într-un caz cu sternotomie mediană parţială până la spaţiul intercostal 2, iar în 3 cazuri s-a efectuat toracotomia. La 2 pacienţi s-a efectuat lobectomia şi sutura defectului esofagului, iar la o pacientă s-a efectuat esofagectomia şi plastia cu colon. Au decedat 4 pacienţi, inclusiv 2 postoperator, decesele fiind cauzate de complicaţiile pulmonare şi de insuficienţa poliorganică.

Concluzii: Fistulele eso-aeriene sunt rare, polietiologice, complexe. Evoluţia gravă şi mortalitatea înaltă a acestora impun un diagnostic şi tratament chirurgical în centre specializate.

SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF AERODIGESTIVE FISTULAS

Aim: Analysis of the experience in the management of aerodigestive fistulas.

Material and methods: During the last 10 years, in our clinic were treated 8 patients with pathological communications between esophagus and tracheobronchial tree, aged between 26 and 62 years, only 2 of them were female. Among etiological factors were esophageal burns, wounds, endoscopical lesions, diverticula, long term mechanical ventilation, tracheostomy, etc. The main diagnostic symptoms were the Ono sign (coughing on swallowing) and appearing of food in tracheobronchial tree. The diagnosis was established by means of computer tomography, bronchoscopy, esophagoscopy.

Results: In 5 cases radical surgery was performed, in 3 cases palliative – gastrostomy. The method of choice in radical surgery was fistula excision and suture of defects in esophageal and tracheobronchial walls. An important issue is the interposition of a muscular flap (sternocleidomastoideus muscle) in cervical approach, or a pleural flap (in thoracotomy approach), between esophagus and trachea or bronchi. In 2 patients we performed a cervical incision (in1 case with partial sternotomy to the level of the second intercostal space), in 3 cases – thoracotomy was performed, with lobectomy and suture of esophageal wall in 2 patients. In one patient we realized esophagectomy with coloplasty. Four patients died, including 2 patients after surgery, because of thoracic complications and multiorgan failure.

Conclusions: Aerodigestive fistulas are rare, multietiological, complex diseases. Their severe evolution and high mortality impose management in specialized centers.

PRIMA EXPERIENȚĂ ÎN BYPASS-UL CORONARIAN PE ARTERA DESCENDENTĂ ANTERIOARĂ PE CORD BĂTÎND PRIN MINI-STERNOTOMIE INFERIOARĂ

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Introducere: În prezent pontajul coronarian pe o singură arteră reprezintă o raritate. Cardiologia intervenţională rezolvă marea majoritate a cazurilor cu afectarea patului coronarian cu o singură limitare – afectarea ostială a arterei descendente anterioare (ADA). Pentru pontajul coronarian pe cord bătând (CB): artera toracică internă stângă (ATIS) anastomozată cu ADA, este cunoscut abordul toracic miniminvaziv. Acestui abord îi sunt valabile şi unele exigenţe deosebite: set de ustensile adaptate special pentru minitoracotomie, echipă polidisciplinară bine formată şi, desigur, experienţa chirurgului operator. O problemă actuală, pentru perioada postoperatorie, rămâne combaterea durerii postoperatorii.

Scopul lucrării a fost implementarea abordului mini-invaziv în operațiile pe CB.

Material și metode: Pe parcursul ultimilor 5 ani, operați pe CB prin sternotomie inferioară au fost 13 pacienți (5 femei, 8 bărbați), vîrsta medie – 59,3 ani. Toți pacienții au prezentat o afectare monovasculară severă pe ADA, segmentul I ostial. Stabilizarea cordului și a arterei – efectuată cu ajutorul dispozitivului "Octopus 4". Anastomoza ATIS-ADA – efectuată cu sutură Prolene 8/0

Rezultate: Perioada postoperatorie complicată cu hemoragie – 1 pacient, menajată conservativ. Durata medie a spitalizării a constituit 4,5 zile. În perioada precoce și de lunga durată accese anginoase nu s-au înregistrat.

Concluzii: Mini-sternotomia inferioară reprezintă un abord optim către ADA, cu expoziție suficientă pentru prelevarea ATIS. Sindromul algic postoperator este minim, reconvalescența fizică este rapidă, amplituda mişcărilor în membre superioare – nelimitată.

FIRST EXPERIENCE IN OFF PUMP CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFTING OF ANTERIOR DESCENDING ARTERY VIA INFERIOR MINI-STERNOTOMY

Introduction: Nowadays, a single artery bypass surgery is a rarity. Interventional cardiology solves most cases of affected coronary arteries, with a single limitation – ostial involvement of anterior descending coronary artery (ADCA). For beating-heart coronary bypass (BHCB): left internal thoracic artery (LITA) anastomosis with anterior descending artery is well known minimally invasive thoracic approach. But for this approach several special requirements should be met: set of tools specially adapted for mini-thoracotomy, well trained multidisciplinary team and the experience of surgeon. A current problem is combating of the postoperative pain.

Aim of the study was the implementation of minimally invasive access in BHCB.

Material and methods: During the last five years, 13 patients (5 women, 8 men) with mean age – 59.3 years were operated with BHCB. All patients presented a severe single vessel injury of ADCA in I ostial segment. Stabilization of the heart and artery was carried out with the device Octopus 4. The anastomosis between LITA-ADCA was performed with the Prolene 8/0 suture. **Results:** The postoperative period was complicated with hemorrhage in 1 patient, treated conservatively. The mean duration of

hospitalization was 4.5 days. In early and long-term postoperative period relapses of heart angina were not registered.

Conclusion: Lower mini-sternotomy is an optimal approach to ADCA, with sufficient exposition for harvesting LITA. Postoperative pain syndrome is minimal, physical recovering is fast, the amplitude of movements in upper limbs is unrestricted.