

## ADULT EPIGLOTTITIS – A POTENTIALLY LIFE THREATENING BUT OFTEN UNDERRATED CONDITION

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**Abstract:** *Epiglottitis is a rare but potentially deadly infection of the upper respiratory tract. Because of this, emergency physicians need to quickly and accurately sort out these patients from the large volume of cases with mild, common upper respiratory infections. Furthermore, the diagnosis is even more hampered by the changing trends in the disease's epidemiology, patients frequently presenting with milder and atypical symptomatology.*

*This paper aims to present a case of acute epiglottitis in an otherwise healthy adult with no medical or surgical history, who presented to the emergency department complaining of dyspnoea, dysphonia and odynophagia to reinforce the need for fast and accurate diagnosis, coupled with admission in ICU and close monitoring. Further, the authors reviewed the literature for current trends in epidemiology, diagnosis and treatment.*

*Epiglottitis remains a life-threatening condition, but with accurate diagnosis and adequate treatment, it is treated in most cases without sequelae. The first most important aspect in the management of such cases is securing the airway. Because sore throat is such a common complaint, every physician should be able to quickly identify this potentially deadly infection.*

**Keywords:** *epiglottitis, management, supraglottitis.*

## ANATOMICAL LANDMARKS FOR FACIAL RESERVATION IN PAROTID SURGERY

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**Abstract:** *The surgery of the parotid gland remains one of the most challenging interventions for an ENT surgeon because of the intimate contact of the gland with the facial nerve. This contact starts from the embryologic stage, when the ectoderm outpunches the mesoderm.*

*Surgically it is considered that the facial nerve area represents a delimitation for the superficial lobe and the deep one. In this article, we would like to expose the most important landmarks for the facial nerve, elements that are vital for preserving the 7th nerve.*

*Knowing the anatomy of the region is essential for the surgeon. Depending on the demanded removal of the gland and the damage of the surrounding tissues, the dissection of the facial nerve can be performed anterogradely or retrogradely. The main landmarks – for the anterograde approach – are the posterior belly of the digastric muscle (PBDM) – inferiorly, the tympanomastoid suture (TMS) – posteriorly, and the cartilaginous part of the external auditory canal – superiorly. For the retrograde technique, it is necessary to find a superficial branch and make a dissection retrogradely.*

*Exposing the facial nerve remains a challenging procedure because of the aesthetic outcome when the facial nerve is damaged. For this, there has been a large number of studies that seek new landmarks for better results. The main risks of facial damage remain the usage of electrocautery, nerve dissection, the long surgical time, etc. The outcome varies depending on the pathological elements that involve the 7th nerve.*

*For the exposure of the facial nerve, during parotidectomy, good anatomy of the region remains the most important element. The procedure may change in time because of the constant research that tries to find new landmarks for the facial nerve. This comes due to the thrive of reduced facial asymmetry after the intervention and a good life quality for the patient. It is important to inform the patient of the possible outcomes that may follow the surgical procedure.*

**Keywords:** *facial nerve, parotid gland, parotidectomy.*

## **APPROACHES IN PARAPHARYNGEAL TUMORS**

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**Abstract:** *The parapharyngeal space is a virtual complex space of pyramidal shape, which extends from the skull base to the hyoid bone level. Passed by many risk elements, it can be the site of primary tumours originating in the structures it contains, metastases or extensive tumours in neighbouring tissues..*

*This article aims to evaluate the surgical techniques used for the parapharyngeal space approach. The preferred treatment for these tumours is surgical, individualized according to the size, location and histological type of the mass encountered here. This are presents a particular complexity due to the difficult access and numerous anatomical and surgical risk elements.*

*Tumors in the parapharyngeal space represent a challenge for the surgeon, both for the patient's preoperative condition as well as when considering the decision of the surgical approach. These tumours are rare and account for about 0.5 per cent of all head and neck cancers.*

*Based on the information provided by assigning the tumour to the prestyloid or retrostyloid compartment depending on its location, we resort to surgery for treatment in the case of parapharyngeal space tumours, but not before distinguishing whether it is a benign or malignant tumour.*

