

23/13. Etiology: alcohol-10, biliary-11, trauma-5, idiopathic-10. Median time prior to surgery (days) $12,28 \pm 1,90$ (1-36). Balthazar: grade C-5,3%, grade D-42,1%, grade E-52,6%. Extraluminal gas on CT-8,33%. Diagnostic/curative laparoscopy 36,1% (n=13). Preoperative ICU (days)- $4,25 \pm 1,06$ (0-6), postoperative ICU - $8,54 \pm 1,51$ days (0-36). Hospital stay- $74,13 \pm 6,03$ (28-130). Repeated necrosectomies - $4,33 \pm 0,56$. VAC n=13. Closure of bursostomy (days): VAC- $26,00 \pm 2,71$, non-VAC- $29,82 \pm 4,96$. Morbidity structure: patients with complications total-94,4%, abdominal-66,6%, from which- duodenal stump leakage -2,7%, n=1, gastric + duodenal fistula 2,7%, n=1, perforated ulcer + subhepatic abscess + bleeding Forrest IB- 2,7%, n=1, erosive bleeding -19,4%, n=7, colonic fistula/necrosis -11,1%, n=4, transverse colon -1, descendent colon -2, splenic flexure-1, peritonitis-47,2%, n=17 (47,22%); pulmonary-86,1%, ARDS 8,3%, n=3. Total mortality- 33,3% (n=12). Late results: pancreatic fistulas -16,6%, exocrine insufficiency -26,6%, endocrine insufficiency - 33,3%, incisional hernia -83,4%, recurrent pancreatitis and pain -13,3%. The majority of patients develop inhospital and late complications after necrosectomy. Early complications increase hospital stay costs and duration, including ICU stay and mortality rate. Close follow up is mandatory in order to identify and solve late sechelae after necrosectomy.

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COMPLICATIILE RARE ALE PANCREATITEI CRONICE

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Pancreatita cronica poate evolua prin complicatii de gravitate severa care necesita interventii chirurgicale de ampoloare, rezultatele fiind incerte. Studiul retrospective efectuat intr-o perioada de 16 ani (1994-2010) in clinicele SCM "Sf.Arhanghel Mihail" si CNSPMU denota faptul ca 28 de bolnavi au intrunit complicatii rare ale pancreatitei cronice: microabcese glandulare (10 caz.) sau/ si cu raspandire peripancreatica (8 caz.) complicatii hemoragice atit exteriorizate in tractul digestiv (4 caz.) cit si in cavitatea abdominala (4 caz.) sau associate (1 caz); ascita pancreatică (6 caz.): tromboza v splenice si v.cava inferior(2 caz.): ulcer necroza a peretelui duodenal(1 caz), o fistula pancreato-pleuro-bronsica(1 caz). Caracteristicile grupului examinat au fost: mortalitate inalta-21 decese,14 postoperator: interventii multiple-in 10 cazuri de 2 ori, in 2 cazuri de 4 ori, in cite un caz de 5 ori si respective 12 ori; prezenta a mai multor complicatii, depistate, de regula, la necropsie: supuratii pancreatico-hemoragii-5 cazuri, ascita pancreatică-supuratii pancreatico-6 cazuri, tromboza venei splenice-abcese pancreatico-1 caz, supuratii-hemoragii-ascita pancreatică-2 caz. Concluzie: Detectarea precoce a tuturor complicatiilor, urmante de interventii chirurgicale de ampoloare, rezectii pancreatico, poate favoriza supravietuirea.

RARE COMPLICATIONS OF CHRONIC PANCREATITIS

Chronic pancreatitis can lead to severe complications which need vast surgical operations with the uncertain results. A 16 -year-period (1994-2010) retrospective study was made in the municipal surgical clinic "St.Arch.michail" and Emergency Hospital. A number of 28 patients were studied with rare chronic pancreatitis complications such as:glandular microabcess (10 cases) with peripancreatic spread(8 cases),hemorrhage with exteriorization into digestive tract(4 cases),into abdomen(4 cases)into both of them(1 case),pancreatic ascites(6 cases),the splenic and cave inferior vein thrombosis (2 cases),ulcer necrosis of the duodenal wall(1 case), a pancreatic-pleural- bronchial fistula (1 case). The examined group characteristics were:-high mortality -21 deaths(14 postoperative),-urgent surgical operation-18 cases,-multiple reoperations-10 cases were twice reoperated,2 cases-4 time reoperations,-different complication combinations were discovered at the necropsy:pancreatitis suppuration with hemorrhage-5 cases,pancreatic ascites with pancreatic suppuration-6 cases,splenic vein thrombosis withsuppuration-1 case,combination of suppuration with hemorrhage and pancreatic ascites-2 case.an early detecting of these complications with a large surgical operation such as pancreatic resection may be essential for surviving.

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FORME PARTICULARE DE AFECTARE TOXICA CONCOMITENTA PANCREATICA SI HEPATICA

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Studiul vizeaza 10 cazuri, observate in SCM "Sf. Arh . Mihail" pe perioada ultimelor 10 ani. Toti sunt spitalizati in sectia ATI cu manifestari clinico-paraclinice de insuficienta hepatica acuta; antecedente de bautori si cu afectiuni hepatice cronice (hepatita cronica 2 cazuri, ciroza hepatica -8). Date pentru pancreatita acuta cautate intentionat absente, amilaza sanguine cifre joase/ absenta, date EUS (10 caz.), cat si CT (2 caz.) fara modificarile de structura. Evolutie grava, icter, uremie, hipoprothrombinemie, trasamilazemie, ulterior MODS avansat. Deces in mediu la ziua a 8 . Necroptic – asociatie de ciroza hepatica cu pancreatita acuta necrotica in toate cazurile. Expansiune parapancreatica absenta. In acest context de afectare pancreatică directă au fost studiate si 55 acte medico-legale de deces subit (anii 2004-2006) cu diagnostic – pancreonecrosa hemoragica. Rezultatul ulterior a alcoolemiei arata a fi prezent in 39 cazuri (71%), pana la 3% - 23 cazuri, peste 3% -15 cazuri. Concluzie: 1. Posibilitatea afectarii toxice concomitente a ficatului si pancreasului este o realitate clinica. 2. Clinico - paraclinic predomina insuficienta hepatica acuta, manifestarile pancreatico fiind minime. 3. PA are o evolutie necrotica de la inceput, fara raspandire peripancreatica si deasemenea fara complicatii chirurgicale.