

group. Predominant left hip affection is confirmed by an earlier wearing down of the left hip, in 18% cases the right hip prosthesis was preceded by the left (n=10).

Conclusion: In our region the mean age of total hip replacement in developmental hip dysplasia is approximately 53 years and is similar with datas from other geographical regions; dysplastic hip needs endoprosthesis with 7 years earlier comparative with other coxarthrosis. Predominantly woman affection (sex ratio 4:1) confirms the hypothesis of higher ligament laxity of the girls but prevalence of rural cases presumes a late diagnostic and a higher mechanical stress for the joints. Probable due to preferable left hip stretching due to baby's position in the uterus the left hip joint is two times more frequently affected. Considering maternal inheritance of the hip dysplasia, orthopedic examination of the descendents of the female patients that supported an arthroplasty would be useful, in order to make an efficient prophylaxy for preserving the joint.

Keywords: dysplasia, osteoarthritis, hip arthroplasty.

195. EXTRACORPOREAL LITHOTRIPSY (ESWL) CONTEMPORARY METHOD IN TREATMENT OF KIDNEY STONES

Dragos Popov

Scientific adviser: Ceban Emil, MD, PhD, Professor, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introducing: Urolithiasis occupies an important place in the structure of urological pathology, being highlighted as both theoretical discipline and practical field of urology. This phenomenon is linked to increased incidence, significant and geographical distribution of disease. In Republic of Moldova, from 2005 urolithiasis ranks first in urological pathology of the hospitalizations, with a frequency of 70% in patients 20-50 years of age. Stones reduce the average life span of 5 to 20% of patients, and recurrences are found in 50-67% of cases. Frequency of pathology, clinical cases, the possibility of complications occurrence, difficulties arisen in diagnosis and treatment, emphasizes the need of further studies related to urolithiasis.

Materials and methods: Studying reviews, was evaluated the disease incidence in Moldova and its particularities. I studied the lithotripsy extracorporeal principle, reviewed the history of the pathology, shock waves system as well as gallstones tracking, highlighting side effects of ESWL, highlighting indications and contraindications and monitoring of ESWL complications.

Results: Lithotripsy or shock therapy increased the rate of success in treatment of urinary stones in last 30 years. The development of extracorporeal method Associated with endoscopic surgeries has made an important gain. Statistics show that between 75% and 90% of patients requiring treatment are now undergoing extracorporeal shock wave treatment. Being a minimally invasive treatment, it is well tolerated by patients and requires minimal cost compared to surgical methods. Also, the endoscopic therapy reduces length of hospitalization and duration of work incapacity.

Conclusions: In our research we determined the importance of proper indications and contraindications for treatment of kidneys stones by ESWL. ESWL is "gold standard" in the treatment

of kidney stones with sizes less than 2cm, obstructively. Success rate is up to 90%. Establishing proper treatment with ESWL procedures to decrease the rate of complications and a significant decrease of difficult cases of urinary stones.

Keywords: urolithiasis, kidney stones, ESWL

196. THE USE OF AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE IN THE TREATMENT OF CORNEAL ULCERS AND OCULAR SURFACE DEFECTS

Vitalie Procopciuc, Lilia Dumbraveanu, Valentina Lupan

Scientific adviser: Cusnir Valeriu, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Ophthalmology, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: The human amniotic membrane (HAM) has been proved to possess a vast variety of beneficial effects (stimulation of epithelialization, antiangiogenic, antibacterial and antiinflammatory effects), which can be very useful in many ophthalmological indications, such as corneal trophic ulcers resistant to medication and some cases of ocular surface destruction. This paper is an attempt to introduce the HAM transplantation indications in ophthalmology, to present the methods and techniques of HAM application on the human eye, to describe our experience with the amniotic membrane and to analyse the transplantation outcomes in patients with corneal ulcers of diverse etiology.

Materials and methods: A total of 19 patients were included in the study. All of them underwent HAM transplantation at the MCH „St. Trinity”. The patients presented corneal ulcers of various complexity and etiology and were distributed in 3 main categories: group A (n=14), which included patients with corneal erosions in dry eye syndrome (n=5), viral keratitis (n=6), persistent epithelial defects after corneal abscess (n=2) and chemical burns (n=1); group B (n=4), which included patients with severe stromal thinning and imminent corneal perforation; group C (n=1), with one case of symblepharon and extensive corneo-conjunctival adhesions. The HAM was prepared from a fresh placenta of a seronegative pregnant woman and stored at -80°C. The amniotic membrane was applied on the ocular surface using the „patch” technique.

Results: The cornea regenerated satisfactorily in 11 patients out of 14 in group A, but the epithelial defect recurred in 3 of them. In the second group the transplantation was less effective - 2 patients out of 4 needed further tectonic corneal graft and 1 penetrating keratoplasty was performed. The HAM transplantation showed good results in symblepharon surgery, facilitating epithelialization and preventing corneo-conjunctival adhesions in the group C.

Conclusions: The HAM transplantation showed good results in facilitating corneal healing and regeneration in patients with persistent epithelial defects, as well as preventing corneo-conjunctival adhesions following symblepharon surgery. Nevertheless, in some cases, further surgery was needed for ocular surface reconstruction, as the HAM transplantation wasn't effective enough to prevent the tectonic corneal graft if severe stromal thinning and impending corneal perforation were involved.

Keywords: corneal ulcers, human amniotic membrane