

Effectiveness of this management was confirmed by stable hearing improvement in 91% of cases, quality of life and general health positive dynamic in 94% of children with OM.

Conclusion: The differential diagnostics of OM in childhood is based on the complex of screening tools and complete otological examination. The management of OM in childhood includes balance of medical and surgical approaches.

Keywords: Otitis media, diagnostics, management

60. SURGICAL MANAGEMENT OF OVARIAN DERMOID CYSTS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

Madan D., Mishina A., Fuior L., Petrovici V, Mishina L.

Scientific adviser: **Gladun Eugen**, M.D., Ph.D., Professor, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Medical University "N. Testemitsu", Kishinev, Moldova

Introduction: The ovarian dermoid cysts are one of the most common neoplastic ovarian injuries found both in children and teenagers. For the girls with small ovarian diseases organ preserving operation it's extremely important for a proper functioning of puberty and future fertility.

Purpose and Objectives: The aim of study was to present the reasons for making these surgeries in all the cases of ovarian dermoid cysts in order to ensure fertility and menstruation every month.

Methods and materials: A prospective and retrospective analysis of all the ovarian cysts both in children and teenagers aged between 8 and 18, from the year 2000 through 2012 admitted in the Institute of Mother and Child Care, the department of operative gynecology was performed.

Results: The ovarian dermoid cysts were localized mostly in the right side having a percentage of 64.7 vs. 35.3 for the left side. Cysts outermost dimension were 79.6 ± 7.2 mm (95% CI:64.30-94.82) and minimum were $- 65.1 \pm 6.5$ mm (95% CI:51.21-79.04), from 56 to 156 mm. Laparotomy was the surgery that was mostly used - 14/17 (82.4%), and laparoscopy was done only in 3/17 (17.6%) cases. All of the organ preserving operations were statistically more common ($p < 0.001$) over ovariectomy and were 14/17 (82.4%) vs. 3/17 (17.6%).

Conclusions: It is vital to have a proper surgical approach for all the children and teenagers with ovarian cysts for maintaining a good sexual growth and fertility in the near future. These surgeries are the best method for this group of patients.

Keywords: Ovary, dermoid, pediatric and adolescent, ovary-sparing surgery

61. ASPECTS OF SURGICAL TREATMENT OF THORACO-LUMBAR VERTEBRAE FRACTURES

Moroşan Anna

Academic adviser: **Ungurean Victor**, Assistant lecturer, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chişinău, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Vertebrae fractures of the thoracic and lumbar region are severe injuries that can seriously compromise the functional outcome, rarely the vital one of transmitters, leading to invalidity.

Purpose and Objectives: to evaluate the results of different methods of surgery, to highlight the most optimal solutions and successful treatment of thoraco-lumbar spinal trauma.

Materials and methods: the study is based on the analysis of demographic, imaging and clinical results of 36 patients with dorsal-lumbar fractures of the spine admitted to the Vertebrology Clinic of the SCTO PMSI Hospital. Data analysis was performed using International Spine Tango Module program.

Patients were divided into 2 groups of patients based on the surgical treatment they underwent. I group: patients that had PSF (posterior screw fixation) - 72,2 % (n=26); II group: patients with AF (anterior fusion) + PSF - 27,8% (n=10).

Results: Identified causes of the thoraco-lumbar spinal trauma were catatrauma- 69.4% (n = 25), road accident - 19.4% (n = 7), falling from the height of their body - 11.2% (n = 4). Among the most frequently injured vertebrae are Th12, L1 and L2. The average age of patients at the time of trauma was 34 years (18 to 68 years. Male / female ratio is 1.6 / 1 (22 men, 14 women).