

ANATOMICAL RISK ELEMENTS IN THE GLOTTIS PLANE LASER SURGERY

Victor Severică Cojocaru M.D.1, Viorel Zainea M.D.1,2, Cătălina Pietroşanu M.D.1, Cristian Dragoş Ştefănescu M.D., Ph.D.3*, Răzvan Hainăroşie M.D.1,2

Summary

The glottis plane, consisting of the vocal cords and the variable space between them, is an essential part of the larynx in fulfilling its functions: respiratory (vital), fonatory, sphincteric, and of chest fixing in effort. The study shows the surgical approach of the different types of vocal folds injuries, concerning the anatomical and surgical risk elements during phonosurgical interventions.

Methods and materials: the study presents relevant clinical cases for the theme, which were selected from the Department III casuistry of “Prof Dr Dorin Hociotă” Institute of Phonoaudiology and Functional ENT Surgery, Bucharest.

Results: the LASER surgery approach of the glottis plane lesions is based both on the local regional knowledge of anatomy, on the functional and vital risk elements, on the modes and working parameters of the device and on the surgeon’s experience.

Discussions: the modern methods of diagnosis of vocal cord lesions (rigid endoscopy, fibroscopy with NBI, videostroboscopy and contact videoendoscopy) play a major role in determining the optimum surgical strategy in order to obtain favorable results.

Conclusion: the anatomic surgical risk elements arise from the particularities of the anatomical structures of the glottis (Reinke space, vocal ligament, anterior commissure) as well as from the volume, nature and position of tumor lesions, aspects that may essentially influence functional and oncological results of surgical interventions performed at this level.

Key words: LASER surgery, phonosurgery, glottis plan.

INNOVATIVE DIAGNOSTIC PROTOCOL IN CARCINOMA OF UNKNOWN PRIMARY SITE WITH CERVICAL METASTASIS

Răzvan Hainăroşie M.D.1,2, Viorel Zainea M.D.1,2, Cristian Dragoş Ştefănescu M.D., Ph.D.3*, Cătălina Pietroşanu M.D.1, Irina Gabriela Ioniţă M.D.1

Summary

Neck lymph nodes metastasis with unknown primary site is identified in 5-10% of all patients with carcinoma of unknown primary site (CUP). Metastasis located at the I,II, III and V areas are attributed to head and neck malignancies.

The aim of the paper is to present a management protocol of carcinoma of unknown primary site (CUP) located in the head and neck region.

Key words: carcinoma of unknown primary site, management, protocol

MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL TECHNIQUE USED FOR REDUCTION OF THE ANTERIOR TABLE OF THE FRONTAL SINUS FRACTURE

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

Summary

The frontal sinus is resilient to injury. Traumas from car accidents and assaults can cause fractures of the frontal sinus walls. Facial deformities, mucoceles formation or recurrent rhino sinusitis are common problems that can be caused by trauma.

The authors propose, as an addition to the Southampton protocol, a minimally invasive, endoscopic, surgical technique for reducing fractures of the anterior table of the frontal sinus. The proposed minimally invasive surgical technique used for reduction of the anterior table of the frontal sinus fracture with endoscopic tunneling dissection seems to be a viable alternative to the classic approaches in selected cases.

Compared to the traditional bicoronal approach and eyebrow incision it has some advantages because it is a minimally invasive approach and does not have any visible incisions.

Key words: minimally invasive, frontal sinus fracture, endoscopic.

RARE TUMORS LOCATED IN THE SPHENOID SINUS – CASE REPORTS OF A CHONDROID CHORDOMA AND AN EMBRYONARY RHABDOMYOSARCOMA

Gabriel Lostun M.D.1, Simona Mocan M.D.2, Răzvan Hainăroșie M.D.3,4, Cristian Dragoș Ștefănescu M.D., Ph.D.5*, Alexandra Lostun M.D.6

Summary

The rare tumors of the head and neck are almost always interesting cases both for the pathologist and the ENT surgeon and usually represent a challenge both for diagnosis and management to partial or complete resolution. The tumor masses located in the sphenoid sinus or the nasopharyngeal region ask for special measures and maneuvers because of the noble surrounding structures and the topographic lack of space for them to develop without causing complex functional problems.

