neuroblastoma - 1 case, and neurofibroma - 5 cases, schwannoma – 1 case. The radical surgical removal of the tumor was possible in 22 cases, in one case the removal of the tumor was impossible due to an invasion of the spine and the abdominal aorta. In 18 cases (78.26%) the tumor was safely removed, in 4 cases (17.39%) – a combined operation was performed for the removal of the tumor. The recurrence of pathology occurred in 4 patients (17.39%).
Conclusions. The neurogenic retroperitoneal primitive tumors are rare pathologies with nonspecific symptomatology, the diagnosis of certainty being the histopathological and the basic treatment being the surgical one.
Key words: Primary Retroperitoneal Tumor (PRT), retroperitoneal space (RS), neurogenic tumor

144. PRIMARY RETROPERITONEAL LIPOSARCOMA

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Introduction. Liposarcoma is a common type of soft tissue sarcoma, which occurs most commonly in the extremities (52%), followed by the retroperitoneum (19%). Retroperitoneal liposarcoma (RL) is usually asymptomatic until the liposarcoma is large enough to compress the surrounding organs. It is often misdiagnosed due to its rarity and absence of symptoms. The symptoms of the tumor would not arise until the tumor grows to a certain dimension. Presence of a palpable abdominal mass is the main symptom at diagnosis. The management is surgical intervention. Even with complete removal of the liposarcoma, prognosis remains poor.
Aim of the study. To find the distribution of various histopathological types and grade of retroperitoneal liposarcoma and to evaluate the diagnosis, management, postoperative complications and prognosis of retroperitoneal liposarcoma.
Materials and methods. Current study presented 188 cases with primitive retroperitoneal tumors (PRT) from the Gastrology Clinic of MSPI Institute of Oncology, observed between 2005-2017.
Results. We identified 19 cases (10,10%) with histologically proven retroperitoneal liposarcoma (6 males – 31.57 % and 13 females – 68.42%). The mean age of the 19 patients at presentation was 55.26 years (range 19 - 69 years). No cases were diagnosed using preoperative biopsy. Out of the 19 cases with reported histological subtype, 17 (89.47%) were well-differentiated, 2 (10.52%) were dedifferentiated. All the patients underwent complete resection, of whom 8 (42.10%) received additional visceral organ resection (6 nephrectomy, 1 stomach resection, and 1 right hemicolectomy). However, no patients received chemotherapy or radiotherapy.
Conclusions. Retroperitoneal liposarcoma is a rare disease with a high rate of recurrence. Complete resection is the benchmark for treatment, however the combined resection of adjacent organs is occasionally necessary.
Key words: Primary Retroperitoneal Tumor (PRT), retroperitoneal space (RS), Retroperitoneal liposarcoma (RL).

145. ONCOLOGICAL MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY AMONG HEALTH CARE PROFESSIONALS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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