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ASSESSMENT OF CHRONIC CRITICAL LOWER LIMB ISCHEMIA IN THE CASUISTRY OF THE 2ND INTERNAL MEDICINE DEPARTMENT OF TÂRGU-MUREȘ

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Background: Chronic critical lower limb ischemia (CCLI) is a severe involvement of the peripheral vascular system. The importance of this entity lies in the high incidence of amputation and mortality. CCLI frequently coexists with coronary and carotid involvement, which can endanger patients' lives. 3 main etiologies of CCLI have been identified: diabetic obliterative disease (DOAD), atherosclerotic obliterative artery disease (AOAD), obliterative thrombangiitis (OTA). The aim of this study is to divide the patients according to etiology and comparison between the groups regarding the following: assessing the involvement of the lower limbs, coexisting of coronary and carotid involvement, coexisting of cardiovascular risk factors. **Material and methods:** We conducted a retrospective study on 148 patients diagnosed with CCLI, admitted in the 2nd Internal Medicine Clinic of Tîrgu-Mureș between 2015-2016. CCLI was diagnosed using anamnestic data, clinical examination, CW Doppler and Duplex Doppler examination and arteriography. The discharge papers of the patients with CCLI were processed. The obtained parameters were introduced in Microsoft Excel[®] tables, they were statistically processed and graphically interpreted. For the statistical processing we used the Square Chi test in Graph Pad[®], IBM SPSS Statistics 20. **Results:** CCLI coexisted with coronary and carotid involvement. The cardiovascular risk factors were present at the same time. The 3 etiological factors were present in various degrees. Based on etiology, there are differences in certain characteristics in patients with CCLI. **Conclusions:** CCLI is a severe involvement of the vascular system, can endanger lower limb integrity. A possible amputation significantly lowers quality of life. CCLI frequently coexists with coronary and carotid involvement, which increases the vital risk of these patients. The cardiovascular risk factors coexist at the same time. Diabetic arteriopathy represents the most severe etiology, both from the evolution and prognostic standpoints. We have to take measures to prevent vascular complications so to save the lower limbs.

Keywords: chronic critical lower limb ischemia, coronary involvement, carotid involvement, cardiovascular risk factors, prevention

THE UTILITY OF NARROW-BAND IMAGING ENDOSCOPY FOR DIAGNOSIS OF PREMALIGNANT GASTRIC LESION AND EARLY GASTRIC CANCER

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Background: Often early gastric cancer (EGC) is asymptomatic, that is why most of the patients come for medical investigation already ill with advanced gastric cancer. The detection of premalignant gastric lesions and their control, help the exposure of gastric cancer in its initial stage and implicitly to a prompter access to the appropriate treatment for the patients. This study quantifies the utility of narrow band imaging-endoscopy (NBI) for the detection of premalignant lesions and early gastric cancer. **Material and methods:** This prospective study included 63 patients. They underwent an examination with white light endoscopy (WLE) and Sydney system of biopsy followed by magnifying NBI with targeted biopsies. We monitored the presence of EGC, dysplasia (Dis), intestinal metaplasia (IM). **Results:** IM was diagnosed in 60 patients, and 128 areas. Dis was detected in 11 patients and 13 areas, and 2 patients had EGC. The premalignant gastric lesions were detected by both investigation methods. We followed sensitivity, specificity, positive, negative predictive values. For NBI we obtained 81%, 75%, and for WLE 52%, 68%. The EGC was diagnosed only with NBI. **Conclusions:** NBI endoscopy is better than WLE for detected IM, Dis and EGC. This method can be used for screening EGC.

Keywords: NBI endoscopy, premalignant lesions, early gastric cancer, sensitivity, specificity