acute setting enabled the diagnosis of a significant ASD before the development of irreversible complications.
Keywords: atrial septal defect, ostium secundum, thromboembolism

IMAGISTIC PREZENTATION OF ADULT RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME

Natalia Adeşcenco[1], Doina Vulpe[1], Alexandru Rîmbu[2], Elena Cepoida[2]
[1]Catedra de radiologie şi imagistică, Facultatea de Rezidenţiat, USMF "Nicolae Testemiţanu", Republica Moldova, [2]Spitalul Clinic Republican „Timofei Moşneaga", Republica Moldova

Background. Pathogenetically, adult respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) is a particular form of acute noncardiogenic pulmonary edema produced by acute damage of pulmonary vessels endothelium secondary to advanced inflammatory processes, massive hemorrhage, multisystem failure.
Objective(s). Evaluation of the radiologic changes' characteristic for ARDS.
Materials and methods. In the period 2022-2024 we detected 432 cases of ARDS in patients admitted to the intensive care department of IMSP SCR „T. Moşneaga". The age of the examined patients ranged from 24 to 83 years. The gender composition of the investigated group: 240 males and 192 females. Favorable outcome was reported in 324 of the patients.
Results. The radiologic examination in the initial stages of ARDS revealed unchanged dimensions of the cardiac shadow, reticular deformity of the pulmonary pattern, fluid collections in the pleural sinuses, hypervolemic pulmonary hili, vascular pedicle < 48 mm, bilateral peripheral little foci, aired bronchi. We further witnessed an advancement of the pulmonary process up to ARDS stage II-III, which was manifested by progression and fusion of pulmonary infiltrates, appearance of bullae. Stage IV was presented by the development of pneumonic foci and fluid collections in the pleural sinuses, laminar mediastinal emphysema.
Conclusion(s). Dynamic chest radiologic examination allows early detection and further evaluation of the ARDS progression. Since the imagistically determined stage of the pathologic process correlates with the risk of death, radiologic examination carries an additional prognostic role to the diagnostic one.
Keywords: adult respiratory distress syndrome, pulmonary pattern

TOWARDS UNIVERSAL MEDICAL DRUG DELIVERY IN HUMAN ORGANISM: THE ROLE OF NANOPARTICLES AS UNIVERSAL MOLECULAR TRANSPORTERS

Dan Croitoru, Viorel Nacu
Laboratorul de inginerie tisulară şi culturi celulare, INCMS subdiviziuni de cercetare, USMF "Nicolae Testemiţanu", Republica Moldova

Background. Nanoparticles (NPs) could have different sizes, shapes, physico-chemical properties, and lastly but not least molecular composition, and complexity. There are known organic, and inorganic NPs, both have their advantages, and downsides considering their pharmacodynamics, and pharmacokinetics.
Objective(s). To revise the particularities, feasibility of application, and clinical aspects of the nanoparticles as medical drug delivery vehicles for different classes of compounds.
Materials and methods. A systematic literature review was conducted using the PubMed, ResearchGate, Google Scholar, Cochrane Library, medRxiv, Web of Science, and EMBASE databases. There were critically revised 58 scientific papers that underwent inclusion/exclusion criteria, outlined being the details that have been regarded the goal of