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embolectomy. Vascular imaging should be performed if patient demonstrates unusual postoperative evolution.

Key words: balloon catheter embolectomy, peroneal artery pseudoaneurysm, coil embolization

17. LAPAROSCOPIC ANTI-REFLUX SURGERY IN A PATIENT WITH SITUS INVERSUS TOTALIS

Author: **Serghei Cumpăță**

Scientific adviser: Evghenii Guțu, MD, PhD, University Professor, Department of General Surgery and Semiology no. 3

Nicolae Testemitanu State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Background. Situs inversus totalis (SIT) is a rare congenital anatomical variant, characterized by the opposite arrangement of abdominal and thoracic organs. Open and laparoscopic surgical procedures in patients with SIT can create additional difficulties related to unusual anatomy.

Case report. In October 2011 in Department of General Surgery, Chisinau Municipal Hospital Nr.1, was admitted a woman 53 years, who knew about the presence of SIT. She is considered ill for 3 years, complaining heartburn, regurgitation, frequent nocturnal cough. Medical therapy eliminates symptoms incomplete and only for a short time. Endoscopic examination detected reflux esophagitis, grade III by Savary-Miller classification, opened cardia and a 2.5 cm sliding hiatal hernia. According 24-hour pH-metry, De Meester index was 49.93 (normal < 14.72). Laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication and posterior crural closure was performed. Five trocars were placed in mirror-like sites compared to normal anatomical position. The surgery lasted for 150 minutes. Postoperative period was uneventful, patient discharged at the seventh day, after radiological control. Permeability of fundoplication area for contrast material was satisfactory, dysphagia was not observed. On examination after two months, the complete disappearance of symptoms and absence of esophagitis at endoscopy was found.

Conclusions. Laparoscopic Nissen fundoplication is a standard method of surgical correction for symptomatic refractory gastro-oesophageal reflux and hiatal hernia. Technical difficulties caused by unusual anatomy in SI are not impassable and do not interfere the successful execution of surgical procedure.

Key words: situs inversus totalis, gastro-oesophageal reflux, laparoscopic anti-reflux surgery

DEPARTMENT OF DERMATOVENEROLOGY

18. ACNE FULMINANS INDUCED BY ISOTRETINOIN: CASE REPORT

Author: **Elena Ungureanu-Chirvas**

Co-author: Ina Ștefaniuc

Scientific adviser: Iulia Emeț, PhD, University assistant, Department of Dermatovenerology, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Background. Oral isotretinoin, isomer of retinoic acid, has been used in the United States for the treatment of acne for >30 years, approved by the FDA for the treatment of severe