CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND DEPRESSION - PARTICULARITIES
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Summary
In Romania 40% of the adult population is diagnosed with cardiovascular disease, of which 25% are associated with depression. The association is not random, since depression represents an independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Depression is the third most frequent risk factor for myocardial infarction, outranking hypertensive disease, diabetes mellitus or abdominal obesity. Many patients diagnosed with depression and cardiovascular disease abandon antidepressant treatment after six months, due to adverse reactions or poor efficacy. Cytochrome P450 is responsible for most of these drug interactions.

Key words: depression, cardiovascular disease, risk factors, cytochrome P450

MANDIBULAR RECONSTRUCTION USING A COMPOSITE OSTEOMYOCUTANEOUS FLAP
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Summary
In this paper we evaluate the reliability of a composite osteomyocutaneous flap using the pectoralis major muscle and the 5th left rib to reconstruct the mandible. We present the case of a patient who was diagnosed with spinocellular keratinized carcinoma, G1, located at the level of the floor of the mouth with mandibular extension, which required the resection of the tumor along with the anterior part of the mandible followed by mandibular reconstruction. A composite 5th rib osteopectoralis major myocutaneous flap was used. To have a viable flap it is essential to preserve the vascular pedicle. The composite osteomyocutaneous flap harvested from the pectoralis major and the 5-th rib is relatively simple to use, it takes a short time to harvest, is very mobile and has a great rotation capacity, characteristics that allow the reconstruction in cases of partial mandible defects, following tumor ablation.

Key words: reconstruction, mandible, composite flap
PECTORALIS MAJOR MYOCUTANEOUS FLAP IN CERVICOFACIAL RECONSTRUCTIONS
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Summary
Due to the high incidence of head and neck malignant tumor pathology and of the presentation of patients in a locally advanced stage, the need for knowledge of surgical techniques in achieving proper myocutaneous flap is useful for the treatment of advanced malignant tumor pathology.

Key words: pectoralis major flap, reconstructive surgery, malignant tumor pathology

SUPRAGLOTTIC CARCINOMA (MORGAGNI VENTRICLE). CLINICAL CASE
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Summary
The Morgagni ventricle carcinoma has an incidence of 4-6% of all laryngeal cancers. The area is the place of passage between the supraglottic ciliated cylindrical epithelium and squamous glottis. It is the only form of cancer that invades all 3 larynx levels (supraglottis, glottis and subglottis).

Key words: epidermoid carcinoma, surgical treatment, histopathology.

CERVICAL EXTRA-ADRENAL PARAGANGLIOMA. CLINICAL CASE
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Summary
Paraganglioma is a neuroendocrine neoplasm that originates in the neural cell crest. Vagal paraganglioma is the rarest of the head and neck paragangliomas. We present the case of a 69 year old female with history of oncologic disease. She presented in our department for moderate dysphagia and a right profound laterocervical mass. The treatment of choice is surgery: the transcervical approach is performed in order to remove the tumor and video endoscopic control is realized for a better identification of the vagus nerve at the level of the skull base. The anatomopathology and the immunohistochemistry examination establish the diagnosis of vagal paraganglioma.

Key words: vagal paraganglioma, surgery, immunohistochemistry

CERVICAL TRAUMAS CAUSED BY ANIMAL AGGRESSION
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Summary
There are several approaches to the treatment of cervical traumas caused by animal aggression. Treatment options depend on the species of the animal responsible for the respective aggression, on the type of defect, and, last but not least, on the surgeon’s experience. Head and neck injuries are linked to high mortality risk, with significant functional perturbation, from laceration to loss of a vital organ.

Key words: cervical trauma, reconstruction, animal aggression

THE ACCLIMATION TO THE SENSE OF DISEASE – THE PARTICULAR CASE OF HOSPITALIZED CHILDREN
Assoc. prof. Roxana Maier Psych., Ph.D.1, Vlad Dragoș M.D., Ph.D.2

Summary
The given study starts from the assumption that the sense of disease, through the changes brought to the body is registered as a stress factor and that optimism has a role to sustain the effort to recover. Facilitating this endeavor is something realized through the interpretation of reality, and for children, their parents mediate this interpretation. Thus, we can also emphasize on the role of the parents in the health-recovery relation. Any child that is hospitalized can have the evolutive endeavor towards recovery facilitated by his or her parents along with the assisting doctor’s team.

Key words: illness, hospitalized children, parents, optimism.

PROFESSIONAL ADAPTATION – AREA OF INTEREST FOR AERONAUTICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL EVALUATION –
PSYCHOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF TRAVEL
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Abstract
In the context of health as a core concern in aviation and travel medicine, the concept of mental health has its well-defined place. Thus, people engaged in transportation services (especially flight crews) are evaluated from this perspective. Mental health is a topic of interest of psychiatrist and psychologists engaged in aviation personnel assessment. Major difference between them is expressed in terms of normality, for first, and individual aptitude for the latter.

Objective: discussing the concept of professional adaptation as a key concept in aviation psychology in the context of travel medicine. Psychological evaluation for aeronautical professions is one of the important components of what we call “occupational health”. From this point of view, professional adaptation of people is a central element of interest for aviation psychologists. Professional adaptation is a dynamic process that begins with first stages of a career (professional training) and continues throughout the entire career. Psychological evaluation of adaptation is related to the context of periodic examinations of aviation personnel and aims to establish the level of current adaptation to a specific professional environment (or matching between man and his working environment) in order to provide a good prediction of professional adaptation for at least the next period of activity (usually next year).

Key words: professional adaptation, aeronautical personnel military, tool for psychological evaluation.