

MODERN SURGICAL CUTTING TECHNOLOGIES USED IN THE RHINOPHARYNGOLARYNGIAL PATHOLOGY

Cătălina Pietroșanu M.D.1, Viorel Zainea M.D.1,2, Octavian Ceachir M.D.1, Irina Ioniță M.D.1, Cristian Dragoș Ștefănescu M.D., Ph.D.3*, Răzvan Hainăroșie M.D.1,2

Summary

In the field of ENT surgery, the continuous development of surgical technologies has caused significant advancements. This has changed not only the pathology that the surgeon can treat, but also the manner of approach and the results.

From the surgical point of view, we can treat today a greater variety of pathological entities that were considered before inoperable. From the patient's point of view, the tendency towards minimally invasive surgery leads to less surgical trauma, a shorter recovery time and an overall better quality of life. However, the most important benefit remains the achievement of curative interventions in advanced cases, which was not possible before.

The aim of this article is to present the modern technologies that are available today, with both the correct indications and their limitations. We consider this an extremely useful tool for all ENT surgeons, as it will allow them to better choose the correct instrument for each pathology.

Key words: modern technologies, surgery, rhinology, pharynx, larynx

TACTICAL ELEMENTS IN THE ENDOSCOPIC APPROACH OF THE JUVENILE NASOPHARYNGEAL ANGIOFIBROMA

Octavian Ceachir M.D.1,2, Viorel Zainea M.D.1,2, Cristian Dragoș Ștefănescu M.D., Ph.D.3*, Carmen Cristina Ceachir M.D.2, Răzvan Hainăroșie M.D.1,2

Summary

Although the juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma is a benign vascular tumor, it has always raised a major surgical risk due to the important haemorrhage that could occur during its removal. Many surgical techniques, both endoscopic and open, have been imagined for approaching this type of tumor and most of them follow the same base principles: complete removal of the tumor and all its extensions, minimum blood loss and respect for the anatomy responsible for facial growth. The aim of this paper is to present some tactical elements necessary for a complete tumoral ablation with minimal blood loss. **Key words:** juvenile angiofibroma, surgical techniques, tactical elements

RISK ELEMENTS IN THE SURGICAL PATHOLOGY OF THE SKULL BASE

Laura Popa M.D.1, Viorel Zainea M.D.1,2, Irina Ioniță M.D.1, Cătălina Pietroșanu M.D.1, Cristian Dragoș Ștefănescu M.D., Ph.D.3*, Răzvan Hainăroșie M.D.1,2

Summary

The skull base represents a hardly accessible anatomical region; therefore, the surgical approach in this area has gradually led to the appearance and the habitual use of the endoscopic sinus surgery for rhinosinusitis. The skull base pathology can cause skull base lesions involving the ethmoid, sphenoid and frontal sinuses, the orbit, the optic nerve and last, but not least, the vessels at this level (anterior ethmoidal artery, posterior ethmoidal artery, carotid artery, internal maxillary artery). This paper shows the risk elements in a surgical area containing vital anatomical structures.

Key words: skull base, rhinosinusal tumor pathology, endoscopic surgery

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BICANALICULAR SILICONE INTUBATION IN DACRYOCYSTORHINOSTOMY

Cristian Dragoș Ștefănescu M.D., Ph.D.1*, Cristina Ștefănescu M.D.1, Irina Ioniță M.D.2, Viorel Zainea M.D.2,3, Răzvan Hainăroșie M.D.2,3

Summary

Endoscopic dacryocystorhinostomy (DCR) is a well-established treatment for epiphora caused by anatomic or functional obstruction of the nasolacrimal apparatus. A thorough understanding of the endonasal anatomy, wide marsupialization of the lacrimal sac, and meticulous care of the mucosa are critical for success. Nasal endoscopy have also facilitated the performance of the technique. The aim of this work was to study the effectiveness and usefulness of bicanalicular nasal intubation using DCR Set (silicone tube) in final result. The importance of postoperative care was also evaluated.

Key words: Dacryocystorhinostomy, surgery, silicone.

CONSIDERATIONS ON THE TRAINING OF AERONAUTICAL PERSONNEL IN HUMAN FACTORS

Doina Trandafir¹, psychologist, Răzvan Hrițcu², Alma Frățilă, psychologist

Summary

This article aims to outline the results obtained in a study conducted by Răzvan Hrițcu for his graduation thesis of „Henri Coandă” Air Force Academy, pilots.⁴

Objective. This study aims to determine the extent to which aviation personnel perceive the importance of training in human factor, due to the fact that professional performance is directly influenced by the physical and mental demands.

Method. The study is based on opinion survey specific for each investigated personnel category (pilots, air traffic controllers and technical staff).

Results. Due to the specific method used, which does not allow broad statistical analysis, investigation results are presented and analyzed item by item. This type of analysis include the frequency of responses per item and per category of aviation personnel.

Conclusions. The conclusion of the study is that, for all three categories of personnel investigated, human factor has a great influence on the professional performance but regarding the psychological preparation, 67% of respondents believe that it is not important, while 33% say it is necessary.

The results lead to several measures that are recommended to reduce negative environmental influences on the human factor performances in aviation.

Key words: human factor error, the flight request.