

THE USE OF HYPERBARIC OXYGEN THERAPY WITH CALCITONIN AUGMENTATION IN A CASE OF TRANSIENT HIP OSTEOPOROSIS

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Resume

A vast amount of research has shown that hyperbaric oxygen therapy has the capacity to reactivate osteogenetic cells which are metabolically inactive. The aim of this article is to show the role of H.O.T. in the treatment the transient osteoporosis of the hip, and to highlight the synergic action of H.O.T when associated with a specific pharmacological treatment by presenting an illustrative case.

Keywords: oxygen, osteoporosis, hyperbarism, hyperbaric, HBOT, HOT HBO

CEMENTO - OSSIFYING FIBROMA OF THE MAXILLARY SINUS – CLINICAL CASE

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Introduction

Ossifying fibroma, also known as Cemento–Ossifying Fibroma (COF) is an uncommon benign osteogenictumor that usually arises from the mandible or the maxilla. There are a small number of cases reported, involving the nasal bones, orbit, ethmoid sinus, sphenoid sinus, maxillary sinus, occiput, temporal bone or the nasopharynx.

COF is described as a wellcircumscribed lesion. It consists of fibrous tissue that is highly cellular with varying amounts of calcified tissue, which gives the appearance of bone, cementum or both [1].

The most prevalent aria of occurrence is the premolar region of the mandible (77%)[3] and less often, the maxilla.

Clinically, COF appears as a round or ovoid solid mass, painless and slow growing.

They are more frequently found in female patients (F:M 2-5: 1) [2,3,4] during the fourth and fifth decades, being occasionally seen in children, in which case we would be talking about a more aggressive form.

Radiologically these tumors may be undistinguishable from other benign ossifying tumors[5]. Some entities worth considering when making a differential diagnosisosteoblastoma, ameloblastoma of the maxillary sinus, osteoid osteoma, Pindborgtumor, Gorlin cyst, chronic sclerosingosteomyelitis, osteochondroma, odontogenicmyxoma, osteogenesisimperfecta, and Paget's disease.

EXTERNAL OTITIS

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Introduction

The ear represents the peripheral anatomical part of the organ called the acoustic-vestibular analyzer, which is involved both in the capture and processing of sounds, and in maintaining the balance.

The ear is made up of three segments: the external, medium and internal ear. The ear presents its own "cleansing" process through an epithelial migration phenomenon and the production of cerumen that blocks the penetration of particles of dirt or dust into the interior, eliminating them from the inside to the outside. The normal physiological process may undergo changes following the action of the external environment, for example: the intrusion of certain objects into the ear, the impact of cerumen, or the creation of microlesions which can develop inflammatory processes.

External otitis - Inflammation of the external auditory conduct and / or the auricular pavilion. Factors that trigger external otitis are bacteria and fungus that normally colonize the skin from the external auditory conduct. Intact skin from the duct is a natural barrier to microbial aggression as well as the cerumen film. The most common microbes encountered are *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus*.

MODELS OF STUDY OF DEPRESSION IN CIVIL PILOTS

Gabriel JARI

Abstract: This paper is a review of specialized scientific studies that analyze depression and mental disorders in civilian pilots flying in various companies around the world.

Objective: The study aims, first of all, to present the way in which the issue of depression in civilian pilots is addressed, as is apparent from the pseudo-literature. It examines how depression is detected in civilian pilots. A secondary objective is the comparative analysis between studies using official medical information and those based on anonymous surveys.

The conclusions of this review are surprising: hundreds of pilots flying today have to manage their depressive symptoms and even have suicidal thoughts without the possibility of resorting to treatment because of fear that could have a negative impact on the future of their career by stopping from flight.

Keywords: pilots, depression, specialty studies

DECISIONAL COMPETENCE: THE CONTRIBUTION OF COGNITIVE STYLE, DECISION STYLE AND PERSONALITY STRUCTURE IN ITS DEFINITION

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Summary. Research in decision-making emphasizes that the individual factors involved in these processes vary greatly both in the theoretical, fundamental and in the way their design was built.

Objective: To study the individual factors that can predict adult decision-making performance. **Method:** analysis of specialized studies from the perspective of predictors used in defining decision-making capacity and ways of evaluating them.

Conclusions: Decision-making competence is measured in a variety of ways. Sometimes the researchers examine the quality of specific decisions in a field, sometimes studies refer to the ability to normally perform certain aspects of the decision-making process, and in other researches it examines the extent to which people have experienced a wide range of undesirable decisional outcomes in their day-to-day lives with the day. Thus, it becomes necessary to achieve consistency in investigating the role of individual factors in the decision-making process.

Keywords: decisional competence, cognitive style, style of decision making, Big Five model of personality