

flaps, had distal defects (foot or ankle), whereas the patients who suffered per primam amputation had lesions at the ankle which were skin and soft tissue necrosis, with bone disease and osteitis, with signs of severe vascular disease. The majority of patients who had benefited from split skin grafts, suffered from skin lesion at the ankle level.

Conclusions: Posttraumatic defects in patients with diabetic polyneuropathy of the pelvic limb can be treated through flaps or split skin grafts, so the amputation rate decreases significantly.

Keywords: defects, diabetic, posttraumatic.

METHODS OF AURICULAR RECONSTRUCTION



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Introduction: The article represents a summary article, presenting literature review in the area of auricular reconstruction procedures, accepted worldwide. The article presents the methods of ear reconstruction by implanting various autologous and allogenic materials.

Aim of the study was to find and elucidate lacks and improvement possibilities of contemporary methods of auricular reconstruction.

Materials and methods: to find out the contemporary state of science in the field of auricular reconstruction, more than 130 scientific sources were studied, which resulted in a synthesis article presented.

Conclusion: The importance of this literature review is represented by a critical analysis of advantages and disadvantages of various reconstruction methods applied in today's aesthetic and reconstructive surgery.

There are ways of improvement trying different tissues (natural and synthetic) as a filler for the reconstructed ear.

Keywords: ear, reconstruction, auricular, surgery.

AMNIOTIC MEMBRANE AS A TEMPORARY BIOLOGICAL DRESSING IN THE TREATMENT OF SEVERE BURN INJURIES



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Introduction: burn injuries represent a major problem of public health due to high incidence of lethal cases, and due to severe medical and social consequences, causing long term hospitalization, patient's mutilations and invalidity. Deep burns cause dermo-epidermic defects, which don't heal per primam intentionem, requiring specialized medical care. Promotion of wound regeneration, structure's restoration and function's recovery using temporal biological substituents represents a true challenge for clinicians.

Aim: determination of clinical effectiveness of processed amniotic human membranes as dressing in patients with severe and deep burns; of influence on wound's evolution; of regeneration's time and aesthetic results of sequelae.

Material and methods: it was performed a descriptive retrospective study in a group of 14 patients with 3rd and 4th degree burns treated with amniotic membrane as biologic dressing. At the same time was studied a control group treated using traditional methods. Amniotic membrane (AM) was applied on skin's donor sites, on post burn wounds after early tangential surgical debridement. Results were compared with those obtained in use of traditional treatment methods in patients with similar burns.

Results: using AM on debrided wound diminishes: pain, electrolytic and protein losses, stimulates production of granular tissue and healing, reducing regeneration's time. Using AM as dressing of donor site, promotes faster wound's epithelization with formation of a thin and gentle epithelium.

Conclusions: Amniotic membrane as dressing promotes production of granular tissue and epithelization of debrided burn wound and of donor site.

Keywords: deep burn, skin's substituent, amniotic membrane.

ANALYSIS OF SEPTIC COMPLICATIONS AFTER USING METALLIC IMPLANTS AT PELVIC LIMB



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