

Results. In Group I, vascular lesions were predominantly found in the lower limb arteries: 23% had intima-media thickness > 1.0 mm without stenosis, 40% had moderate stenosis (50-69%) and 37% had significant stenosis (>70%), with calcifications observed in 57% of patients. Significant carotid stenoses were detected in only 23% of the diabetes mellitus group. In Group II, carotid arteries were more frequently affected: 17% had intima-media thickness > 1.0 mm, 60% had moderate stenosis and 23% had significant stenosis, with calcifications present in 42% of cases. Significant lower limb stenoses were observed in 28% of smokers.

Conclusion(s). In patients with diabetes mellitus, lower limb arteries tend to be affected earlier and more severely, whereas in smokers, the carotid arteries are more commonly involved. These distinctions may inform screening strategies and optimize the management of cardiovascular complications.

Keywords: diabetes mellitus, smoking, vascular damage, stenosis

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, ETIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL AND DIAGNOSTIC ASPECTS OF PRIMARY BONE LYMPHOMA

Dumitrita Urescu, Vasile Musteata

Disciplina de hematologie, Facultatea de Medicină nr.1, USMF "Nicolae Testemițanu", Republica Moldova

Background. Primary bone lymphoma (PBL) represents a malignant lymphoid cell neoplasm presenting with one or more bone lesions without nodal or extranodal involvement. It constitutes 7% of primary malignant bone tumors and is considered to have the best prognosis of all primary malignant bone tumors.

Objective(s). To study the incidence of primary bone lymphoma, as well as the epidemiological, etiological, clinical and diagnostic characteristics to detect patients in the early stages.

Materials and methods. An analytical, qualitative study was realized. The article involved both research of the specialized literature and processing of information within the research group. Patients were selected according to the inclusion criteria in the study. Subsequently, the obtained data were processed using electronic computerized evaluation techniques.

Results. In the research group, PBL constituted 7% of the aggressive extranodal non-Hodgkin lymphomas. The average age of diagnosis was 55 years with a slight female predominance. Hereditary exostoses- 5%, sarcoidosis-7%, AIDS-5%, trauma (35%) were incriminated as triggers of PBL. The most common was diffuse large B-cell lymphoma - 70%, followed by B-cell lymphoblastic - 20%. 80% of patients were diagnosed with primary stage IV. The clinical features of PBL were generally nonspecific, with osalgia being present in 100% of cases. The diagnosis of the disease is confirmed by histopathological and immunohistochemical examination.

Conclusion(s). Primary bone lymphoma affects the working-age population and can develop in any part of the skeleton. In most cases, the etiology remains unclear. Most patients are diagnosed in the final stage of the disease, because the clinic is nonspecific and often creates confusion.

Keywords: primary bone lymphoma, etiology, epidemiology, diagnosis.