomnography represents the screening of the central type of sleep apnea syndrome
- 3) Auto-CPAP-therapy and CPAP-therapy are the most effective methods of treatment

Keywords: sleep apnea syndrome

79. RETROSPECTIVE STUDY CONCERNING THE RISK FACTORS, CAUSES, TYPE OF BIRTH INDICATIONS AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF COMPLICATIONS IN CASE OF BREECH PRESENTATION OF SINGLE FETUS AT TERM

Fala Paula, Gheorghiu Cristina

Academic adviser: **Burnusus Constantin**, M.D., Ph.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: For 3-4% of pregnancies, the fetus will be in breech presentation at term. For most of these women, the approach to delivery is controversial.

Purpose and objectives:

- Identifying the causes that may lead to a higher rate of pregnancies with breech babies at term;
- Highlighting the most frequent complications during pregnancy with breech presented babies;
- Comparing natural delivery with caesarian birth and concluding witch way is safer for these particular cases.

Materials and methods: The study is based on 46 pregnant women out of 1777, which is the total number of births for 2013 at the *PI Municipal Maternity Nb.2*. We did a retrospective trial, based on their clinical observation sheets, in order to determine which are the most common causes that may lead to this form of presentation and what the evolution of the pregnancy was. Also, we compared the policy of planned caesarean section with a policy of planned vaginal delivery and the complications occurred during and 5 days after birth for selected breech-presentation pregnancies.

Results:Data was received for 46 women out of a total of 1777 women, which represents 2.6%. 84.78% women assigned caesarian section, among which 15.38% were planned (66.67% - primiparous and 33.33% multiparous) and 84.62% were emergencies (63.63% - primiparous, 36.37% - multiparous). 15.22% assigned planned vaginal birth (42.86% - primiparous, 57.14% - multiparous). Out of the total number of breech births cases, 60.87% were primiparous, and 39.13% were multiparous. The identified complications during and after natural birth were: dynamic dystocia (hypokinetic and hypotonic) – 14.29% and hemorrhage – 14.29%; during and after caesarian delivery there has been one case with complication (hemorrhage) -2.56%. Out of the most common causes described in literature, the following causes have been revealed in our study: bicornate uterus - 2.17%, oligoamnios- 4.35%, hidramnios - 2.17%, fetal-placental insufficiency - 4.35%, macrosome fetus - 6.52%. The relative risk – the risk to develop complications during natural birth is 28,5 times higher than that for caesarian section.

Conclusion:

- The most common conditions that led to breech presentation at term are: bicornate uterus, oligoamnios, hidramnios, fetal-placental insufficiency and macrosomy;
- The most frequent complications during delivery are dynamic dystocia and hemorrhage, both in case of vaginal delivery;
- These results led us to the conclusion that planned caesarean section is safer than planned vaginal birth for fetus at term in breech presentation;