

**Conclusions.** The proportion of patients with cancer is increasing with age. The larger number of urban patients is probably due to the higher accessibility to health care in comparison with rural areas. Colon located tumors are prevalent compared to other locations. Being overweight or obese and alcohol consumption increase the risk for colorectal cancer confirming the results of other studies.

**Key words:** colorectal cancer, study, risk factors

## FUNDAMENTAL SCIENCES

### MORPHOPATHOLOGY

#### 227. PERITONEAL AND RETROPERITONEAL LESIONS: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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**Introduction.** Lesions of the peritoneal and retroperitoneal cavities are heterogeneous and include vascular disorders, inflammations and tumors.

**Aim of the study:** To present the preliminary results regarding the types of peritoneal and retroperitoneal lesions.

**Material and methods.** The clinicopathological aspects were examined in all consecutive cases diagnosed in 2015 at Department of Pathology of Clinical County Emergency Hospital of Tirgu Mures, Romania.

**Results.** From the 672 cases, 491 were diagnosed with peritonitis, 125 with tumor lesions, 54 with vascular disorders and two patients presented hydatidic cysts. Out of 125 tumors, 116 were metastatic (92.80%) and 9 (7.20%) were diagnosed as primary tumors. In 19 out of 125 tumors, ascites was associated. Metastases were predominantly diagnosed in women (n = 69; 59.48%) with a median age of 64.17±13.05 years, whereas peritonitis mostly affected the male gender (n=281; 57.23%) with a median age of 39.53±26.54 years.

**Conclusion.** The type of peritoneal and retroperitoneal lesions are related to the patients' gender: peritonitis is more frequent in males, whereas metastases predominantly affects females in their pre-menopausal or menopausal period. Ascites does not always occur in patients with peritoneal carcinomatosis.

**Key words:** peritonitis, carcinomatosis, hydatidic cyst, retroperitoneum

#### 228. ANATOMICAL FEATURES OF COMPLETE MYOCARDIAL BRIDGES AND ITS ROLE IN SUDDEN DEATH OCCURRENCE

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**Introduction.** Complete myocardial bridges (CMB) are myocardial strips covering a portion of the underpericardial coronary artery on one or more of its parts. Thick myocardial bridges are considered to have a specific role in heart emergencies occurrence: the myocardial infarction and sudden death in young people with clean coronary vessels after physical exercises.

**Aim of the study.** To distinguish different anatomical features of CMB and their possible involvement in the ischemic heart disease.