

diameter pancreatic pseudo cyst in the body of the pancreas that persisted 6 for weeks after the onset and later became infected. The diagnosis was set upon the clinical signs of infection, enhanced dynamic intravenous contrast CT scan and endoscopic ultrasonography. The patient was submitted to transgastric endoscopic drainage considering the fact that the pseudocyst was bulging into the stomach. Endoscopic ultrasound was use to choose an avascular window structure in the walls of the pseudocyst. After needle-knife puncture and guide wire introduction, a balloon dilator was inserted and an orifice of 1.5 cm was created through which a turbulent fluid and tissue debris were removed. The endoscope was then inserted in the cavity to check for residual debris and fluid and the cavity was rinsed with abundant saline and povidone-iodine. Healing of the residual cavity was followed by endoscopy and CT scan at 1 month, showing an important reduction in size. No hemorrhagic or septic complication occurred during the endoscopic procedure and during the follow-up interval. In cases of infected pancreatic pseudocyst, transgastric endoscopic cystgastrostomy may be a better solution for the patients that the classical external drainage performed by any other approach.

Methods of Bone de Calcification and Their Efficiency

Lutica Nicolai

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

The purpose of the paper was to appreciate the optimal decalcification method of the cortical bone for grafting. The objectives of the paper were: determination of the efficiency of decalcification with hydrochloric acid 1M, determination of the efficiency of decalcification with hydrochloric acid 0,5M, determination of the efficiency of decalcification with hydrochloric acid 0,5M being accelerated by electrolysis, determination of the efficiency of decalcification with hydrochloric acid 0,1M being accelerated by electrolysis, determination of the efficiency of decalcification with EDTA 14%. It has been used 73 pieces of bovine compact bone. All bone pieces were devised in five experimental groups (14 pieces for each group) and 3 pieces as control specimens. The experiment duration – was 21 days. Every three days the solutions for demineralization were changed. The presence of Ca^{2+} ions in the demineralization solution was evaluated every three days, also every three days two specimens from each experimental group were investigated by X-rays methods. After by analytical method was determined the remaining calcium in the specimens.

Decompressive-Reconstructive Surgery in Treatment of Vertebro-Medular Traumatism Consequences

Ion Stupac

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

Corresponding authors' dates on vertebro-medular traumatism represent from 10% to 48% of vertebral column disease. Vertebro-medular traumatism consequences, which underline in clinical evolution a traumatic disease period, restore partial in time, spinal functions reappear in dependence of lesion severity or worsening neurological symptoms, progressing in following traumatic spinal deformities, vicious bone callus formation, etc. Currently, to improve patient clinical outcomes with vertebro-medular traumatism consequences is practicing a rational combination of decompressive-reconstructive surgical methods, with or without stabilization, and complex conservative treatment. The aim of the work was to research in dynamic development and results analysis of surgical