necesitat administrarea adăugătoare de preparate antiaritmice pentru restabilirea ritmului sinusal. În 11 cazuri a fost efectuată cardioversia electrică. În perioada postoperatorie precoce au decedat 3 (1,03%) pacienți.

Concluzii: Revascularizarea miocardului "off-pump" are multe priorități: durata mai scurtă a operației, micșorarea timpului de anestezie și de aflare la ventilație artificială, volumul de hemoragie redus și minimalizarea cantității hemotransfuziilor, reducerea complicațiilor de plagă, excluderea complicațiilor specifice legate de circulația extracorporală și, ca urmare, micșorarea duratei spitalizării și a cheltuielilor legate de operație.

## OFF PUMP MYOCARDIAL REVASCULARIZATION

Aim: Retrospective analysis of 289 surgical myocardial revascularizations on a beating heart, performed during the 2002 to May 2015 in the Cardiac Surgery Department of Republican Clinical Hospital.

**Material and methods**: A total of 289 patients were operated (241 men, 48 women), who have undergone "off-pump" myocardial revascularization. The mean patient age was 58±11 years (28-84 years). Angina pectoris class III-IV was in 243 (84%) cases, unstable angina – in 46 (16%); 193 patients suffered myocardial infarction. In 234 (81%) patients the multiple coronary lesions were diagnosed. Most of the surgeries were performed through median sternotomy.

Rezults: In order to stabilize the hemodynamics during myocardial revascularization cardiotonics and vasopressors were administrated in 96 (33%) patients and in 104 (36%) cases, administration of  $\beta$ -blockers was required. Perioperative myocardial infarction was registered in 6 (2.1%) cases. Postoperative hemorrhage that required resternotomy occurred in 7 (2.4%) cases, in 46 (16%) patients was transfused red blood cells concentrate. The majority of patients were extubated during the first postoperative day. Rhythm disorders was registered in 49 (17%) patients, that required additional antiarrhythmic drugs in order to convert to sinus rhythm, but in 11 patients electric cardioversion was performed. In early postoperative period we had 3 (1.03%) cases of mortality.

**Conclusions:** "Off-pump" myocardial revascularization has several advantages: short duration of operation, short anesthesia time and ventilation, low hemorrhage and blood transfusion volume, low rate of wound complications, elimination of specific complications related to extracorporeal circulation and as a result shortening of hospitalization and lower cost of surgery.

## PANCREASUL INELAR ȘI HIPERTROFIA PILORICĂ PRIMARĂ, COMPLICATE CU DEREGLAREA EVACUĂRII GASTRICE LA ADULȚI

## MOSCALICIUC S2, GUŢU E1

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**Introducere:** Pancreasul inelar (PI) și hipertrofia pilorică primară (HPP) la adulţi sunt patologii rare, care se manifestă prin dereglarea evacuării gastrice. PI reprezintă o malformaţie embrională, caracterizată prin prezenţa ţesutului pancreatic ectopic, care înconjoară duodenul descendent. HPP la adulţi este o patologie foarte rară, cu etiopatogeneză necunoscută şi prezintă hipertrofie marcată a stratului propriu muscular al mucoasei.

**Scop:** Aprecierea particularităților clinice şi elaborarea tratamentului adecvat al pacienților cu PI şi HPP, complicate cu dereglarea evacuării gastrice.

**Material și metode:** Prezentăm doi pacienți cu PI complicat (un bărbat de 52 ani și o femeie de 64 ani) și un pacient cu HPP (femeie de 57 ani), care au fost internați în Clinică cu anamneză îndelungată de dereglare a evacuării gastrice – dureri abdominale, distensie gastrică postprandială, vome.

**Rezultate:** În ambele cazuri, Pl ca cauză a patologiei a fost depistat intraoperator. S-a efectuat gastroduodenostomie Jaboulay și rezecție gastrică tip Billroth-II. La pacienta cu HPP – efectuată rezecția gastrică Billroth-I, diagnosticul final fiind stabilit doar după examenul histologic. Perioada postoperatorie la toți bolnavii a decurs fără complicații. Pacienții după intervenții chirurgicale sunt asimptomatici clinic și endoscopic pe parcursul a 5, 4 și 1 an, respectiv.

**Concluzii:** Metodele imagistice moderne pot permite diagnosticarea oportună a patologiei şi individualizarea tacticii chirurgicale. Tratamentul chirurgical în caz de PI şi HPP la adulţi, complicate cu dereglarea evacuării gastrice, este metoda de elecție, cu rezultate satisfăcătoare la distanţă.

## ANNULAR PANCREAS AND PRIMARY PYLORIC HYPERTROPHY, COMPLICATED WITH IMPAIRED GASTRIC EMPTING IN ADULT

**Introduction:** Annular pancreas (AP) and primary pyloric hypertrophy (PPH) are rare conditions in adult, expressing delayed gastric empting. AP is an embryonal malformation due to ectopy of pancreatic tissue encircling the descending duodenum. Adult's PPH is a very rare disease, with unknown etiopathogenesis, presenting gross hypertrophy of muscularis mucoasae.

Aim: Assessment of clinical features and performing an adequate treatment plan of AP and PPH patients with impaired gastric empting.

**Material and methods:** There were presented 2 cases with complicated AP (a 52 year-old man and a 64 year-old woman) and one case of PPH (57 year-old woman), admitted in our clinic with a long history of delayed gastric empting – abdominal pain, postprandial stomach distention, vomiting.

**Results:** In both cases, AP as the cause of symptoms was determined during surgery. Jaboulay gastroduodenostomy and Billroth-II gastric resection were performed. In the PPH case, Billroth-I gastric resection has been performed, the final diagnosis being established only after histopathologic examination. Postoperative period evolved without complications in all patients. The patients were clinically and endoscopically asymptomatic after 5, 4 and 1 year, respectively.

**Conclusions:** Modern imaging methods favor opportune diagnosis and individualized surgical management. Surgical treatment in adult's AP and PPH complicated with stomach delayed empting constitutes an elective method with satisfying late outcomes.