

**93. LACRIMAL TRACT DISEASES: DACRYOCYSTITIS TO ADULTS AND CHILDREN****Cristina Slobozean***Academic adviser: Vladimir Boișteanu, M.D., Ph.D., State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chișinău, Republic of Moldova*

**Introduction:** The disease has a slow onset and develops as a result of total obturation of the canal lacrimo nasal inflammatory processes caused the nasal cavity, the ethmoid region of the nose and other injuries. Chronic dacryocystitis is detected predominantly to women ( 5:1 ) and meets the young age between 30-45 years, the channel is narrower by about 2 mm. Due to technical and scientific progress would not actually in the literature are several techniques, methods of diagnosing and restoring nasal drainage lacrimo both drug - conservative as well as surgical , each with advantages and disadvantages. Lacrimal tract pathology has a negative impact not referring to the cosmetic, and socioeconomic, for it is a limitation in obtaining jobs as: drivers, soldiers, surgeons, pilots, teachers, etc. Another importance for studying the pathology is that muco-purulent secretion removal of lacrimal bag conjunctival cavity can cause chronic conjunctivitis that leads to ulcer development cornean. According to the literature, purulent dacryocystitis can cause purulent corneal ulcer in patients 40-50 a 100 patients. This ulcers are a danger to vision , representing the most frequent cause of corneal leucomului formation Dacryocystitis early detection and diagnosis , treatment and recovery of patients with lacrimal tract pathology requiring medical and social importance, although according to the literature and clinical practice , diagnosis and treatment of lacrimal disorders are largely successful, but it requires permanent to ophthalmologists great attention because complications arise which can not be resolved until the end.

**Materials and methodes:** 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 24 patients adults and 10 patients children with dacryocystitis complication of Ophthalmologists clinic for the period of 1 year (2012-2013). Data were processed using computer programs Microsoft Word, Excel, Stats Direct Statistical Software Version 1,9,5.

**Results:** Patient age was between 30-75 years and 4-7 months for children and average of 50(±1,98). 8%(2) of them were males and 92% (22) were women and 30%(3) of them were males and 70%(7) of them were girls for statistic of the children. Symptoms of complications was hiperlacrimation (100%).

**Conclusions:** (1) Drug method is a noninvasive method and probing combined with nasal lacrimo gated channel is advantageous simplicity and efficiency which enables disappearance muco-purulent secretion and restoring patency naso - lacrimal. (2) Method modified by us ophthalmologic USMF, "Nicolae Testemitanu " has an advantage that can be considered as an alternative process, because it can be used in outpatient. Recidivism data treatment method dacriocistitelor chronic, resulting from age and disease diagnosis and treatment prior wrong. (3) The method used by us is physiological, providing anatomical route, providing training horses aesthetic that leaves no visible scar on the skin. (4) The advantage of the method consists of applying drug in patients with different pathologies that have a contraindicatiee General Surgery dacryocystitis.

**94. CORALIFORM STONES. ASPECTS OF ETIOLOGY, CLINICAL AND TREATMENT. (REWLITERARY)****Sirghi Grigore***Academic adviser: Ceban Emil, M.D., Ph.D., State of Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemițanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova*

**Introduction:** Urolithiasis occupies a prominent place in the structure of urological diseases, due to its relatively high incidence, frequent relapses and adverse consequences for the kidneys that it can cause. Patients with urolithiasis is 25 to 41.5% of all hospitalized patients to specialized departments of urology. Coraliform stones are defined by the presence of renal concretions which occupies the entire basin and at least two calyces. It is a private entity, well defined by etiology, forms of presentation, clinical course, treatment methods and therapeutic outcomes.

**Purpose and Objectives:** Studying extensive literature on the etiology and pathogenesis of urinary stones, highlight and describe the clinical picture and treatment of coraliform gallstones. Elucidation of the clinical case of kidney coraliform stones and treatment methods used.

**Material and methods:** They examined the new data from the literature on etiopathogenesis, clinical and treatment coraliform stones. the clinical case of a patient hospitalized in the Department of Urology and Nephrology SCR and treatment was examined.

**Results:** According to the epidemiological study conducted by Johnson and Wilson Minnesota a period of 25 years 12% of men and 5% of women will have at least one symptom of renal colic until the age of 70 years. Unlike other types coraliform kidney stones are more common in women (in 70 percent cases) than in men. Since 2005 LR tops in renal pathologies in our country in recent years has increased the number of nephrectomy because of complicated and infected calyces stones in Moldova.

The etiology of coraliform gallstones is varied with exogenous and endogenous factors, and one of them occupies a prominent place urinary infection. In the coraliform stones pathology all the theories are involved equally. Randall's theory, Carr's theory, the theory stones intranefrone theory of crystallization, glycoprotein matrix theory, ring theory precipitating urinary theory of crystallization inhibitors..As a rule, coraliform urolithiasis has hidden symptoms that lead to a massive increase coraliform stone before being detected, especially it can form within a few weeks or months. The methods of treatment for the coraliform stones are Nephrolithotomy percutaneous, open surgery, laparoscopic surgery, extracorporeal lithotripsy (ESWL), multimodal treatment, conservative treatment and prophylaxis. Patient B., aged 66, was scheduled treatment in urology department with clinical diagnosis Republican Clinical Hospital. Nephrolithiasis. The coraliform stones on the right kidney. The coraliform stones in the left lower pelvis. Latent chronic pyelonephritis coraliform. Treatment - Right rear Pyelolithotomie.

**Conclusion:** Coraliform stone is a particular entity for the urological diseases with a relatively high incidence, with a varied and complex etiology, and one of the primary factors occupy kidney infection. Treatment for each patient is individual. Prevention and metafilaxia provides relapse prevention and are performed in dependency of the chemical composition of calculation extracted.

**Keyword:** Coraliform Stone

## 95. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DISTAL FEMURAL BONE FRACTURE

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**Introduction:** Distal femoral fractures largely occur as a result of high-energy trauma in the younger population and as osteoporotic fractures in the elderly population. This kind of fracture leads to functional impotence over a long period of time and therefore seriously affect the quality of life in these patients. Whichever method of treatment is chosen, the goal is to restore joint congruence, anatomical length, function of rotation and axial alignment, which will determine early initiation of recovery treatment and range of movements knee joint.

**Materials and methods:** This study is based on 56 patients who were treated in Clinical Hospital of Traumatology and Orthopaedics, in 2-nd department, between 2011-2013. Patients of both sexes aged between 20-83 years. The examination was performed on study cases by :sex, age, affected side (right or left) period of hospitalization and up to surgery, urban or rural, period of time from injury until surgery.

**Discussion results:** In this study showed a prevalence of sex, namely the incidence in women is 67.9% and 32.1% men. The circumstances for the production of fracture was: habitual accident - 40 cases (71,4%), car crash - 11cases (19,6%), falls in the street – 5 cases (9%). In these 56 cases were used following types of fixation: locked plate-35cases (62,4%), blade plate - 11cases (19,6%), cortical plate -6 cases (10,7%), blocked intramedular nail - 4cases (7,1%).

**Conclusion:** Incidence rates for distal femoral fractures do indeed rise exponentially with age. This injury will affect the quality of life and working capacity for a long period of time. A