

OCULAR MANIFESTATIONS IN SLEEP APNEA SYNDROME

Dr. Cristina Ștefănescu, Dr. Dragoș Ștefănescu Ph.D.

SUMMARY

Introduction and objectives: Sleep apnea syndrome (S.A.S.) or obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is an entity characterized by hypersomnolence during the day, snores and multiple apnea or hypopnea episodes during sleep.

Material and methods: The present work makes a brief revision of important aspects of this entity and its relationship with important ocular problems (floppy eyelid syndrome, nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy, glaucoma and papilledema).

Results: A case study (association between sleep apnea syndrome and nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy) is described. We prove that the nocturnal events play a very important role in the disease process.

Conclusion: The importance of understanding this relationship is the positive benefits to ocular health that the patient can get when this disorder is diagnosed and treated.

Key words: Sleep apnea syndrome (SAS), nonarteritic anterior ischemic optic neuropathy.

UPDATE ON MANAGEMENT OF ATRIAL FIBRILLATION

Mirela Anghel, MD. PhD

SUMMARY

In the autumn 2010 was elaborated the new ESC Guidelines for the management of Atrial Fibrillation, guidelines with a paramount importance in cardiological practice. Modern medicine is based on evidence, and success comes from implementation in medical practice of the experts issued guidelines.

LASER DOPPLER FLOWMETRY IN THE ASSESSMENT OF PIGMENTED SKIN TUMORS PATIENTS

Daniel O. Costache MD, MBA, Raluca S. Costache MD

SUMMARY

Neo-formation of a vascular network is a characteristic of tumors, and is especially important for the malignant one, as a proliferation and dissemination supportive pillar. The hypothesis that the real extend of vascular network around a tumor is the real sign of the increased metabolic area and a strong predictor for the spreading capacity is not new, but proving that still remains elusive.

Using cutaneous microcirculation evaluation techniques such as LASER Doppler flowmetry may serve as an important tool in quantifying and describing patterns of peritumoral vascular networks properties, both morphologic and functional.

We used this diagnostic method to evaluate the blood flow of pigmented cutaneous tumors in 74 patients with melanomas, basal cell carcinomas, seborrhoeic keratosis and dysplastic nevi.

Our study proved that in the case of a clinical benign tumor a high blood flow may raise a suggestion to reconsider the diagnosis in the absence of other cases of local erythema, while in the case of a suspected lesion a normal blood flow may support the benign diagnosis.

On the data collected until now, we consider that this diagnostic technique may be a very useful tool for the clinician, in association with medical interview, clinical examination, dermoscopy and eventually ultrasonography. Nevertheless, positive diagnosis is only the pathological examination.

LASER Doppler flowmetry may be using in detecting those pigmented skin tumors with a benign clinical aspect, which prove to be malignant and benefit from a proper surgical therapy.

HPV INFECTION IN WOMEN AND IT'S RELATION WITH CERVIX LESIONS

Gheorghe Berbecar MD, PhD

SUMMARY

HPV infection is the most spread among the sexually transmitted diseases and affects over 70% of the sexual active persons. Most cases of HPV infections have no symptoms and have spontaneous remission in months or years (immunological clearance). Today there is no etiological treatment of this kind of infection, but some of its signs can be treated (egg. condyloma acuminatum). It is useful to notice that there is an international consensus today concerning the direct relation between HPV infection and the cervix cancer (in 99.7% cases of cervix cancers the presence of HPV has been detected). The exam of exfoliative cytology reported in Bethesda system represents the first step in detection of the cervix cancer. This exam is followed by the detection and the genotyping of HPV. We mention that in 13,4% of women with normal cytology the presence of HPV has been detected.

Key-words: HPV infection, cytological examination, cervix cancer

SYSTEMIC SCLERODERMA – EXAMPLE OF MICROVASCULAR DISEASE

Daniel O. Costache M.D., Raluca S. Costache M.D.

SUMMARY

Systemic scleroderma is one of the best examples of a vascular modification inducing disease, mostly on arteries, both spastic and organic. Capillary dilatation is the first sign predicting microangiopathy, at least the first encountered in our experience, being present from the very first years of evolution.

We met significant variation on this dilatation, in the way that better control of the immune disturbances of scleroderma are associated with a fair decrease in the diameters and number of dilated capillaries, while a poor control goes with a rapid growth both in number and diameters.

When the 50 μm capillary diameter is achieved, we may consider the vascular process irreversible, at this moment no cases of reversibility from this point being published.

The second significant criteria, maybe even more important because its prognosis, is capillary loss. Avascular regions may be localized or extended; it may be present in 1, 2 or more fingers.

Another aspect frequently encountered is that of ramified, bushy capillaries, mostly around avascular areas; a compensatory mechanism induced by local hypoxia may be considered.

Also, blood velocity is reduced under normal circumstances. From our data, on 21 patients studied, the velocity was around 0.17 ± 0.05 mm/sec in normal thermal conditions and 0.028 ± 0.05 mm/sec after cold induced vasoconstriction.

So, for those patients that do not meet the criteria needed for a positive diagnosis of systemic sclerosis, we consider that the evaluation of microvascularization may contribute to the diagnosis.

As a final conclusion, we consider that, for the adequate control of the scleroderma progression and for a proper real time adjustment of therapeutic strategies capillaroscopy is one of the best available tools, offering a unique insight in living human details.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES OF INJURED OR DECEASED IN AVIATION ACCIDENTS OR DISASTERS

Psych. Roangheși Constantin, Psych. Nicoleta Filimon

SUMMARY

Aviation accidents or disasters are events that have a strong negative influence on the military immediately involved, and especially on their families. Their reactions can vary from panic at the concrete action to save their own lives or others and all these reactions are to be treated as normal behavior.

Drama of military families who died in the plane crash on *Monday, July 5, 2010, in Tuzla/Constanta*, has revealed the need for psychological intervention, including measures and procedures designed to lead to new social situations to the rehabilitation of victims and their families.

Crisis intervention we propose in this paper must be aimed at assessing the person or persons affected as part of a family group or social system, which is undergoing a difficult period of development of coping skills or developing existing ones, solving the crisis and restore its previous level of functioning.

Keywords: PTST, posttraumatic stress, psychological intervention.

REACTIVITY TEST WITH DYNAMIC STIMULUS - STANDARDIZATION FOR AERONAUTICAL FIELD

Violeta Ionescu, psychologist Ph.D, Dumitra Profeanu, psychologist.

SUMMARY

The automation and the technology development in aeronautical field increased the complexity of the pilot's task and the flight management systems. The pilot and air traffic controller work into dynamic environments. So, the evaluation of cognitive activity is very important in selection aeronautical personnel.

The TIM test is part of the Psi-Selteva battery of tests used in evaluation for work psychology.

The objective of this paper is to standardization TIM for aviation environment; this test is designed to measure memory and learning.capacity.

Method and materials: TIM requests memory, associative thinking, operational decisions, risk-taking, emotional balance, processing of information as correct response and time sharing, mobilization capacity, endurance, resistance to frustration. The test involves emotional disturbance through their difficulty, unpredictability of situations, degree of risk exposure.

The group of subjects: A number of 102 pilots and air traffic controllers, 18 – 48 aged (from military and civilian field) were tested.

Results: After processing the collected data we calculated specific standards for aeronautical personnel.

Consequently, the test can be used in psychological methodology for assessment of aeronautical personnel.

Keywords: memory, learning, operational decisions and stress resistance