

Materials and methods. A total of 83 (were aged between 18 and 73 years) patients were included in this study and treated with radio opaque gelfied ethanol and intraarticular steroids of a lumbar and cervical intervertebral disk hernia. We evaluated each patient's pain levels during the procedure itself and then after 3-4 and 8 weeks, and 4- 24 months after the procedure.

Results. Pain levels immediately after the procedure were markedly lower than before the procedure. There were no complications. Two months after procedure administration, the initial pain level had fallen by an average of 84 %. Very good or good results were obtained in 47 (83,9%), fair — in 7(12,5%) cases and bad in 2(3,6%) cases. Only 2 cases with a bad outcome at lumbar level went to surgery.

Conclusions. This study shows the efficacy and inequity of this substance. More especially, it demonstrated the absence of complications and recidivates in the immediate and long-term follow-up for more than 10 years for the first cases. Percutaneous disk interventions are an alternative therapy situated between medical treatment and spinal surgery. Exact, strict selection of patients for the procedure will allow to avoid the unsuccessful result of treatment.

Keywords. Disc herniations, percutaneous treatment, gelled radio-opaque ethanol

MANAGEMENTUL DE DIAGNOSTIC ȘI TRATAMENT ÎN TRAUMATISMUL ASOCIAȚ LA COPII



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Scopul lucrării. Politraumatismele, ca cel mai sever tip de traumatism, reprezintă 20-25% din totalul traumelor și se caracterizează cu un grad mare de invalidizare și letalitate. Cauza celor mai frecvente și severe traumatisme asociate la copil sunt în rezultatul accidentelor rutiere, cădere de la înălțime.

Materiale și metode. Pe parcursul ultimilor 3 ani au fost spitalizați 30 copii cu traumatisme asociate: traumatisme crano-cerebrale asociat cu leziunea organelor intraabdominale -10 cazuri; crano-cerebrale asociat traumatismului toracic – 6 cazuri; traumatisme toraco-abdominale -6 cazuri; traumatism abdomen și aparatului locomotor - 8 cazuri. Tabloul clinic în politraumatism la copil este extrem de variabil din cauza combinațiilor lezonale cu diverse afectări topografice. Cu scop diagnostic au fost utilizate: radiografia panoramică, USG și CT abdominal.

Rezultate. În baza examinărilor efectuate au fost stabiliți indicii de gravitate lezională, care au permis luarea deciziei prioritare de tratament terapeutic sau chirurgical. La 26 copii au fost efectuate intervenții chirurgicale de urgență. La politraumatizați cu leziuni severe crano-cerebrale, toraco-pulmonare și intraabdominale baza terapeutică a constituit tratamentul de urgență a sindroamelor dominante.

Concluzii. 1. În cadrul traumatismelor asociate în scop de diagnostic precoce corect, necesită examinarea clinică a leziunilor prezente, radiografia panoramică, USG și CT care permit stabilirea diagnosticului și a tacticii ulterioare de tratament. 2. Determinarea leziunilor dominante în politraumatism permite luarea deciziei corecte a tratamentului medico-chirurgical.

Cuvinte cheie. Traumatism asociat, torace, abdomen

MANAGEMENT OF DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IN ASSOCIATED TRAUMA IN CHILDREN

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Aim of study. Polytrauma, as the most severe type of trauma, represents 20-25% of all injuries and is characterized by a high degree of disability and lethality. The most common and severe associated traumas in children are the result of road accidents and falls from heights.

Materials and methods. Over the past 3 years, 30 children with associated traumas have been hospitalized: crano-cerebral trauma associated with intra-abdominal organ injury - 10 cases; crano-cerebral trauma associated with thoracic trauma - 6 cases; thoraco-abdominal traumas - 6 cases; abdominal trauma and musculoskeletal system - 8 cases. The clinical picture in polytrauma in children is extremely variable due to the combination of injuries with various topographic impairments. For diagnostic purposes, panoramic radiography, ultrasound, and abdominal CT scans were used.

Results. Based on the conducted examinations, indices of lesion severity were established, which allowed for the priority decision-making regarding therapeutic or surgical treatment. Emergency surgical interventions were performed on 26 children. In polytraumatized patients with severe crano-cerebral, thoraco-pulmonary, and intra-abdominal injuries, the therapeutic basis consisted of urgent treatment of dominant syndromes.

Conclusions. 1. In the context of associated traumas, for accurate early diagnosis, clinical examination of present injuries, panoramic radiography, ultrasound, and CT scans are required. 2. Determining the dominant injuries in polytrauma cases allows for the correct decision-making regarding medical and surgical treatment.

Keywords. Associated trauma, chest, abdomen

FORMATIUNILE CHISTICE ABDOMINAL LA COPII



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Scopul lucrării. Afecțiunile chistice abdominale includ formațiuni care diferă după etiologie, structura morfologică și localizarea anatomică. Sunt cunoscute conform clasificării ca adevărate și false (posttraumatic, infecțioase, parazitare, etc.) Formațiunile date după localizarea lor topografică pot fi mezenterice, chisturi ale omentului mare, intestinale (enterochisturi), ale anexelor uterine, ale organelor parenchimatoase. Obiectivul studiului a fost de a prezenta atitudinea pe care o recomandăm astăzi în rezolvarea