

Key words: renal vascularization, dissection, angiography

257. PARTICULARITIES OF SPLENOPANCREATIC COMPLEX

Authors: **Serghei Covantey, Natalia Mazuruc**

Scientific adviser: Olga Belic, MD, PhD, Associate professor, Department of Human Anatomy
Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. In the last years, there is an increase in the number of complex surgical procedures on the spleen and pancreas. This process couldn't have gone unnoticed and eventually caused a growth of interest toward this abdominal cavity organ.

Aim of the study. To evaluate the particularities of splenopancreatic complex.

Materials and methods. The study was conducted using macroscopical dissection, abdominal ultrasonography (USG) and abdominal computer tomography (CT). The total number of dissected organs was 118 and included the spleen, pancreas and duodenum. Abdominal USG was performed in 239 patients and abdominal CT - in 257 patients who didn't have splenic or pancreatic pathology.

Results. The length of the pancreas correlated with the presence of accessory spleen (AS) ($r=0.39$; $p=0.02$) and inferior polar artery ($r=0.37$; $p=0.037$). Inferior polar arteries predicted the length of the pancreas although only a small number of cases could be explained by this model ($R^2=0.127$, Adjusted $R^2=0.098$; $Betta=0.357$; $t(50)=2.091$; $p=0.045$). The dimensions of the pancreas assessed by USG correlated significantly with the dimensions of the spleen. The tail of the pancreas had the strongest correlation ($r=0.33$, $p<0.001$). During the anatomical dissection of 118 organ complexes, we encountered 12 cases of AS, which represents 10.6% of the total number of cases. The mean length was 1.67 ± 1.03 cm, width 1.47 ± 0.8 cm and thickness 0.87 ± 0.52 cm. Among the 257 patients who had abdominal CT – 79 (30.73%) had AS (4 patients had two accessory spleens, 2 patients had three AS). Thus, from 79 patients – 92.4% had one AS, 5.1% had two AS and 2.5% had three AS.

Conclusions. There are several important variants of development, which should be taken into consideration while operating in the region and AS and the presence of inferior polar arteries are one of them. The reason for this relationship is the presence of common vascular supply as well as common embryology.

Key words: dissection, pancreas, spleen, splenic artery

DEPARTMENT OF MYCROBIOLOGY AND IMUNOLOGY

258. ACTUAL DIAGNOSTIC METHODS USED IN NONTUBERCULOUS MYCOBACTERIA INFECTIONS

Author: **Victoria Ciobanu**

Scientific adviser: Cojocari Daniela, MD, University assistant, Department of Microbiology and Immunology

Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

Introduction. Nontuberculous mycobacteria, also called atypical mycobacteria, for a long period of time, were considered to be inoffensive for humans. Nowadays they are considered to be very wide spread and responsible for many atypical clinical manifestations such as localized lymphadenitis, tuberculosis like extrapulmonar lesions, disseminated form and so on. There a known more species today than 30 years ago, and all of them are classified in Ernest Runyon classification which dates from 1959. It includes four groups of atypical mycobacteria in dependence of coloration and rapidity of growth: