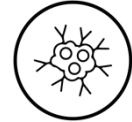


13. SURGICAL TREATMENT OF CUTANEOUS MALIGNANT MELANOMA



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Introduction. Cutaneous malignant melanoma (MMC) represents a current problem of clinical oncology, the cause being its biological particularities, aggressive evolution and early metastasis. The actuality is determined by the increase in the incidence of MMC in all countries. In some regions of the globe, a doubling of the incidence of melanoma has been recorded over the course of a decade. The incidence of MMC in EU countries is 10 cases/100 thousand annually. MMC is registered more frequently at an advanced age (the morbidity per 100,000 population up to the age of 30 is 0.3, and after 70 years it is 10.7/100,000. Studies have shown that MM prevails between the ages of 30-50. In the treatment of primary tumors, in the early stages, surgical intervention is of great importance; in case of early diagnosis, 90% of patients can be treated by excision. Tactics and technique of surgical intervention, volume, continuity of tissue incision in the region of the primary tumor and in the area of the regional lymph nodes is treated differently in the specialized literature. Currently, electroexcision of the primary tumor and cryodestruction, laser therapy, hyperthermotherapy, radiotherapy are considered the optimal method.

Aim of study. Study of surgical treatment methods of MMC.

Methods and materials. 227 patient files from the Cancer Registry of patients with malignant cutaneous melanoma were studied – 206 (90.7%) and 21 (9.3%) in CMP "Sancos", women – 105 (46.2%), men - 122 (53.8%), age between 21-80 years.

Results. The surgical treatment carried out in the Clinic of the Oncological Institute and Private CM "Sancos" was performed by the electroexcision method - 98 (43.2%), excision - 28 (12.3%), electroexcision+lymphadenectomy - 46 (20.3%), electroexcision according to the method of establishing the limits of the primary tumor excision – 46 (20.3%), vacuum-electroexcision – 5 (2.2%), cryosurgery+single-moment electroexcision – 4 (1.7%).

Conclusion. Cutaneous malignant melanoma more frequently affects men - 53.8%, residents of the rural sector - 60.8%, the superficial form is mainly detected - 47.6% and epithelioid - 38.7%, the treatment is carried out surgically by the electroexcision method – 43.2%.