PHYSIOLOGICAL PHENOMENA IMPACTING OVER THE FLIGHT ABILITY DUE TO A PROLONGED ROTATION, OUTSIDE CLASSIC SPATIAL DISORIENTATION

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SUMMARY

We had a lot of 20 subjects exposed to two rotational profiles. The initial aim of the experimental setup was to observe the physiological phenomena associated with subtreshold rotation. The gathered data was insufficient to establish a conclusion in that aspect, but we observed a lateral deviation of the simulated flight course, and we propose a theoretical explanation for the phenomena.

HUMAN FACTOR LIMITATIONS DURING ROTARY WING SPATIAL DISORIENTATION

Dr. Macovei Adrian, Dr. Vlad Dragoş, Dr. Popescu Dragoş

SUMMARY

This is a review of the spatial disorientation phenomena for rotary wings and a proposed algorithm for their classification

OCULAR REFRACTIVE SURGERY - ACTUALITIES AND AERONAUTICAL OUTLOOKS

Cristina STEFANESCU M.D.

SUMMARY

Due to progresses registered in protocolization of surgical interventions and due to results (in terms of efficacy, predictability, safety, stability and quality of vision), ocular refractive surgery imposes another approach, more relaxed and opened face to aeronautical environment.

We are discussing the ophthalmologic criteria to asses visual performances of those submitted to this kind of interventions, (aeronautical personnel, both civilian and military), and also we present some designed aviator studies in order to inform about the subject.

We must imagine and systematically use methods of objective appreciation and quantifying the visual performances, adapted to aeronautical environment, a very special one, dynamic and demanding.

BILATERAL COMPRESSIVE OPTIQUE NEUROPATHY SECONDARY TO “EN PLAQUE” SPHENOIDAL MENINGIOMA- CLINICAL CASE

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SUMMARY

Optique atrophy in childhood and adolescence has as possible ethiology the compression and/or infiltration of visual pathways by brain tumors. The most common tumor affecting the visual pathways in childhood is glioma of the chiasm or optic nerves. Rarely, a meningioma (tumor derived from the cover of the brain, the meninges) can be the cause of insidious and sometimes irreversible visual loss in young patients.

IMPORTANCE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM IN URINARY INCONTINENCE

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SUMMARY

The impairment of bladder's neuromuscular function is the basic for the great majority of incontinence pathology. Understanding the physiology is essential in this field and it is very effective to discuss together the anatomy, physiology and pharmacology of urinary tract in humans and animals; the presentation of nervous system implication in the act of voiding and the effects of neurological injuries.

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF SKIN CANCERS

Carmen Boar M.D.

SUMMARY

In the last two decades there was a significant increase of skin cancer incidence, especially in sunny geographic areas. This drove many countries to put skin cancer in the central of public health agenda starting aggressive media and informational campaigns. Skin cancer incidence increases permanently because of better life expectancy and increasing the sun exposure in general population. Recurrent aspect and complexity of skin cancer together with the maximum incidence in older, more vulnerable population

turn this type of cancer into a public health issue even if the initial prognosis is generally good.

IRRITABLE BOWEL SYNDROME

Dr. Florica Năftănăilă-Mali

SUMMARY

I.B.S. (irritable bowel syndrome) presents increased frequencies in the last decades, especially in well developed countries.

Often met in the medical practice, but unfortunately disregarded by the clinicians, because of the underestimation of the intensity of the symptoms (characterized frequently as an "exaggeration") the I.B.S. is one of the most frequently encountered digestive pathologies.

The "noisy" simptomathology is a result of interactions between some disorders of the bowel's motility and the alteration of the gas synthesis (caused by some changes in the quality and quantity of the bowel's bacterial microflora and consequently, the low grade inflammation of the colonic mucosa).

PHARMACOLOGIC THERAPY OF VALVULAR PROSTHESIS THROMBOTIC EPISODES

Dr. Dumitru Ivascu, Conf.univ.dr. Marian Macri, Dr. Corina Grosu, As. Princ. Anghel Marioara

SUMMARY

The therapy and diagnosis of the cardiac mechanical valvular prosthesis dysfunctions represent a major emergency in the most of the times. The antithrombotic treatment must be applied as soon as possible in the case of the mechanical valvular prosthesis. The thrombolytic option shall be preceded by an accurate evaluation of the risks-benefits, according to the existent co morbidities, to the systolic-diastolic function of LV, and if there is the case, the reprotesing surgery indication.

EXPLANATORY PATTERNS FOR THE POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER

Dragoş Ştefănescu M.D., Ph.D.

SUMMARY

A lot of theoretical patterns have been created to explain the ethyopathogeny and the symptoms for the post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The most important ones are: the psychobiological pattern, the cognitive pattern, the information processing pattern and the psychosocial pattern.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS OF INMAS CLINICAL LABORATORY IN THE YEAR 2007

ANCA GRIGORESCU, chemist