

HYPOXIA AND HYPOBARISM INFLUENCES ON INTRAOCULAR PRESSURE VALUES

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SUMMARY

The physiologic response of the human body at an intense stress as well as at a stress generated by the exposure to altitudes higher than 5000 meters, by lowering the barometric pressure and the oxygen saturation level at the threshold of an altitude pathology appearance, has begun to be studied in order to increase the pilots' security on subsonic and training planes in order to limit the accidents caused by the human factor.

Method: Use of an 13-aeronautical person group, aged 22, submitted to some hypoxia and hypobaric conditions through a hypobaric chamber, whose ocular pressure values were measured and compared before and after exposure to the above mentioned conditions.

Conclusions: The study revealed that the exposure of the human body to hypoxia and hypobarism conditions didn't contribute to the increase of the intraocular pressure.

Key words: intraocular pressure, hypobaric hypoxia, increasing altitude

HIGHLIGHTING THE ALTERATIONS PRODUCED BY THE EXPOSURE TO HYPOXIA-LOW PRESSURE CONDITIONS UPON THE URINARY BIOLOGICAL MARKERS

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SUMMARY

Objective. Highlighting the human body's response to an intense stress such as the one generated by exposure to altitudes higher than 5,000 meters, under hypoxia and low pressure conditions, by measuring the urinary biological markers.

Material and Method. A sample of 36 subjects has been composed, flying crew, average age 22, subjected to hypoxia and low pressure conditions by means of hypobaric chamber. The subjects values of biological markers have been measured and compared before and after being exposed to the aforementioned conditions.

Results. An increase of urinary ph, and also calcium and sodium excretion has been noticed. After the exposure, the urinary density, as well as phosphorus and creatinine excretion have been noticed. Bilirubin and urinary urobilinogen have remained constant, whereas the alterations in magnesium, potassium, and chlorine are insignificant.

Conclusions. In the aftermath of the study, we have found that the exposure of the human body to hypoxia and low pressure conditions develops alterations of the biological markers that accompany modifications in the heart and lung activity.

Key words: hypoxia, low pressure, urinary biological markers.

THERAPEUTIC CHOICES IN STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS INFECTIOUS ENDOCARDITIS – CLINICAL CASE

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SUMMARY

Infectious endocarditis is serious disease with unpredictable outcome due to local structural and functional impairments as well as systemic emboli. Early diagnosis, prior to complications, is a goal in which interdisciplinary approach decides towards medical or surgical therapy. Among common pathogens, the Staphylococcus Aureus endocarditis has the bleakest prognosis.

Key words: Infectious endocarditis, Staphylococcus Aureus, interdisciplinary approach

MAY 19 - WORLD DAY AGAINST VIRAL HEPATITIS

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SUMMARY

Globally, one in 12 people suffer from chronic viral hepatitis. “Am I the 12th?” is a worldwide warning campaign of the non-governmental organization “Global Alliance against Hepatitis”.

CT ASSESSMENT OF PORTAL TUMOR INVASION IN PANCREATIC TUMORS

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SUMMARY

Purpose: Describe the role of CT angiography in the assessment of portal tumor invasion in pancreatic tumors.

Materials and methods: Patients with pancreatic cancer and portal tumor invasion.

Results: The area of greatest challenge in pancreatic imaging, for determining potential resectability, has been the ability of CT to demonstrate accurately the presence of vascular invasion; particularly in relation to the celiac and mesenteric arteries, the splenic and superior mesenteric veins, and the portal vein confluence.

Conclusions: In the evaluation of pancreatic disease, the use of multidetector CT angiography enables the radiologist to produce 3D vascular maps that clearly show the relationship of vessels to pancreatic masses and that are familiar to surgeons.

Keywords: CT angiography, pancreatic cancer.

Abbreviations: MIP - maximum intensity projection, SMA - superior mesenteric artery, SMV - superior mesenteric vein, 3D - three-dimensional; PV - portal vein; SV= splenic vein; CT – computed tomography.

CATHECOLAMINES-INDUCED MIOCARDITIS

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SUMMARY

Introduction: Acute miocarditis as a manifestation of pheochromocytoma is rare, and only a few cases have been reported in the literature. Many times, the diagnosis is established only on an anatomopathological basis, being frequently confounded with acute myocardial infarction or viral carditis.

We report a case of a 68-year old woman with pheochromocytoma and previous mild hypertension who developed a pheochromocytoma crisis with paroxysmal supraventricular arrhythmia and severe refractory hypertension followed by low cardiac output syndrome (hypotension, acute renal failure, acute ischemic hepatitis) and whose follow-up led to the diagnosis of acute miocarditis secondary to pheochromocytoma . The patient had a complete recovery without sequelae.

Keywords - pheochromocytoma, acute myocarditis

USING THE INCOMPLETE SENTENCE BLANK TEST IN AERONAUTICAL FIELD - DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

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SUMMARY

Personality may be evaluated by using questionnaire and projective tests which allow a higher degree of freedom related to subject’s answers (like Rorschach test and tree drawing test).

The Incomplete Sentence Test is a projective task where a series of incomplete sentences are given for finishing. By evaluating the responses, an evaluator makes some judgments about the subject's personality.

We used a number of 23 sentence beginnings to be completed. 3680 items were analyzed corresponding to 160 evaluated subjects. We made groups of similar responses (finishing categories). For each of them, descriptive statistics were calculated. We found that there are typical finishing (those who were used more often) and uncommon finishing. All these will be analyzed lately.

Key words: personality psychological evaluation, incomplete sentence blank test, pilot psychological selection.

MEDIATION DESIGN IN CONFLICT SITUATIONS

Psychologist Dumitra Profeanu

SUMMARY

Conflict refers to contradictions between integration-disintegration, consensus disagreement, stability-change and some people's emotional states (anxiety, hostility, resistance, open aggression, types of opposition, antagonistic interactions and competition).

The conflict has always existed between people, either separately or in groups. Wherever there are people, there is ideas, values, circumstances, styles and standards that may conflict, hence, that all may be due to a conflict: objectives, aspirations, goals, expectations, unconfirmed, habits, prejudices, types of personalities, ideologies, competition, sensitivity, offense, aggression etc. In military domains, conflict mediation is an important management organization factor; psychologist being actively involved in the mediation.

Keywords: conflict, communication, active listening, conflict mediation.