

RATIONALE FOR MODIFICATIONS OF PRODUCER RECOMMENDED SPATIAL DISORIENTATION PROFILES

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Summary

Introduction and state of art: a review of the vestibular treshold, of habituation and overstimulation of the vestibular receptor.

Method: review of the data of two lots, of 51 and 60 subjects, the first exploring leans ilussion response and the second intergoup variations of yaw perception

Results and discussion: execept for a significant value for high performance aircraft pilots (p of 0.02), the response to illusion was independent of training, but dependent on simulator habituation (p of 0,001). There were siginificant intergroup differences for primary and conscious yaw perception (p of 0.03 vs 0.05). Profile modifications are presented.

Conclusion: there are individual variations of perception and reaction to demonstrated individual vestibular illusions, and the spatial disorientationn profiles must be tuned accordingly, despite seeming mathematically correct.

Key words: spatial disorientation, yaw, treshold, intergroup differences

THE ROLE OF SMOKING IN EFFORT ADAPTATION IN HYPOBARIC HYPOXIA

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Summary

Introduction: evaluation of human body adaptation to hypobaric hypoxia using impedance cardiography will contribute to better understanding of cardiovascular and respiratory responses and especially to understand the negative impact of smoking.

Methods: data from a former study employing 100 subjects (Vlad 2009) were selected and processed to underline the effect of smoking.

Results and discussions: there are no significant differences in smokers vs. non-smokers. We will discuss a possible explanation for this, according to literature data.

Conclusion: present study followed the influence of smoking on adaptation to hypobaric hypoxia. Smoking influences hypoxia tolerance and less the effort capacity.

Key words: impedance cardiography, oxygen saturation, hypobaric hypoxia.

DAY SURGERY: POSTOPERATIVE COURSE OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY FOR OBSTRUCTIVE SLEEP DISORDERS

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Summary

Introduction: the appropriate level of postoperative monitoring for most patients undergoing surgery for obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) remains controversial. Our objective was to document the postoperative course of patients undergoing OSA surgery.

Materials and methods: study Design: Prospective cohort study. All patients were evaluated (polisomnography included) at the somnology department of The National Institute of Aerospace Medicine and undergoing „on demand” to surgery for OSA at our day surgery center, from 2009 to 2012. Outcome measures were: 1) incidence of respiratory complications requiring nursing intervention, 2) level of postoperative blood oxygen saturation divided into three groups: mean

oxygen saturation in recovery room, mean oxygen saturation in step-up unit and lowest oxygen saturation over the 24 hour period.

Results: the overall incidence of nursing intervention in response to a respiratory complication was less than expected. Mean SpO₂ was above 90%.

Conclusions: In selected patients undergoing to planned and minimally invasive surgery for OSA routine ICU (intensive care unit) postoperative monitoring is not mandatory.

Key Words: sleep apnea, day surgery, nurse.

ASPECTS OF ISCHEMIC PRECONDITIONING IN A GROUP OF SURGICAL PATIENTS

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Summary

Ischemic preconditioning, a process by which tissue is exposed to brief ischemic period followed by reperfusion prior to a major ischemic phenomenon has in muscle lesion beneficial effects. We adapted the PCI technique, in terms of time required to establish each step and repeat cycle periods Ischemia / Reperfusion, in agreement with the surgical team.

The training program of striated muscle coached by hypoxia or other forms of stress is controlled by genes and intracellular enzymes that reflect the existence of a perfect model of adaptability. This is due to its additional specific equipment and cell signaling pathways to maintain a permanent connection between endogenous and exogenous factors involved in maintaining the balance oxidants / antioxidants agents.

