

Themes of university research (scientific-didactic normatives) 2018

Theme: "Digestive tract and endocrine system surgery"

Leader: head of department, prof. univ., dr.hab.med. Hotineanu V.

The term 2016-2020:

Nominal composition of the research group: 1) Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, prof. Hotineanu V .; 2) prof.Hotineanu A .; 3)ass.prof. Bujor P .; 4) ass.prof. Anghelic G .; 5) ass.prof. Tiron V .; 6) ass.prof. Iliadi A .. 7). ass.prof. Ferdohleb A .; 8) ass.prof. Mustață G .; 9) ass.prof.. Oprea A. 10) ass.prof. Timis T .; 11) ass.prof. Bendelic V .; 12) ass.prof. Palii. IT.; 13) ass.prof. Caragaț Z .; 14) ass.prof. Cazac A .; 15) ass.prof. Pavliuc G .; 16) ass.prof. Moraru. V .; 17) ass.prof. Străjescu G .

Objectives:

1. Clinical evaluation of the results of surgical treatment of benign CBP strictures at different stages.
2. Study and implementation in practice of diagnostic and treatment in liver tumors.
3. An analysis of post-operative liver transplantation results with graft derived from living donor and donor in brain death is expected.
4. The scientific-clinical research in the field of portal hypertension surgery, having the final stages: performing the screening of patients with previously operated liver cirrhosis, on different clinical, paraclinical, endoscopic and imagistic domains.
5. Continuing the scientific-clinical researches in the field of non-specific chronic inflammation of the colon (CUN, Crohn's disease), having as objectives the establishment of certain diagnostic and prognostic criteria of the clinical evolution, studying the dynamics of serum concentrations of proinflammatory cytokines on the basis of cytostatic and biological treatment (alpha-TNF). The study on the optimization of curative diagnostic aspects in patients with chronic colostatics on the background of dolicolon is also underway.
6. Perform a study on the group of patients with colorectal neoplasia and Lynch syndrome at the molecular level of the Hmlh1, Hmsh2 genes using the RT-PCR technique.

Obtained results:

1. As a result of a complex study, there were undisputed arguments about the benefits of the laparoscopic approach in portal hypertension surgery, which allowed improvements in therapeutic outcomes.
2. The practical implementation of staged liver resections for hepatic metastases of colorectal cancer initially unresectable by the ALPPS method (associating liver partition and portal vein ligation for staged hepatectomy) allowed us to achieve favorable postoperative results. The method allows for a 15% increase in the rate of resection of liver metastases secondary to unresectable colorectal cancer.
3. The techniques of refinement of venous reconstruction have been studied and realized in practice by its plaster with synthetic graft or grafting from the donor in cerebral or autopsy donation to the same donor. The technique implemented in the clinic provides reconstruction of the veins with their suture with polypropylene 6/0 yarn and the widening of the venous anastomoses in the liver veins.

4. The results of the multi-stage research of patients with benign biliary strictures were systematically analyzed. As a result, we determined the sensitivity and specificity of the examinations and found the predictive value both negative and positive in the diagnosis. The risk factors were analyzed and systematized at the time of reconstruction of the biliary tree and their impact on the postoperative results. We have argued that the hepaticojejunostomies on Roux's hernial anesthesia is the effective therapeutically-surgical option for the long-term functional resolution of benign biliary strictures.

5. The realization of the genetic study has made it possible to identify the persons at increased risk of family adenomatosis polyposis in the family tree. It has been found that the results of surgical treatment applied in patients with PAF correlate with the appropriateness of the molecular examination of these patients.

6. By retrospective analysis of patients undergoing surgical treatment of dolichocolon complicated with chronic colostasis, we found superior clinical-functional outcomes in the subplot of patients who had hemicolectomy on the left. Also, in practical use, the minimally-invasive method of colon resection was hand-assisted, which allowed to significantly reduce the post-intervention recovery interval.

7. Following a retrospective study of a group of patients with perianal Crohn's disease, it was found that the conservative method of treatment of perianal and rectovaginal fistulas with the long-term application of Seton resulted in their clearance in 71.8% of cases