

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, descendant 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.

F117

COMPLICATIILE RARE ALE PANCREATITEI CRONICE

Revencu S., Mustea V., Gaitur A., Streletov Liuba, Grossu Ala

USMF "N. Testemiteanu" Catedra Chirurgie "Nicolae Anestiadi"

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.

F118

FORME PARTICULARE DE AFECTARE TOXICA CONCOMITENTA PANCREATICA SI HEPATICA

Revencu S., Mustea V., Balan S., Ciobanu Natalia, Gaitur A.

USMF "N. Testemiteanu" Clinica Chirurgie "Sf. Arh. Mihail"

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.

PARTICULAR FORM OF SIMULTANEOUS PANCREAS AND LIVER TOXIC DAMAGE

The study included 10 cases observed in the SCM "St. Arch. Michael" during the last 10 years. All are hospitalized in the ATI department with clinical manifestations of acute liver failure laboratory, and drinkers with a history of chronic liver disease (2 cases, chronic hepatitis, and liver cirrhosis 8). Data for acute pancreatitis intentionally sought missing digits blood amylase low / absent, EUS data (10 cases.) and CT (two cases.) no modifications of structure. Charts severe jaundice, uremia, hypoprotrombinemia, trasamilazem subsequently advanced MODS. Death occurs in the average at day 8. Necrotic - association of cirrhosis with acute necrotic pancreatitis in all cases. Parapancreatic expansion is missing. In this context pancreatic direct damage and 55 acts have been studied forensic sudden death (2004-2006) with diagnosis - hemorrhagic pancreatic necrosis. Result of alcohol tests later shown to be present in 39 cases (71%), up to 3% - 23 cases over 3%-15 cases. Conclusion: 1. the possibility of toxic damage to liver and pancreas simultaneous is a clinical reality. 2. Clinical - Acute liver failure prevails paraclinical, pancreatic manifestations were minimal. 3. PA has a necrotic evolution from the beginning, and also without peripancreatic spread visa without surgical complications.

F119

METODA LAPAROSCOPICĂ DE PROGNOZARE A PANCREONECROZEI

Ciutac I., Ghidirim Gh., Beschieru E., Ghereg A., Ţcerbina R.

Catedra Chirurgie Nr.1 „N. Anestiadi”, Curs Endoscopie, Chirurgie Miniminvazivă
 USMF „N. Testemițanu”, laboratorul «Chirurgie hepato-pancreato-biliară»,
 Chișinău, Moldova

Introducere. La etapa contemporană o problemă primordială este identificarea precoce a bolnavilor cu pancreatită acută severă, pentru a indica la timp tratamentul în condițiile terapiei intensive, cu scopul preîmpinării insuficienței poliorganice. Având un grad mare de credibilitate sistemul Ranson este în același timp este dezavantajoasă prin durata lungă a investigației. Scopul: Aprecierea evoluției pancreonecrozei conform semiologiei laparoscopice la bolnavii care au suportat laparoscopia diagnostico-curativă. Material și metode: Au fost evaluați 133 de bolnavi cu pancreonecroză, cărora li s-a aplicat laparoscopia diagnostico-curativă în faza precoce a bolii de toxemie pancreatică. Pancreonecroza lipิดică a fost depistată la 40, hemoragică la 56, cea mixtă – la 37 de pacienți. Evoluția pancreonecrozei depinde de forma ei și de manifestările laparoscopice ale indicilor gravi ai pancreonecrozei: exudatul hemoragic peritoneal, cantitatea, intensitatea culorii roșii, nivelul amilazei, gradul de răspândire a focarelor de steatonecroză, imbibitiona hemoragică retroperitoneale. Semnele suplimentare au fost: peteșii și imbibitiona hemoragică a țesutului parapancreatic, infiltrarea seroasă „edemul sticlos” a țesutului adipos, omentobursita exudativă, colecistita fermentativă, pareza gastrointestinală. Rezultate: Utilizarea acestor criterii au dat posibilitatea de a aprecia evoluția pancreonecrozei hemoragice și mixte în funcție de gradul de gravitate și prognostic în 3 grupe – evoluția favorabilă, risc major de complicații în faza precoce și tardivă, risc major de complicații și deces în faza precoce și tardivă a bolii. În pancreonecroza lipidică s-au constatat 3 grupe de bolnavi în dependență de evoluție – evoluție favorabilă, risc moderat de complicații în faza tardivă, risc major de complicații și deces în faza tardivă a bolii. Concluzii: Informația laparoscopică detaliată poate concura cu scorurile de prognozare a pancreatitei după metoda Ranson, APACHE II etc.

LAPAROSCOPY METHOD OF PANCREONECROSIS PROGNOSTIC

Introduction: One of the main problems nowadays is the premature identification of the patients with acute and severe pancreatitis, for the treatment provided in time in the conditions of the intense therapy to forestall the multiorgan failure. Having a high rate of the credibility the Ranson system requires a lot of time for the investigation. Purpose: The appreciation of the pancreonecrosis evolution according to the laparoscopy semiology at the patients after diagnosis-curative laparoscopy. Methods and materials: The diagnosis-curative laparoscopy was applied to 133 patients with pancreonecrosis in the early stage of the disease of the pancreatitis intoxication. In 40 cases the lipid pancreonecrosis was diagnosed, hemorrhagic-in 56 cases, combined-in 37 cases. Pancreonecrosis evolution depends on the form and laparoscopic manifestation of the pancreonecrosis grave indexes; peritoneal hemorrhagic exudat, the quantity, the intensity of the red colour, the level of α -amilazis, the rate of the spread of the steatonecrosis centers, retroperitoneal hemorrhagic imbibition. Additional signs were: petechiae and the hemorrhagic imbibition of the pancreatitis tissue, infiltration "glass edema" of the adipose tissue, exudative omentobursitis, fermentative cholecystitis, gastrointestinal paresis. Results: These criteria created the possibility to appreciate the hemorrhagic and joint pancreonecrosis evolution according to the level of difficulty and prognostic in 3 groups: favorable evolution, major risk of complications in the early and tardy stages, major risk of complications and deaths in the early stages of the disease. In lipid pancreonecrosis 3 groups were found according to the evolution: favorable evolution, temperate risk of complications in the early stage, major risk of complications and deaths in the tardy stage of the disease. Conclusion: Detailed laparoscopic information can compete with the purposes of the pancreatitis prognostic after Ranson, APACHE II methods.