**Keywords:** *parapharyngeal surgical approach, parapharyngeal space, parapharyngeal tumour.*

## BEHCET'S DISEASE – A DIAGNOSTIC CHALLENGE

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**Abstract:** *Behcet's disease is a multi-systemic vasculitic disease with multiple impairments. The most lethal being neurovascular and gastrointestinal complications. The classic triad: genital ulcers, oral ulcers, and inflammatory lesions in the eye; it is no longer the only method of diagnosis, now it is used the International Criteria for Behcet's Disease from 2014. But the diagnosis will remain a challenge for clinicians as long as the pathophysiology of the disease is not understood. We will present the case of a male patient with a skin ulceration of the left hand, accompanied by swelling of joints. This paper stands up to highlight the cutaneous lesions in Behcet's disease and the natural evolution.*

**Keywords:** *Behcet's disease, Skin lesions, Vasculitis.*

## ENDOSCOPIC AND ANATOMIC LANDMARKS OF THE LATERAL NASAL WALL IN RHINOSINUSAL SURGERY

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**Abstract:** *A detailed knowledge of the endoscopic and anatomical landmarks of the lateral nasal wall are, first of all, mandatory and very helpful for the ENT (ear-nose-throat) surgeon in order to perform very accurate surgical maneuvers and to obtain the best postoperative results. Whilst this intimate knowledge offers simultaneously a calm atmosphere of the operating team in the operating theatre, it is also essential for the avoidance of surgical complications.*

*The focus of our paper is to present and to habituate the ENT surgeons with the most important anatomic and endoscopic landmarks of the lateral nasal wall so as to achieve good surgical results and to avoid vital complications.*

*Three-dimensional orientation and awareness of the potential dangerous landmarks play a key role when performing FESS (functional endoscopic sinus surgery), and all the ENT surgeons should be well prepared and conscious of all the risks when entering the operating theatre.*

**Keywords:** *FESS, landmarks, rhinosinusitis, surgery.*

## INVOLVEMENT OF THE SUPRACLAVICULAR FOSSA IN THE CASE OF A CERVICO-MEDIASTINAL SUPPURATION OF ODONTOGENIC CAUSE

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**Abstract:** *Delayed resolution of dental problems can lead in the long run to local infections, dental abscesses that can progress to cervicomediastinal suppurations. Sometimes the magnitude of this suppurative process can affect one of the most complex and controversial regions of the head and neck, the supraclavicular fossa having a life-threatening potential when left untreated.*

*The present paper aims to highlight, through a clinical example, the lethal potential of such an infection, its logoregional expansion and the therapeutic conduct adopted in order to solve it.*

*When choosing the therapeutic conduct, a careful assessment of the patient's condition and its associated comorbidities is necessary. It is important to constantly pay attention to the time elapsed from the onset of symptoms to the initiation of treatment, in order not to amplify or accelerate the potentially fatal risk of the suppurative process. The surgical approach of the supraclavicular fossa, due to the complexity and importance of the anatomical elements contained, seems to fit into the concept of niche surgery and imposes a certain rigor on the development and training of the surgeon who wants to practice it.*

**Keywords:** *supraclavicular fossa involvement, cervicomediastinal odontogenic suppuration, supraclavicular surgery, extended head and neck suppurative process.*

## LATISSIMUS DORSI FLAP IN BREAST RECONSTRUCTION SURGERY - 3 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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**Abstract:** *Latissimus dorsi myocutaneous flap is one of the most reliable regional flap used in breast reconstruction, due to its proximity to the chest and its constant vascular supply close to the surgical field. The purpose of this article is to describe our experience with the use of LD flap for autologous breast reconstruction, in patients with previous adjuvant therapy. We have conducted an analysis of the patients with breast reconstruction surgery using LD flap, in a delay procedure, after modified radical mastectomy. The data was collected for patients treated in Plastic Surgery clinic from Central Military University Emergency Hospital Bucharest, Romania, between 2018-2020. The latissimus dorsi flap provides good functional and aesthetic outcomes in breast reconstruction surgery with acceptable long term morbidities. When there is not enough healthy tissue, the LD flap will provide tissue volume in autologous reconstruction, as well as a reliable vascular pedicle for*

