

VARIA

HIP PAIN IN YOUNG ADULT (LITERATURE REVIEW)

**Alexandru Bețișor***State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Republic of Moldova*

The purpose of the study: The author made a review of the literature dedicated to the problem of the hip pain in young adult.

Traditionally arthritis of the hip has been perceived by the general population as a condition of the elderly, although the incidence in younger patients has been well documented. Last decades development of the hip arthritis in young patients has advanced rapidly. In the same time developed also the understanding, diagnosis, and treatment of arthritic hip disease in young patients. There were proposed a variety of new surgical options that can improve the results of treatment of this disability. The purpose of this article is to describe the spectrum of important factors that lead to development of arthritis of the hip in the young patient and to review the contemporary concepts in diagnosis and diversity of the surgical options in treatment of such disease. In this article the author tries to review the important factors in diagnosis and in selecting the appropriate treatment of arthritis of the hip in the young patient.

Conclusions: The old conceptions that hip arthritis is characteristic for older generation have been changed and nowadays involvement of the hip in young patients is well documented in many centers. A variety of new and refined surgical hip preserving techniques are now being utilized worldwide, and continue to progress. Practitioners should be aware of the unique factors that can influence treatment decisions when dealing with a young patient population, and not overlook hip-preserving treatments.

Keywords: hip arthritis, impingement syndrom, hip-preserving treatment

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF SCOLIOSIS WITH DORSAL INSTRUMENTATION

**Nicolae Capros*, Oleg Pulbere*, A.V. Gubin**, Anatol Tagadiuc***, O. Bordian******* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemițanu", Republic of Moldova****Federal State Budgetary Institution "Russian Ilizarov Scientific Center "Restorative Traumatology and Orthopaedics" of Ministry of Healthcare, the Russian Federation*****Clinical Hospital of Orthopedics and Traumatology, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova*

Analyzing the surgical treatment results of 112 patients with vertebral scoliotic deformities operated with posterior instrumentation. The main angle of the primary scoliotic arch before surgery was about $61,3 \pm 2,7^\circ$. The secondary scoliotic arches in the orthostatic position were $42,9 \pm 2,3^\circ$. The surgical correction of the primary scoliotic arch constituted $34,5 \pm 1,7^\circ$ and of the secondary scoliotic was $23,7 \pm 1,5^\circ$. Assesed after $4,7 \pm 0,4$ years, the loss of the intraoperatively obtained correction was $5,02 \pm 0,6^\circ$ for the primary scoliotic arch, and $4,4 \pm 0,5^\circ$ for the secondary scoliotic arch. The incidence of complications after CDI aplyment was 5,7%.

MENTAL DISORDERS IN BURN PATIENTS

**Lucia Carp*, Octavian Cirimpei**, Nicolai Petrache******* Clinical Hospital of Psychiatry, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova****Department of Burns, Clinical Hospital of Traumatology and Orthopedics, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova***** Institute of Emergency Medicine, Chișinău, Republic of Moldova*

INTRODUCTION

Mental disorders arising in burn patients, are quite frequent and depend on the period of the disease (acute or convalescence) and clinically can be at the level of non-psychotic, psychotic. Clinical manifestations associated with a burn injury and a