

the cornea in the children. However, new surgical methods are not available for the small patients.

In 2007, Edward J. Holland, a professor at the Department of Ophthalmology, University of Cincinnati, USA, says that the children are difficult to investigate because they do not complain about their symptoms as an adult, and their immune system increases the chance of a transplant rejection. That's the reason of the keratoplasty in the adults is in progress. He also mentions that the endothelial keratoplasty can be used whether the Descemet's base layer is intact.

Currently, in the Republic of Moldova, from 2012, specialists prepare the various grafts in the Bank of Human Tissues, such as bone, tendon, skin, amniotic membrane, stem cells and cornea. In 2013, the first transplant of the cornea was successful in the Municipal Clinical Hospital "H. Trinity". The most of the grafts of the cornea was transplanted in the adults using the transfixing and endothelial lamellar keratoplasty. The children are less likely to have surgery, the causes of which are the technical deficits. In the Medical Center "Ovisus" two children with the age over 11 years old were operated. The diagnosis was "Penetration of the cornea with the foreign bodies". The cornea were released from the Human Tissue Bank and had a number of over 2700 endothelial cells per mm², useful for transfusion keratoplasty. The dynamic results of transplantation are positive with the restoration of the vision.

Conclusions. The development of the associations of eye banks enables us to promote new techniques of the sampling and preservation of the cornea, which allow us to maintain the quality of the graft, and the pediatric ophthalmology will increase the spectrum of the surgical interventions.

270. THE ROLE OF TISSUE REGENERATION GUIDED IN PROSTHETIC TREATMENT

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Introduction. Guided tissue regeneration aims to replace soft or hard tissues with biocompatible materials in order to complete bone defect and stimulate tissue repair.

Aim of the study. Bringing to the forefront, surgical interventions that aim to replace soft or tough lost tissues, with biocompatible materials that complement the bone defect and stimulate tissue repair.

Materials and methods. A study was conducted considering the paraclinical records / examinations of patients who have presented themselves at a private clinic during a period of 2 years and have received bone additions for prosthetic purposes. The patients were treated between March 2015 and April 2017. The results were statistically processed using the Microsoft Office Excel program and Quattro Pro ($p < 0,05$).

Results. The study group consisted of 22 patients aged between 35 and 70 years old. Distribution by sex was predominantly male, with 72.7% (16 men, 6 women).

Conclusions. It was found that allograft showed better integration, the resorption rate being lower than in the case of using xenografts. Good integration of bone additions has been achieved, indicating the utility of these types of therapeutic maneuvers in prosthetic treatment.

Key words: tissue regeneration, biocompatibles, bone defect

271. BLOOD VESSEL DECELLULARIZATION – CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES.

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