

that glaucoma represents 13%±0,58 of all patients with eye diseases. POAG is the most frequent type – 83,3%. The incidence of glaucoma rises with age. Women are at higher risks for PACG and GS. Significant attention should be given to patient's complaints: vision loss, blindness, periodical blurred vision, eye pain, tearing, photophobia, headache, or no complaints. Slit-lamp biomicroscopy showed: iris atrophy, corneal edema, rubeosis iridis in SG. Largest deviations from normal values at tonometry, visual acuity test and perimetry were detected in the patients with SG. Glaucomatous excavation is frequently seen in POAG eyes. Timolol was the most used medication in monotherapy; combination (Timololum + Pilocarpinum) + Dorzolamidum were often used in combined therapy. Common incisional surgery used in POAG and PCAG is Sinustrabeculectomy + Posterior Sclerotomy.

Conclusion: In frame of this study regarding statistical and clinical aspects of glaucoma realised in the North of the Republic of Moldova, the frequency, clinical manifestations and treatment of each type of glaucoma were demonstrated. The study shows a correlation between the obtained data and existing data in our country.

Keywords: Primary Open – Angle Glaucoma, Primary Angle – Closure Glaucoma, Glaucoma Suspect, Secondary Glaucoma, Bălți Municipal Clinical Hospital PHA

70. SEPTIC COMPLICATIONS OF HIP ARTHROPLASTY

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Introduction: Septic complications of hip arthroplasty present a complication that can be more critical than an infection. The incidence of this complications in Republic of Moldova is approximately 1-2 %.

Aim: We report 20 cases of infected hip arthroplasty.

Methods: This is a prospective and retrospective primary analysis of 20 patients, which were surgery-treated with hip arthroplasty in National Centre of Emergency Medicine, Chisinau, Moldova.

Result: The age of the patients were between 63-81 years. All the patients were assigned depending on the type of prosthesis: 6 of them had hip cemented prosthesis, 12 of them had non-cemented prosthesis and 2 of them had cervicocefalic prosthesis. Depending on the detection of infection was find: acute infection 6 cases (first 4 weeks); chronic infection 11 cases (4 weeks) and 3 cases detected intraoperatively. Depending on the pathogen agent, in patients with acute infection was present: 3 cases Staphylococcus Aureus, 1 case of E. coli and 2 cases of P. aeruginosa. The treatment of patients with acute infections was: antibacterial therapy according to preoperative antibiogram, debridement and lavage, maintaining the implant and postoperative treatment for 6 weeks. The treatment of patients with chronic infection was: revision, debridement, lavage, removal of prosthetic components and antibiotic cement spacer and after 6 months-arthroplasty.

Conclusion: The treatment in septic complications of hip arthroplasty depends on the general condition of the patient (age, comorbidity, immune response), the chronicity of infection and the bacterial sensibility. Revision is the best solution to chronic infections with the use of an antibiotic cement spacer. Early diagnosis allows to make the best treatment.

71. CORRELATION OF ANTIOVARIAN ANTIBODIES AND INFERTILITY OF UNEXPLAINED ORIGIN

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Introduction: In the structure of infertile marriage the main place has still been kept by a tubal factor. Frequency of this infertility factor reaches 18-73%.

Purpose and Objectives: To determine the level of antiovarian antibodies in the blood of women with tubal infertility.