*implant-based reconstruction as in the setting of irradiated tissue.*

**Keywords:** *latissimus dorsi myocutaneous flap, breast reconstruction.*

## **MANAGEMENT OF A FOREIGN BODY IN THE MAXILLARY SINUS-CASE REPORT**

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**Abstract:** *Foreign bodies in the maxillary sinus are an unusual condition that can be encountered in the ENT specialist office. In a clinical context of unilateral chronic sinusitis, radiologic investigation is the one that certifies the diagnostic.*

*The main purpose of this manuscript is to present a clinical case and to discuss the management of a intrasinusal foreign body and the associated sinusitis.*

*Even though this pathology is not frequently encountered, it has to be suspected in a unilateral chronic sinusitis. For this pathology, the only effective treatment is represented by the surgical removal of the foreign body, endoscopic of classic procedure can be choosen.*

**Keywords:** *Caldwell-Luc, FESS, odontogenic sinusitis, foreign body.*

## **MUSCULOCUTANEOUS SUPRACLAVICULAR FLAP AS A HEAD AND NECK RECONSTRUCTIVE ALTERNATIVE**

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**Abstract:** *Extensive head and neck surgery can often require reconstructive ways to cover structural defects, and most often, reconstructions are performed using locoregional flaps. One of the most versatile, viable and increased vascular intake flaps used in this case is the supraclavicular flap in one of its various forms: free flap, tunneled island flap, simple rotated flap or pre-expanded flap. The present paper aims to review the surgical technique of harvesting the supraclavicular flap without compromising the subsequent reconstruction of the targeted defect. Although the sampling technique is used correctly, potential complications and intra- or postoperative problems can occur that compromise the quality and safety of the reconstruction. Due to the complexity and abundance of vascular and nervous elements of the supraclavicular region the flap harvested from this region represents an optimal reconstructive option for the head and neck region, but the surgeon's experience, as well as the associated pathologies of the patient are elements that can compromise the*

viability of the reconstruction.

**Keywords:** musculocutaneous supraclavicular flap, head and neck reconstruction, axial patterned flap.

## PERFORATOR PROPELLER FLAPS IN LOWER LIMB RECONSTRUCTION: CASE REPORTS

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**Abstract:** *Soft tissue defects of the lower third of the leg are very challenging to cover, due to the anatomical features of the region. There is a shortage of soft tissue at this level, with a low mobility of the surrounding skin – usually does not make possible a direct closure of the defect margins and make random or local fasciocutaneous flaps difficult to perform. At this region most muscles became tendons, so, it's difficult to reach the site of injury as a musculo or musculocutaneous flaps. Also, skin grafting on this area does not provide optimal coverage of the underlying structures (vessels, nerves, tendons and bones).*

*Local perforator flaps and free flaps are good options in reconstruction of defects of lower third of the leg. Reverse flow flaps are used more often for coverage of the ankle and foot defects. For large defects (more than 50 cm<sup>2</sup> in size) free flaps remain the gold standard. For defects less than 50 cm<sup>2</sup> in size, local transposition flaps or perforator flaps can be used. In rare cases, cross leg flap can be performed, when other options fail.[1].*

**Keywords:** perforator flaps, lower limb, reconstruction.

## USING MEDIAL GASTROCNEMIUS MUSCLE FLAP IN CHRONIC OSTEOMYELITIS OF PROXIMAL TIBIA

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**Abstract:** *Chronic osteomyelitis is an infection of bone and bone marrow, with great impact and burden for social and healthcare system through multiple inpatient treatment and work incapacity. In this case report of a 61 years old patient with chronic osteomyelitis of anterior left proximal tibia, we used for treatment and coverage a medial gastrocnemius flap with proximal pedicle, over which we used a 1:1,5 expanded split thickness skin graft from anterior thigh. No complications were encountered in the postoperative period.*

*Gastrocnemius muscle flap improve local vascularization, being really helpful in local recurrence avoidance of chronic osteomyelitis, and provide good aesthetic outcome with minimal morbidity at donor site.*

**Keywords:** *gastrocnemius muscle flap, chronic osteomyelitis, proximal tibia.*