Key words: muscle, ischemic, precondition

THE DECONDITIONING SYNDROME – A CASE REPORT

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Summary

Prolonged immobilization of patients suffering from complex trauma and the lack of activity lead to the emergence of the deconditioning syndrome which is not limited to a single system but affects the entire body. As a result cardiovascular, respiratory, gastric, renal, urinary, endocrine, metabolic and psychological changes occur, the most obvious and severe being however those leading to the affectation of bones, muscles, joints and reducing mobility: global muscular hypotonia and hypotrophy, reduced muscular mass, muscular atrophy, myopathy, immobilization osteoporosis and heterotopic calcifications, postural changes, joint dysfunctions, reduced mobility and injuries of the peripheral nerves. All these negatively impact on the global mobility of the patient that suffers from reduced bed mobility, is unable to transfer and walk, has severely diminished skills and abilities, including self-care abilities. As a consequence the quality of life significantly decreases.

The case of a young man suffering from multiple trauma following a sport accident who required intensive care and prolonged immobilization for seven months is extremely relevant for this pathology. In this period almost all complications specific to deconditioning occurred and the patient who had been an athletic and autonomous person before the accident became a completely dependent person. Therefore large medical, individual and social efforts and costs

will be required for motor and cognitive recovery, chronic disorder monitoring as well as for social insertion and improvement of the quality of life.

Key words: deconditioning, immobilization, multiple trauma, rehabilitation

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF BASOCELLULAR CARCINOMA OF HEAD AND NECK

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Summary

Introduction: basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is the most frequent malignant tumor of skin cancers; it has local malignancy and metastasis is very rare. Synonyms of basal cell carcinoma: basal cell epithelioma and trichoblastic carcinoma.

Purpose: the study highlights the percentage of patients with basal cell carcinoma of the head and neck hospitalized in the Plastic Surgery Clinic at The Clinical Emergency County Hospital Craiova during 2012, relative to the total number of patients admitted to the same clinic with other forms skin tumors.

Methods: all the patients admitted to the clinic with tumors of the skin and soft parts were considered for this study, from which we selected patients with basal cell carcinoma of the head and neck. Final diagnosis of basal cell carcinoma was based on histopathological examination. The data were processed statistically.

Results: data Processing showed that tumors of the head are 49% of skin tumors and basal cell carcinoma represent 71% of head and neck tumors.

Keywords: skin tumors, basal cell carcinoma, nonmelanoma skin cancer.

CONSERVATION THROUGH CORONORADICULAR AMPUTATION OF AN ABUTMENT TOOTH WITH EXTENSIVE CORONARY DESTRUCTION

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Summary

Introduction: coronoradicular amputation is one of the methods used in order to save a molar with one affected root, especially when this molar is used as an abutment tooth in a future bridge. Among the factors that must be taken into account when you want to preserve a root, it can also be included: the amount of bone around the roots that are to be preserved, and the mobility of each separate root.

Aim: supplement the abutment teeth and increase the value of parodontal resistance coefficient.

Material and methods: the patient aged 52 wanted recovery of 16 if possible and the most convenient solution seemed to be coronoradicular amputation which represents the excision and removal of affected root with the accompanying crown part.

Results: this surgical techniques was not difficult because the roots were divergent and the succes depend on correctness of this technique and on the other hand on respecting the morphofunctional principles of final prosthetic restoration.

Key words: coronoradicular amputation, prosthetic restoration, root furcation

STUDY FOR THE STANDARDIZATION AND VALIDATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF TEMPERAMENT. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE ARMY PILOTS

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Summary

The study aims consist in the evidentiating the knowledge of the temperamental structure in assessing the army pilots, being aware of the fact that this is the most general characteristic of individuality manifestations (emphasizing on the intensity of these features), and thus it offers an overall image on behavior during the psychological selection activity.

Unlike other questionnaires investigating the dynamic-energetic side of the personality in terms of typological aspect, this questionnaire reveals the formal dimensions of the behavior (the energetic potential, the plasticity, the tempo and the emotional sensitivity) within the two distinct and important spheres of the individual's activity: the objectual activity and the communicational one.

The temperament structure questionnaire was applied on a group of 279 army pilots. The results of the statistical analyses obtained by now (the internal consistence coefficients, the inter-scale correlations, the comparisons between the scales averages depending on age, the correlations with the scales of the other questionnaires used in the investigation of the personality structure) justify the extension of the research using the above mentioned questionnaire in the process of professional selection for aeronautic activities.

Key words: temperament structure, personality, psychological selection.