

examined on angiographic records. The obtained data were stored, analyzed and statistically processed using the Microsoft Excel and SPSS 6.0 software.

**Results.** Anatomical variants were identified in 39% cases. A classification of the arterial "corona mortis" based on the angiographic picture was done.

**Conclusions.** 1. The most frequent type of the "corona mortis" was the classical one, of Lambda minor type. 2. The bilateral "corona mortis" was present in almost half of cases (44,15%), the second most frequent type was the left unilateral one (35%). 3. Knowledge regarding uncommon types of "corona mortis", are of clinical significance, due to high risk of lesions in surgery of the pubic and inguinal regions.

**Key words:** artery, corona mortis, obturator artery, pubic region

## 249. EPIDEMIOLOGY AND SPECTRUM OF CONGENITAL HEART DEFECTS

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**Introduction.** Congenital heart defects (CHDs) are common malformations and a major problem faced by physicians in their therapeutic management. The incidence of CHDs according to WHO is 10 per 1000 newborns on average. Around 500 children with CHDs are born annually in the Republic of Moldova. To date, CHDs have the highest incidence, characterized by increased morbidity and mortality, especially during childhood. Late diagnosis of CHDs leads to many irreversible complications, sometimes sudden death, that accounts for 3-5% of newborn deaths in the first week of life, and 33% of deaths in the neonatal period (0-28 days).

**Aim of the study.** To evaluate the incidence of CHDs in children in the Republic of Moldova, depending on gender and age.

**Materials and methods.** It is a retrospective, cohort study. The group consisted of 665 children with CHDs (51.1%), selected from the total number of 1300 patients admitted to the Cardiology Department of the MSPI Institute of Mother and Child between January 2019 and December 2019. Patients' observation sheets were examined, a number of relevant parameters being studied, such as patients' age and gender, background, causes of the disease, diagnosis, symptoms, laboratory and paraclinical investigation protocols, treatment.

**Results.** Out of the studied group, 452 patients (67.96%) were male and 213 (32.03%) female. There were 325 (48.8%) patients aged between 0-3 years, 150 patients (22.5%) between 4-10 years, and between 11-18 years - 190 patients (28.5%). There were 254 children (38.1%) from rural area and 411 children (61.8%) from the urban area. 113 children (17%) were diagnosed with aortic stenosis (AoST), 47 children (7%) with pulmonary artery stenosis (PS) and 27 (4%) with aortic coarctation (AoCo). In 146 children (22%) ventricular septal defect (VSD) was confirmed, atrial septal defect (ASD) - 93 (14%) patients, and 27 children (4%) with atrio-ventricular canal (CAV), 40 children (6%) - tetralogy of *Fallot* (TF), 40 children (6%) were diagnosed with persistence of arterial canal (PAC), 13 children (2%) with a single ventricle and 119 children (18%) with other combined heart defects.

**Conclusions.** Children with CHDs have a higher incidence compared with children diagnosed with other cardiovascular diseases. About 2/3 of children with CHDs were male, and half of

them were 0-3 years old. Among CHDs, the most common abnormalities were found to be DSV and ASD, followed by PAC, TF and SP.

**Key words:** Congenital heart defects, septal defect, tetralogy of *Fallot*

## 250. VARIATIONAL ANATOMY OF THE PANCREAS VIEWED BY MODERN IMAGISTIC METHODS

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**Introduction.** The anatomical variants and developmental abnormalities of the pancreas do not always manifest themselves, sometimes being accidentally find out, during abdominal ultrasound. In case of clinical manifestations of pancreatic variations, patients had such symptoms as: abdominal pain, nausea and vomiting, being diagnosed with acute pancreatitis, which later by modern imaging examination, such as computed tomography and cholangiopancreatography by nuclear magnetic imaging, confirm one of the structural deviations of the pancreas, or the passage and drainage of its excretory ducts.

**Aim of the study.** To determine the morphological peculiarities and variation anatomy of the pancreas based on modern diagnostic methods.

**Materials and methods.** The study was a retrospective, and descriptive one, conducted in the MSPI CRH *Timofei Moșneaga*, on a group of 15 patients, of both genders, aged between 21-57 years, hospitalized with acute pancreatitis, during the years 2014-2015. The images of the computed tomography and the cholangiopancreatography by nuclear magnetic imaging from the observation sheets of the patients included in our study were analyzed. The investigations images highlighted the morphological structure of the pancreas, the path of the pancreatic ducts, and the types of their fusion with the common bile duct.

**Results.** By computed tomography in 7 patients were identified 3 variants of structure of the pancreas: lobulated pancreas, determined in 2 cases, characterized by unusual contour of the head of the pancreas; diffuse fat infiltration of the pancreas in 2 cases, characterized by presence of adipose tissue throughout the structure of the organ; pancreatic hypoplasia - 1 case, characterized by a short, round pancreatic head and an underdeveloped body, with splenomegaly; congenital pancreatic cyst - 1 case, in which the cyst had a uniform contour with thin walls, located in the region of the pancreatic body; accessory pancreatic lobe - 1 case, located superior to the cervix, its duct opening into the Wirsung duct. The cholangiopancreatography identified 2 variants of course and 2 variants of pancreatic ducts fusion, found in 8 patients, aged between 30-57 years: sigmoid path of Wirsung duct was established in 3 cases; loop-shaped path of the Wirsung duct - 1 case; Wirsung and Santorini duct fusion - 2 cases; Santorini duct of sigmoid shape - 2 cases.

**Conclusions.** The most informative methods for identifying variants and developmental abnormalities of the pancreas are computed tomography and cholangiopancreatography. Their timely detection is important in the therapeutic management of patients who clinically manifest symptoms of acute pancreatitis.

**Key words:** pancreas, Wirsung duct, anatomical variants