

роскопическую криодеструкцию производили дважды в течение 2-х лет, один больной оперирован трижды. Медиана жизни у больных с криодеструкцией составила 48 месяцев при синхронных одиночных метастазах и 27 при синхронных множественных, при метакронных соответственно 34 мес. и 18 мес. Основной причиной смерти в отдаленном периоде у больных всех групп была генерализация онкопроцесса. Выводы. 1. Наличие синхронных метастазов в печени не является свидетельством неоперабельности. В такой ситуации считаем целесообразным удаление опухоли по онкологическим принципам с резекцией печени или криодеструкцией метастазов. 2. Метод криодеструкции метакронных метастазов в печени имеет несомненные преимущества перед хирургическим их удалением, при единичных метастазах он может быть методом выбора с высокой степенью радикальности.

## «OPENED» AND LAPAROSCOPIC CRYODESTRUCTION IN TREATMENT OF COLORECTAL CANCER WITH THE SYNCHRONOUS AND METACHRONOUS LIVER METASTASES

The purpose of research: attempt to improve the results of surgical and combined treatment of patients with liver metastases with "opened" and laparoscopic cryodestruction. Material and methods. The retrospective analysis of 96 cases of histories over the last 5 years of patients with colorectal cancer with liver metastases is carried out. Male was 64, female - 32 at the age from 41 till 88 years. Patients are divided into 2 groups - with synchronous (42 patients) and metachronous (54) metastases. The volume of liver metastatic defeat according to Gennari's classification: I stage - at 36 patients, II - at 53, III - at 7. Now the combined treatment with chemotherapy use as the standard of treatment of such patients. Alternative to surgical removing of liver metastases is cryodestruction. From 54 patients who have arrived in clinic with presence metachronous liver metastatic nodes, in 32 laparoscopic and in 22 of patients «opened» cryodestruction during time reconstructive - regenerative operations and after Hartmann's procedure. Results and their discussion. From 42 patients with a synchronous liver metastases 9 have died, from them after planned operations - 4, after urgent - 5. In patients with traditional treatment, frequency of complications in the early postoperative period was 19,5 %, in patients with cryodestruction application - 12,0%, lethality was 12,2 % and 2,0 % correspondingly. In 6 of patients laparoscopic cryodestruction was performed twice within 2 years, one patient was operated on three times. The median of life in patients with cryodestruction was 48 months at synchronous single metastases and 27 at synchronous plural, at metachronous - 34 and 18 months correspondingly. The main death cause in the remote period in all patients of all groups was oncologic process generalisation. Conclusions. 1. Presence of synchronous liver metastases is not the criteria of non-operability. In such situation it is considered to perform tumor removing according to oncologic principles with a liver resection or metastases cryodestruction. 2. The method of metachronous liver metastases cryodestruction has doubtless advantages before their surgical removing, at singular metastases it can be a method of a choice with high degree of radicalism.

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## STAREA ACTUALĂ A CHIRURGIEI ONCOLOGICE ÎN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA

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În Republica Moldova, metoda chirurgicală de tratament oncologic se aplică în majoritatea cazurilor în clinica Institutului Oncologic (anual 6365 de operații - 86,5%), apoi în secția oncologică a spitalului municipal Bălți (207 operații - 2,8%) și în Clinicele Universitare (SCR-1, spitalul municipal „Sf. Treime”, Institutul de Neurologie și Neurochirurgie - 573 de operații - 7,8%). Pentru elaborarea tehnologiilor noi performante și pregătirea cadrelor în chirurgia oncologică se propune fondarea Societății Naționale de Chirurgie Oncologică, Centrul de Chirurgie Oncologică (în baza clinicii chirurgicale a Institutului Oncologic), cursurilor universitare de reciclare a medicilor chirurghi.

## THE ACTUAL SITUATION OF THE ONCOLOGY SURGERY IN REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

The Republic of Moldova Institute of Oncology, the surgical methods of oncology treatment is used in the majority of cases (6365 operations - 85,5% annually), in oncology section of Balti Municipal Hospital (207 operations - 2,8%), in University Clinics: SCR-1, Municipal Hospital "Sf. Treime", Neurology and Neurosurgery Institute (573 operations - 7,8%). For developing of new effective technologies and teaching of the staff in the field of oncology surgery, it is proposed to establish the National Oncology Surgery Society, Oncology Surgery Center (on a basis of the Surgery Clinic of the Institute of Oncology), the University Courses of specialization for the surgeons.