

at least several conditions: HH and GER symptoms, complications (ER, EB, AE, SDH), the conservative treatment failed or appeared to be impossible, too young age (being an asset in the choice of the therapeutic technique).

Conclusions: The study of the GERD modern treatment methods, both drug and surgery, has concluded that a patient who suffers from GERD needs an individual approach taking into consideration the stage and the evolution of the disease to deal successfully with it.

Key words: GERD, HH, 30 patients, individual treatment.

PHACOEMULSIFICATION OF THE CRYSTALLINE LENS WITH INTRACAPSULAR IMPLANT FOR THE CORRECTION OF HIGH MYOPIA

Borovic-Pavlovschi Ecaterina

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

Introduction: Myopia is a social problem, with a major impact on patients' quality of life, especially at those with high myopia. There are several known methods for correction of high myopia: glasses, contact lenses, surgery to reduce the corneal refractive power with the help of laser, the removal of the transparent crystalline lens or with different degrees of opacity etc. Currently, the surgery of the removal of the lens, known since the late 19th century, becomes up-to-date again, due to its performance at the microsurgical level, using modern apparatus and instruments, minimizing at maximum the appearance of the complications.

Goal: The evaluation of short-term results of the refractive surgery by phacoemulsification and implantation in the capsular bag, of the artificial mono-, multifocal or toric lenses, to correct high myopia, that can't be solved by other solutions.

Objectives: - the study of the data of uncorrected and corrected visual acuity (VA) with glasses or contact lenses preoperative and postoperative; - evaluation of the keratometric data pre- and postoperative; - the analysis of spherical and cylindrical refraction before surgery and after treatment;

Material and methods: The study included 30 patients with high myopia (52 eyes), 4 men and 27 women, aged from 19-85 years: 19-39 years - 7 patients, 40-69 years - 16 patients, 70 - 85 years - 7 patients, operated at Ophthalmological Medical Center Ovisus, during the years 2009-2011, in whom the transparent lens has been removed or with different degrees of opacity, by phacoemulsification, making an incision of 2.2 mm, with intracapsular implantation of pseudofac: with AcrySof IQ - 26 patients (44 eyes), with AcrySof Restore - 2 patients (4 eyes), with AcrySof Toric - 2 patients (4 eyes). The examination of the patients was performed preoperative and postoperative at least after 2 weeks, being evaluated the refractive status (spherical and cylindrical powers, spherical equivalent), keratometric values and VA. In all cases capsular tension rings were used.

Results: After surgical treatment, the VA of the patients improved in all cases - 100%. There were no significant intraoperative or postoperative complications. All patients postoperative, without correction, had won one or more lines of VA. In the group of patients with corneal astigmatism, residual astigmatism value was 90% less 2.0 diopters (D). 92% of patients required an optical distance correction (those operated with AcrySof IQ and Toric), with an average postoperative spherical equivalent of -2.0 D. 2 patients (4 eyes) didn't require a distance or near correction (operated with AcrySof Restore). At 23% was revealed a postoperative refractive astigmatism, with a cylinder power between -0.5 and -2 D.

Conclusion: Minimally invasive surgical technique of lens extraction by phacoemulsification, using intraocular qualitative implants, placed in the capsular bag (AcrySof IQ, AcrySof Restore, AcrySof Toric) is the most effective way to get the best vision in patients with high myopia, with contraindications for other solutions of approaching the problem of functional vision rehabilitation.

Keywords: high myopia, crystalline, phacoemulsification.

THE EFFICACY IN ADMINISTRATION OF AVASTIN (BEVACIZUMAB) IN AGE RELATED MACULAR DEGENERATION

Sergiu Andronic, Valeriu Cusnir, Vitalie Cusnir

State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: One of the most important problems of the modern ophthalmology is the exudative form of Age Related Macular Degeneration (ARMD).

Aim: The efficacy appreciation of the anti-VEGF treatment in the exudative form of ARMD.

The material and methods: The study included 28 patients (28 affected eyes) affected by ARMD the exudative form, surveyed and treated in the Ophthalmology Clinic Nr.2 of SUMPh "Nicolae Testemitanu". The patients were divided in 2 groups: basic group 15 patients – 3 men and 12 women and witness group 13 patients – 4 men and 9 women, medium age 72 ± 2 years. The examination was performed before and after the treatment: VA – with and without correction; Amsler's test; Sleet lamp examination of all eye's segments in maximal midriasis, including Volk lens examination; macular photography; OCT; computer perimetria for 10° and 60° ; fluorescent angiography. The 15 patients (15 affected eyes) from the basic lot were treated by intravitrian injection of Avastin: 8 patients 1 dose, 3 patients 2 doses with one month distance; 4 patient 3 doses 1 month distance.

Results: During Avastin injection and postoperative period, no complications were noted. Avastin (Bevacizumab) application was evaluated by repeated examinations. VA with correction, increased in 60% of the cases (6 affected eyes) from 0,04-0.09, a week after the injection, up to 0.09-0.16 in 14 days after the injection and up to 0.16-0.25, a month past after the first injection. In 40% of the cases (4 affected eyes), visual acuity rested unchanged. Central scotoma surface diminished in 70% of the cases (7 eyes) and rested unchanged in 30% (3 affected eyes) at a month after the first injection. At OCT examination of the macula it has been determined a significant diminishment of Macula Edema (ME) adjustment of the detached neuroepithelium and retinal pigmented epithelium, diminution of the vascular complex and general thickness of the macular zone: from 550 ± 30 mkm to 260 ± 30 mkm in 90% (9 eyes) and just in 1 case it rested unchanged. After the second injection at 2 patients (2 affected eyes), we remarked an acuity raise with 0.06-0.1 and a diminution of the edema from 280 ± 30 mkm to 210 ± 30 mkm. In the first case we repeated the injection 3 times with 1 month interval: ME diminished in 3 months from 730 mkm to 340 mkm. Traditional treated patients had no visual acuity rise and no ME diminution (OCT data used).

Conclusion: Effectuating this study we established that the use of Avastin (Bevacizumab) in the treatment of ARMD the exudative form is effective, comparatively with the traditional treatment.

Key words: retina, macular degeneration, anti-VEGF.