

TRANSNASAL ENDOSCOPIC TECHNIQUE FOR SEPTAL PERFORATIONS

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Summary

The aim of this article was to describe our surgical technique for the treatment of nasal septal perforations. We reviewed patients with moderate nasal septal perforations treated with a surgical technique by an endoscope-assisted intranasal approach from January 2010 to June 2014. All patients were found not to have any complications after surgery. The transnasal endoscopic technique for repairing moderate nasal septal perforation has a high success rate and is easy to perform.

Key words: endoscope-assisted surgical technique, nasal surgery, postoperative symptoms.

TEMPORALIS MUSCLE FLAP IN RECONSTRUCTION OF MIDFACIAL DEFECTS AFTER ONCOLOGIC SURGERY

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Summary

Reconstruction of moderate-sized facial defects is a challenging mission for plastic surgeons. There are available few reconstructive surgical procedures, each of these with specific indication, advantages and drawbacks. Temporalis muscle flap is one of the most reliable solution that can be used in midfacial defects reconstruction. The muscle has a good and constant vascular blood supply, is available close to the surgical field, and can offer a good solution for the obliteration of the dead space, following extensive resection. We use this flap in reconstruction of soft-tissue defects, resulted from oncologic surgery, in 8 patients, presenting invasive midfacial skin tumors. In all patients, we performed radical tumor resection with safe margins and primary one-stage reconstruction of the postexcisional defects, using temporalis muscle transposition flap. The muscles were covered with split-thickness skin grafts. There were no cases of partial or total necrosis of the flap. Temporalis muscle flap can provide a good one-stage reconstructive alternative for coverage of moderate-size postexcisional midfacial defects, before deciding on more extensive reconstructive procedure.

Keywords: temporalis muscle flap; regional flaps; reconstructive surgery; anatomical study

THE MANAGEMENT OF SINONASAL MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA

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Summary

Primary malignant lymphoma of the paranasal sinus is an uncommon condition, accounting for approximately 8% of the paranasal malignancies. The maxillary sinus is the most commonly involved sinus. Because of the rarity of the disease, lymphoma of the maxillary sinus has often been reported in the literature in combination with lymphomas of adjacent sites such as the nasal cavity or the orbit.

We will describe the management of the primary malignant lymphoma, focusing on the surgical and hematological treatments.

Key words: nasosinusual lymphoma non-Hodgkin, maxillary sinus neoplasia

The methodological utility of qualitative data obtained after projective evaluation of personality during the selection exam for pilots - a synthesis

Psychologist Doina Trandafir, Psychologist Violeta Ionescu Ph.D.

ANTI-TNF- α AGENTS IN DERMATOLOGY: OFF-LABEL USE WITH EXEMPLIFICATION OF 2 CASE REPORTS OF HIDRADENITIS SUPPURATIVA

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Summary

The anti-TNF- α agents are conventionally approved for the treatment of psoriasis vulgaris. However, it has been also reported for the management of other diseases such as hidradenitis suppurativa (HS). We present 2 case reports of hidradenitis suppurativa in patients with psoriasis vulgaris with a favorable evolution under the biological treatment.

Key words: anti-TNF- α agents, hidradenitis suppurativa, off-label use

HEPATIC HEMANGIOMA: CONVENTIONAL ULTRASONOGRAPHY VERSUS CONTRAST-ENHANCED ULTRASONOGRAPHY VERSUS COMPUTER TOMOGRAPHY - CLINICAL CASE

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Summary

Hepatic hemangiomas are benign tumors of the liver consisting of clusters of blood filled cavities, inner walled by epithelial cells and held together by connective tissue. The hepatic artery supplies cavity blood. The vast majority of these patients are asymptomatic, the typical hemangioma from a few mm to 3 cm, does not increase in size over time and therefore is unlikely to generate future symptomatology. Most hemangiomas are small and soft requiring no treatment, only follow-up. However, the so-called giant liver hemangiomas that have up to 10 cm may give rise, to complications requiring surgical intervention. (1)

In this case study we present an example of hepatic hemangioma management by *long-term* monitoring through regular imaging investigations. The patient, a 55 year old female from a rural setting, smoker, multieven delivery, multiple prior pathological incidents (APP) -with open cholecystectomy - with multiple liver hemangiomas that are subsequently monitored for more than 10 years. The outcome demonstrates the superiority of the CEUS vs US and the better accessibility of the CEUS vs CT.

Keywords: hepatic hemangioma, conventional ultrasonography (US), contrast-enhanced ultrasonography (CEUS), Sonovue[®], computer tomography (CT)

THE METHODOLOGICAL UTILITY OF QUALITATIVE DATA OBTAINED AFTER PROJECTIVE EVALUATION OF PERSONALITY DURING THE SELECTION EXAM FOR PILOTS - A SYNTHESIS -

Psychologist Doina Trandafir, Psychologist Violeta Ionescu Ph.D.

Summary

In the psychology laboratory of I.N.M.A.S., the personality structure is investigated using question-answer and projective tests, which allows the subject a bigger freedom to answer. The objective of this paper is the descriptive approach of the types of answer obtained by this probe and the analysis of the degree of correspondence between these and the results obtained by the personality tests. There were analyzed 3680 phrases (142 subjects) and the obtained categories were correlated with the results with the results from personality tests, obtaining significantly associations between these two data categories.

Key words: personality psychological evaluation, incomplete sentence blank test, need of performance