

SPATIAL DISORIENTATION AND MOTION SICKNESS IN AVIATION

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Summary

In any meteorological condition when visibility is reduced aviators are more susceptible to experiencing spatial disorientation (SD). Many aviators have informed about various episodes of disorientation during flight. In this paper, we present the theory of Air Sickness, the role of vestibular dysfunction and the current ENT treatment.

Keywords: spatial disorientation, air sickness, vestibular dysfunction

SYNTHESIS MATERIALS USED IN THE SURGICAL CLOSURE OF CSF LEAKS

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Summary

The endoscopic surgery of the skull base is a surgical area that has constantly evolved in the last ten years. The surgical ablative techniques have evolved due to the new developments in the field of surgical ablative technologies. The defects created after the ablation of the lesion need to be reconstructed in order to create a separation between the endocranial cavity and the sinusoidal cavities. This is mandatory when the skull base defect consists not only of a bony defect, but it associates a CSF leak as well.

The surgeon can use natural or/and synthesis materials for the reconstruction phase of the intervention.

The aim of this paper is to critically analyze the available synthesis materials that can be used in the skull base reconstruction and to create a set of rules in choosing the right material, depending on the size and the location of the defect.

Key words: CSF leaks, synthesis materials, endoscopic surgery, skull base.

HYPERTROPHIC CARDIOMYOPATHY IN 2014

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Summary

Recently, European Society of Cardiology (ESC) issued the *Guidelines on diagnosis and management of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy*. In this article are presented the key messages to be applied in daily clinical practice by cardiologists, internists and general practitioners to increase the accuracy of diagnosis and treatment of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM).

Recently, European Society of Cardiology (ESC) issued the *Guidelines on diagnosis and management of hypertrophic cardiomyopathy*.

Key words: Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, European Society of Cardiology

BIOCOMPATIBILITY OF MODERN SYNTHETIC HERNIA MESHES

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Summary

Introduction: the role of the prosthesis is to provide permanent reinforcement of the abdominal wall. Choice of prosthesis is to be made taking into consideration its functionality, the task being to restore the physiology of the area as accurate as can be done. The term “ideal prosthesis” should be replaced by „properly chosen prosthesis,” which by its properties to adapt both patient needs and those of the surgeon.

Materials and methods: a review of the available data on biocompatibility of synthetic meshes in order to draw some useful conclusions for choosing the appropriate mesh that meets both the needs of the surgeon and the patient.

Results: three factors that need to be analyzed when considering the biocompatibility of meshes:

the basic material of which it is made of, the structure in which is woven, including its weight and porosity, and the physical properties of the mesh, all of these determining the reaction of the host-tissue. Histological studies on prosthetic parts extracted highlighted: a prolonged and intense inflammatory response, for many years of implantation; a persistent cellular response to stress induced by the presence of polymer fibers; tissue damage consistent with the occurrence of apoptosis, DNA damage and necrosis. Polypropylene demonstrates the most intense activity of fibroblast recruitment and activation. For the polyester mesh the inflammatory response can be described as a pure chronic reaction to foreign body, partial volume of the cellular infiltrate (even in the presence of infection) is reduced in quantity.

Conclusions: each synthetic prosthesis produces inflammatory changes of different intensities persistent after several years of implantation. Biocompatibility is influenced mainly by the physical properties of the fabric, like its weight and porosity and secondary by its chemical composition. Compatibility increases with decreasing weight, increasing porosity and monofilament structure of the prosthesis. Polyester has excellent short-term biocompatibility but long-term poor quality due to loss of mechanical stability, especially in cases of infectious complications.

Keywords: biocompatibility of mesh; synthetic mesh; inguinal hernia meshes

CRITICAL ANALYSIS CONCERNING THE HAEMOSTATIC PROPERTIES OF SYNTHESIS PACKING MATERIALS USED IN THE ENDONASAL SURGERY

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Summary

The endoscopic approach of the paranasal sinuses and the skull base is a field that registered some of the most remarkable progresses in the last ten years. In parallel new technologies used both for the ablative step, but also in the field of patient care and comfort, have been developed. One of the areas in which this evolution is most clear is that of nasal packing. The current tendency is toward a less traumatic type of nasal packing, that still ensures the needed haemostasis. The purpose of this paper is to present the new types of available packing materials, analyzed thru our experience, and to provide a valid set of indications, concerning the best use for each type of packing.

Keyword: synthesis packing materials, haemostasis, endonasal surgery

FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE APPEARANCE OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISORDERS IN CONNECTIVE TISSUE DISEASES

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Summary

Our study aimed to highlight the risk factors that contribute to the appearance and development of cardiovascular complications such as evidenced in patients diagnosed with connective tissue diseases. We observed that the appearance' age influences the onset of cardiovascular diseases. There is a statistical correlation that demonstrates their appearance early in the disease of connective tissue near onset. Female population from urban areas were the most affected, and the type of connective tissue disease may substantially influence the degree of cardiovascular damage.

Keywords: cardiovascular complications, collagenoses risk factor

CASTLEMAN DISEASE

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Summary

Castleman disease is a rare disorder that involves an overgrowth (proliferation) of cells in your body's disease-fighting network (lymphatic system). Treatment and outlook vary, depending on the type of Castleman disease. The localized type can usually be successfully treated with surgery. Sometimes associated with HIV infection, multicentric Castleman disease can be life-threatening. We present a review to Castleman disease and a case report from a 20-year-old male, who present to hospital whit one pelvic tumor at 9-centimeter diameter (unicentric Castleman disease).

Key words: hyperplasia giant lymph node, unicentric Castleman disease.

PLATELET RICH PLASMA TREATMENT IN MUSCULAR LESION

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Summary

Platelet rich plasma (PRP), while it has been used as treatment in medicine for quite some time, only in the last couple of years has been used in orthopedics. Our study included 92 patients, professional athletes, from July 2009-June 2013, with diagnosed with either hamstring or gastrocnemius muscle lesion. All patients received a conservative treatment, while 49 also received PRP treatment injected into the muscular lesion. Results show that the patients who received PRP had a faster recovery than the patients who only received conservative treatment.

Key words: muscle lesion, PRP