

## GIST – BETWEEN ONCOLOGIC PARADIGM AND MINIMAL INVASIVE APPROACH

**Introduction:** Gastrointestinal stromal tumors (GIST) are a heterogeneous group of tumors which prognosis depends on histological factors defined as risk factors, without the histological certainty that characterize other neoplasms.

**Material and methods:** This is the continuation of a prospective study started in January 2004 on GIST patients; we have recorded the clinical, imagistic, intraoperative, pathologic, adjuvant therapy and follow-up data for the patients admitted till end of December 2012.

**Results:** 47 patients with GIST have been operated, possessing the following localization of tumors: 26 (53.31%) – gastric, 3 (6.38%) – duodenal, 10 (21.27%) on small bowel, 3 (6.38%) – colic, and 2 (4.25%) – rectal. Surgical approach was open (35 cases) and laparoscopic (12 cases). None of the patients had metastases. According to NCCN adapted Miettinen-Lasota risk classification, patients have been stratified as class 1 (2 patients), 2 (28 patients), 3a (12 patients), 3b (2 patients), 5 (2 patients), 6a (1 patient). Imatinib adjuvant therapy has been administered to 18 patients. Median follow-up was 55 months (36-106). 11 patients died after local recurrence or metastases.

**Conclusions:** GIST resection can be safely performed both in open and minimal invasive manner surgery. R0 resection and adjuvant treatment based on risk stratification are significant factors in improving survival.

## ICTERUL MECANIC LA PACIENTII CU CIROZĂ HEPATICĂ

**ANGHELICI G, COTONEȚ A, PISARENCO S, SAMOHVALOV S**

Catedra chirurgie nr.2, LCŞ Hepatochirurgie, USMF “Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republica Moldova

**Scopul:** Analiza rezultatelor tratamentului icterului mecanic la pacienți cu ciroză hepatică.

**Material și metode:** Au fost studiate rezultatele tratamentului icterului mecanic la 15 pacienți cu ciroză hepatică. Child A/B/C – 7/5/3. Bărbați – 8, vîrstă medie – 58±2 ani. Metode de investigație: clinice, paraclinice, USG, FEGDS, CPGRE, CT, RMN.

**Rezultate:** Diagnosticul diferențial între icterul mecanic și sindromului colestatic la pacienții cirotici a prezentat unele dificultăți. Sensibilitatea USG căilor biliare a fost 65%. Cea mai eficientă metodă de diagnostic s-a dovedit a fi CPGRE (96%) și RMN-cholangiografia. Coledocolitiază a fost diagnosticată la 7 (46%) pacienți, papilo-oddita stenozantă – la 6 (40%), stricturnă distală de coledoc – la 2 (13,3%). Colangita s-a stabilit în 12 (80%) cazuri. Papilosfincterotomia endoscopică s-a efectuat în 11 (73%) cazuri, papilosfincterotomie endoscopică cu litextractie – în 7 (46%), colecistectomie laparoscopică după efectuarea papilosfincterotomiei endoscopice cu litextractie – în 2 (13,3%), dilatarea cu balon – în 2 (13,3%) cazuri. Complicații: progresarea insuficienței hepatice – 3 (20%) cazuri, hemoragii post-papilosfincterotomie – 4 (26,6) cazuri. Letalitatea – 2 (13,3%) pacienți.

**Concluzii:** Gravitatea pacienților a fost determinată de două patologii concurente severe, evoluante pe fondul de colangită. Pacienții cirotici din clasa funcțională Child C sunt cu risc sporit de apariție a complicațiilor și a letalității postoperatorii. Decomprezia precoce a căilor biliare în combinație cu tratamentul medicamentos complex ameliorează rezultatele postoperatorii la pacienții cirotici cu icter mecanic.

## OBSTRUCTIVE JAUNDICE IN PATIENTS WITH LIVER CIRRHOSIS

**Aim:** Analysis of obstructive jaundice treatment outcomes in patients with liver cirrhosis.

**Material and methods:** Were studied treatment results of mechanical jaundice in 15 patients with liver cirrhosis. Child A/B/C – 7/5/3. Male – 8, the mean age – 58±2 years. Examination methods: clinical, laboratory, ultrasound, endoscopy, ERCP, CT, MRI.

**Results:** Differential diagnosis between obstructive jaundice and cholestatic syndrome in cirrhotic patients presented some difficulties. Sensitivity of biliary USG was 65%. The most effective diagnostic method has proved ERCP (96%) and MRI-cholangiography. Choledocholithiasis was diagnosed in 7 (46%) patients, stenosis of papilla Vater – in 6 (40%), distal bile duct stricture – in 2 (13.3%). Cholangitis was determined in 12 (80%) cases. Endoscopic papilosphincterotomy was performed in 11 (73%), endoscopic papilosphincterotomy with litextraction – in 7 (46%), laparoscopic cholecystectomy after endoscopic papilosphincterotomy and litextraction – in 2 (13.3%), balloon dilatation – in 2 (13.3%) cases. Complications: progression of liver failure – 3 (20%) cases, bleeding post papilosphincterotomy – 4 (26.6). Mortality – 2 (13.3%) patients.

**Conclusions:** The severity of patients defined by two competing severe pathology on the background of cholangitis. Functional class Child C cirrhotic patients are at risk of postoperative complications and mortality. Early biliary decompression in combination with the complex medical treatment improves postoperative outcomes in cirrhotic patients with jaundice.

## REZULTATELE LA DISTANȚĂ ALE SPLENECTOMIEI CU DECONECTARE AZYGO-PORTALĂ ÎN TRATAMENTUL CIROZEI HEPATICE

**ANGHELICI G, CRUDU O, PISARENCO S, DANU M**

Clinica 2 Chirurgie „Constantin Tibîrnă”, Catedra 2 Chirurgie, USMF „Nicolae Testemițanu”, Chișinău, Republica Moldova

**Introducere:** Operația de splenectomie cu deconectare azygo-portală rămâne în arsenalul tratamentului chirurgical al cirozei hepatice.

**Scopul** lucrării este analiza rezultatelor la distanță ale splenectomiei cu deconectare azygo-portală în tratamentul complicațiilor hipertensiunii portale la bolnavii cirotici.