

determined TDI in 3 of 7 cases, while the remaining establishing other injury requiring laparotomy. Postoperative complications occurred in 2 patients: posttraumatic pneumonia, pleurisy and pericarditis. Two people died due to severe polytrauma. The average length of hospital stay was 11 (ranging 4-44) days.

Conclusion: TDI remains a difficult diagnostic problem determined by multiple injuries and the severity of polytraumatism. In the presence of a wound over the lower half of the chest and left abdominal flank, as in polytrauma patient, TDI requires a high index of suspicion to prevent further complications. The diagnostic of TDI can be made in complex, dynamically: chest radiograph and CT scanning in blunt injuries, and laparoscopy being the investigation of choice in penetrating ones.

Keywords: Diaphragmatic rupture, thoracoabdominal injury, polytrauma.

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF DEFECTS TiBi

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Introduction: The study aims to therapy treatment methods used in tibial defects. It is necessary to know the methods and cases in which these methods were used to get that positive treatment.

Purpose and Objectives: The criteria that guided us in making this research were the following: literature review with reference to the issue concerned;

Material and methods: This study was performed on 50 patients admitted to the IMSP Hospital of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Section 5, during the period of 2000-2011, in order to examine the type and methods used in treatment. Patients of both sexes with an age of between 16-61 years. Examination of both tibia.

Results: According to the data from the record of cases investigated we found:

In 82% has been used Ilizarov method; In 2% External fixation has been made; In 10% was performed osteoplasty; In 2% was made alloplastic; In 2% was performed fixing brooch.

This mirror image of the results we obtained in this study by type of methods used in treatment.

Conclusion: After this presentation I became acquainted with the main methods of tibialis treatment defects.

After performing the case study we observed that the treatment was effective, the patients were satisfied with the treatment. The results of these works were recorded and a great number of men who suffered of tibial fault, right tibia was affected (including the distal end), Ilizarov technique was used and the incidence of posttraumatic osteitis.

Keywords: Ilizarov method, Avascular Grafts, graft vascular Grafts OSAS (from stem cells).

EXPERIENCE IN THE USE OF ULTRASOUND EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF ACUTE PLEURAL EMPHYEMA

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Introduction: The study aim was to investigate the possibility of using the pleural cavity ultrasonography in a complex of diagnostic measures in patients with acute pleural emphysema.

Material and Methods: We studied the results of treatment in 38 patients with acute emphysema, which were examined by pleural cavity ultrasonography in a complex of diagnostic measures. All patients had unilateral localization of acute emphysema. The multichamber emphysema was observed in 12 cases. All patients had pleural puncture.

Results: We used the combination of ultrasound examination of pleural cavity with radiological methods of diagnosis and CT in the dynamics in 26 patients. In 12 patients, the X-ray of the chest was performed only on the admission; further dynamic control of the pleural cavity was performed only by ultrasonography. This approach of dynamic diagnostics can reduce the radiation exposure of patients.

Conclusions:

1. The pleural cavity ultrasonography is a highly informative diagnostic method in the complex diagnosis of acute pleural emphysema. Its use is demonstrated for determining the boundaries, structure, localization of encapsulation; determining the place of puncture of pleural cavity; for the differentiation of adhesive process and the free liquid in pleural cavity.

2. Combined application of X-ray and ultrasonography of pleural cavity increases the efficiency of diagnostic measures and reduces radiation exposure of patients.

3. The use of ultrasonography is a promising method of diagnosis of acute pleural emphysema.

Key words: pleural emphysema, ultrasonography, diagnostic.

THE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS OPERATED FOR COMPLICATED CHOLEDOCHOLITHIASIS

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Introduction: At the present stage of development of biliary surgery, altogether with traditional (laparotomic) methods, there exist MINIMA invasive methods of biliary decompression, but aspects of the final choice of strategy and tactics of the optimal treatment of these patients still remains relevant and disputable nowadays.

Aim: The improvement of the remote results of complex surgical treatment of patients with complicated form of choledocholithiasis, on the basis of indicators of quality of life.

Materials and Methods: The medical examination of quality of life in 120 patients, who were operated during the 2007 – 2010 for complicated choledocholithiasis.

According the method of the operation the patients were divided into 2 groups:

- 60 patients, who were treated with external drainage of biliary ducts,
- 60 patients, who were treated by means of methods of the internal drainage.

The assessment of quality of life was held by the general questionnaire SF-36 of the patients on the seventh day after the operation and in a year's period.

Results:

The first group, the seventh day after the surgery: