

63. PATIENTS' ATTITUDE REGARDING PREANESTHETIC INFORMATION

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Introduction: The preoperative visit by the anesthesiologist is not only a way to obtain information about the patients' medical condition, but also a good opportunity to educate the patients about the impending anesthesia in order to allay fear, doubts and misinformation. The addressed topic is the current one, given that there is no consensus on the content, the form, and the time of pre-anesthetic information and implicitly of obtaining informed consent.

Purpose and Objectives: The study examined patients' opinion regarding pre-anesthetic information, namely by assessing the quality and the form of general information about anesthesia, the information on the risks and complications, revealing patients' preferences, and determining the quality of obtaining informed consent.

Materials and Methods: 100 patients, ASA I-II, >18 years old and scheduled for elective surgery, participated in the study. In order to assess the patients' opinion, their preferences regarding general information about anesthesia and its risks and complications, two questionnaires were used. Statistical analysis was done with SPSS software, the Kruskal-Wallis and Dunn tests, and crosstab methods were used. A $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results: The assessment of quality of informing about anesthesia showed that 55% of patients were not informed about alternative methods of anesthesia, 65% /85% -about drugs and instruments being used, 40% /43% -about when they could eat, and mobilize from their beds. Information related the ability to ambulate (95%) and to resume the oral intake (97%) were sought after. Most responders wanted the methods of anesthesia (77%). Information about pain and its relief were deemed important by the patients (90%). Only 43-57% of patients were interested in the duration of anesthesia and the drugs being used. Concerning the possible complications, 78% prefer to know about frequent complications, and only 36%/34% about moderate and rare complications. Although 94% have signed informed consent, only 22% know its contents. Also it was found that patients with higher education had higher desire for information than those with primary education, ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions: Most of the patients do not obtain general information about anesthesia. There is a trend of greater interest to information regarding interference of anesthesia with daily life than to technical details. They also showed less interest about risks and complications of anesthesia. There is a qualitative and quantitative disproportion in obtaining informed consent. Patients with higher education degree had a greater desire for information than those with primary education.

Keywords: information about anesthesia, informed consent, complications of anesthesia

64. OCULAR COMPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH MARFAN SYNDROME - CONSIDERATIONS ON TWO CLINICAL CASES

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Introduction: Marfan syndrome is an autosomal dominant connective tissue disorder due to mutations in the fibrillin 1 gene (15 q21.1). Ocular features are highly variable and may be complicated by blindness. Ectopia lentis (subluxation of lens) is a hallmark feature of Marfan syndrome (according to international Ghent criteria) and is present in approximately 60% to 80% of patients; in most cases it is found until the age of 10.

Materials and methods: The authors present two clinical cases of 2 children with predetermined Marfan syndrome with bilateral ectopia lentis, admitted to the Medical Center Ophthalmology "Ovisus".

Results: In the 1st case both eyes underwent extracapsular lens extraction by phacoaspiration