Although the surrounding risk elements and the advances stages in which the diagnosis is established rarely allow a complete curative resection, a biopsy is mandatory in establishing the final diagnosis, but only after accurate imagistic investigations.

Key words: sphenoid sinus, chondroid chordoma, embryonic rhabdomyosarcoma.

THE USE OF RADIOFREQUENCY DISSECTION IN TOTAL THYROIDECTOMY

**Răzvan Hainăroșie M.D.1,2, Cătălina Pietroșanu M.D.2, Cristina Zamfir M.D.1,
Cristian Dragoș Ștefănescu M.D., Ph.D.3*, Viorel Zainea M.D.1,2**

Summary

Preservation of the recurrent laryngeal nerve is the main objective beside complete thyroid gland removal. Sometimes the tissue dissection can be difficult to perform. In such cases, intraoperative monitoring of the recurrent laryngeal nerve is mandatory. We started using the 4 MHz radiofrequency dissection during thyroidectomy, which produces a minimal thermal damage during surgery. We consider that the radiofrequency technology is an useful tool in tissue dissection during total thyroidectomy. The minimal heat dissipation will permit the preservation of the recurrent laryngeal nerve, providing the surgeon with a clear surgical field.

Key words: radiofrequency surgery, thyroidectomy, recurrent laryngeal nerve preservation.

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND COPING STRATEGIES

Făsuș Andreea Ionela, psychologist, Doina Trandafir, psychologist

Summary

The concept of personality, stress and coping have been widely investigated by researchers, but exploring the relationship between them has become necessary with finding the complex relationship resulting from the interaction between individual differences and stress mechanism. Thus, in the literature there are many models that try to explain these relationships.

Objective. The primary objective of this study is to identify the existence of a relationship between personality factors presented in the Big Five model: extraversion, agreeability, conscientiousness, emotional stability, intellect/imagination and coping strategies used, classified in problem focused coping strategies and emotion focused coping strategies.

Method. The study was conducted on 85 participants who are part of military aviation personnel. It used questionnaire that measures the Big Five personality factors and “Ways of coping questionnaire” designed by Lazarus and Folkman. The two tests were individually completed by the participants and the results were pooled to carry out the procedures necessary for statistical hypothesis testing.

Results. The results showed statistically significant positive correlations between extraversion

and use of mobilizing support as coping strategy, agreeability and caution and mobilizing support, conscientiousness and instrumental actions and mobilizing support, mind/imagination and caution and instrumental actions. These correlations support the study hypothesis which claim that people with high levels of extraversion, agreeability, conscientiousness, emotional stability and intellectual/imagination will tend to use problem- focused coping strategies.

Conclusions. This study is a contribution to the understanding of the mechanisms underlying the adoption of coping strategies. Its findings is important for professions with high level of difficulty, with a high degree of responsibility and consequences negative stressful situations must be eliminated or reduced as much as possible.

Key words: coping, personalitate, stres, Big Five.

FOCUSING ON OPPORTUNITIES AND JOB PERFORMANCE

Mihaela Man , psychologist

Summary

Identifying aspects associated with job performance is a necessity in organizational environments and has been a center piece of research in this field. Nevertheless, there are few studies that have inquired as to the relationship between job performance and focusing on opportunities in one's occupational future, although any activity in a professional environment and beyond falls within the limits of the future. The goal of the present study was to investigate this relationship. Job performance was defined according to two dimensions: task performance and organizational citizenship behavior. At the same time, the relationship between focusing on opportunities in the occupational future was also taken into account, as was another variable frequently invoked in organizational psychology namely job satisfaction.

The results show the existence of a significant positive relationship between focusing on opportunities in the occupational future and the three aspects mentioned above.

Key words: focusing on opportunities, job satisfaction, organizational citizenship behavior, task performance