

tumor, weight-8000gr., the macroscopic aspect suggests benign tumor. Histological examination of neurogenic tumor showed a benign schwannoma, confirmed also of the immunohistochemical test. Postoperative course was favorable in 14 days.**CONCLUSIONS:** The retroperitoneal space is grately for the growth of the big tumors. The incidence of the schwannomas is low. The clinical presentation of these tumors is non specific, with difficulties for the correct diagnosis in preoperative period. The absence of the capsule invasion and of the metastasis confirme benign origin of these tumors.

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TUMORA STROMALA AGRESIVA CU LOCALIZARE GASTRICA - PREZENTARE DE CAZ

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Rezumat: Tumorile stromale gastrointestinale (GIST) sunt definite printr-un ansamblu de argumente clinice, morfologice si imunohistologice. Prezentam cazul unei paciente in varsta de 39 ani cu GIST localizata la nivelul fornicului gastric cu metastaza hepatica, cu simptomatologie clinica nespecifica. Investigatiile paraclinice - ecografia abdominala si examenul computer tomografic (CT) - au evideniat masele tumorale intraperitoneale fara a putea sugera diagnosticul. Examenul anatomo-patologic extemporaneu stabeleste diagnosticul de tumora stromala gastrica si impune conduita chirurgicala corespunzatoare. Cuvinte cheie: GIST, metastaza hepatica

AGGRESSIVE GIST WITH GASTRIC LOCATION – CASE REPORT

Abstract: Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) are defined by a set of clinical, morphological and immunohistological elements. We present a patient, 39 years old, female, with GIST located in the upper part of the stomach with liver metastase, with nonspecific clinical symptoms. Paraclinical - abdominal ultrasound examination and computer tomography (CT) - have shown intraperitoneal tumor masses without suggested the diagnosis of GIST. Anatomic-pathological examination, made during the operation, diagnosed stromal tumors and gastric surgery requires proper conduct. **Keywords:** GIST, liver metastasis

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PARTICULARITATI IN TRATAMENTUL NEOPLASMULUI DE RECT JOS SITUAT

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Abstract: Introducere Neoplasmul rectal beneficiază de tratament multimodal ce trebuie adaptat fiecărui caz în parte. Material și metode : Este prezentată experiența unei singure echipe pe un număr de 167 cazuri de neoplasm rectal tratate în perioada 2005-2011. Cazurile au fost supuse unui protocol de stadializare preterapeutică și s-au evidențiat 106 pacienți cu tumorii situate în jurul distantei de 6 cm de marginea anală. Tratamentul neoadjuvant a fost reprezentat de radioterapie în regim de lungă durată pentru 89 de cazuri (T3, T4), iar chimioterapie a fost asociată în 56 cazuri. S-au practicat 19 rezecții anterioare de rect foarte joase cu excizia totală de mezorect, cu 11 anastomoză manuale și 8 anastomoză mecanice, 65 excizii abdomino-perineale de rect (18 asistate laparoscopic), 6 cazuri excizii locale transanale pentru tumorii T0 și T1 și 16 operații Hartmann cu excizia totală de mezorect. Ileostomia de protecție s-a practicat în 14 cazuri de rezecții foarte joase de rect și a fost inchisă la 6-8 săptămâni. Rezultate Complicațiile imediate postoperatorii au fost: fistule anastomotice 1, fistulă recto-vaginală 3, disfuncții urinare 4. Recidivele locale după rezecții anterioare foarte joase de rect au fost întâlnite la 3 cazuri iar după excizie abdomino-perineală la 2 cazuri. Concluzii : Rezultatele postoperatorii sunt dependente de o corecta stadializare. Pacientii cu tumorii jos situate tratate prin excizie abdomino-perineala de rect au avut tumori mai mari și mai agresive decat pacientii tratati prin rezectii anterioare foarte joase de rect Cuvinte cheie :cancer rectal, rezecție anterioară de rect, excizie abdomino-perineală de rect

THE PARTICULAR PROBLEMS OF LOW RECTAL CANCER

Introduction: The gold standard in rectal cancer today is a multimodal approach, tailored for each patient Material and methods: It is presented the one team experience with 167 cases of rectal cancer treated between 2005-2011. All patients have undergone a pretherapeutic staging protocol and there were 106 patients with tumours within 6 cm of anal verge. The neoadjuvant treatment was radiotherapy for 89 cases (T3, T4) and chemotherapy was associated in 56 cases. The procedures performed for low rectal cancer were 19 resections considered very low, with total mesorectal excision with 11 manual anastomosis and 8 mechanical anastomosis; 65 abdomino- perineal excision of the rectum (18 assisted laparoscopic), 6 transanal excision for T0 and T1 tumors and 16 extended Hartmann's procedure, with total mesorectal excision. Protective ileostomy has been practiced for 14 cases of very low resection of the rectum and was closed 6-8 weeks later. Results: Postoperative complications were: anastomotic leakage-1, recto-vaginal fistula-3, urinary dysfunction-4. Local recurrence after very low anterior resection of the rectum were diagnosed in 3 cases and after abdomino-perineal excision in 2 cases. Conclusion: It is extremely important to perform a preoperative staging of all the diagnosed cancer patient in order to get the best results. Patients with low rectal cancer treated by abdomino-perineal excision have worse tumours and higher involved margin rates compared with those treated by anterior resection **Keywords:** low rectal cancer, anterior resection, abdomino-perineal excision
