



ALMA MATER EUROPAEA
CAMPUS COLLEGE "REZONANCA"



INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

7-8 Jun 2024 Hotel Grand Pristine

**CONFERENCE
ICMS2024**

ABSTRACT BOOK

**Prishtine, Kosovo
2024**

TOPICS OF THE CONFERENCE

- Surgical treatment diseases and challenges
- Trauma care
- Ischemic heart and lung diseases and treatment
- Dental medical problems
- Pediatric diseases and treatment challenges
- Hospital and Pre-hospital care
- Nursing care
- CPR

In collaboration with:



Dear Colleagues and friends,

ICMS 2024 which will be held in Pristine, Kosovo **7-8 Jun 2024 Alma Mater Europea Campus College „ Rezonanca” . Hotel Grand Pristine.** The aim of this conference is to cooperate between medical institution in Europe which is as the matter of fact the obligation that all participant in this conference to deliver best experiences Europe wide in management of diseses and injuries for (doctors,nurses,students).This conference offers comprehensive continuing education in the treatment of critically ill and injured patients, stressing current basic and cutting edge guidelines and technology for evaluation, diagnosis and management.The program of conference is designed to enhance the knowledge and skills of those caring for ill and injured patients in rural, urban and suburban hospitals We invite you to participate and to present your scientific work in this unique event in our country as a perfect opportunity to stay updated with current agenda for diseases and injured patients, and quality of the medical services. We are looking forward to meeting with you **Interntional Conference of Medical Sciences 7-8 Jun 2024 Alma Mater Europea Campus College „ Rezonanca” Hotel Grand Pristine!**

Best regards,

President of the Conference: Acad. Prof. Dr. Ramadan Idrizaj MD. PhD

**Co-Presidents of the Conference: Acad. Prof. Dr. Arian Idrizaj MD. PhD
Prof. dr. Blerim Krasniqi MD.PhD**

**General Secretary: Prof. Asoc. Basri Lenjani MD.PhD
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Dear all,

Welcome in the conference of Medical sciences under the supervision of FSHM REZONANCA, Prishtine. Our mission just beginning accordance with knowledge offering best academics in all relevant medical fields. We will offer you an opportunity of cooperation, within medical professionals, their experiences in order to create new contacts with professionals, experiences, or other institutions in medical sciences. **Together we will accomplish the main reason of giving knowledge in different medical fields.**

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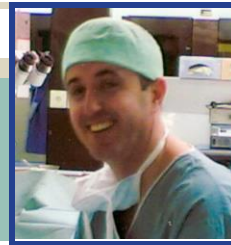
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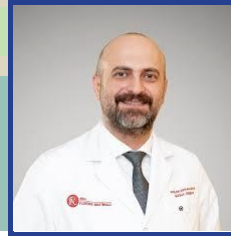
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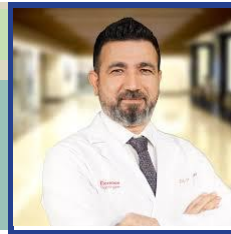
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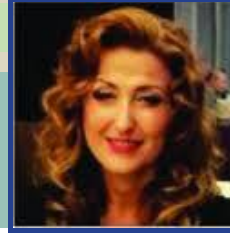
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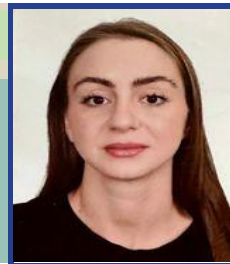
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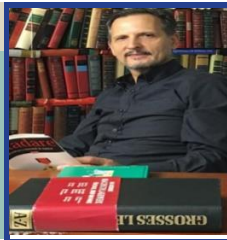
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SANTIAGO RAMON Y CAJAL CAMILLO GOLGI'S CONTRIBUTION TO MODERN NEUROSCIENTISTS

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Abstract

Entry. Neurons function as information processing units, using electrical impulses to communicate within functional networks. Cajal's experimental work and theories provided the foundation for modern neurobiology. In the 1870s Camillo Golgi discovered that nerve cells could be stained with silver nitrate. This led to groundbreaking studies of how the nervous system is structured and functions. Golgi maintained that all nerve cells in the nervous system constituted a continuous, interconnected network. Ramón y Cajal made several major contributions to neuroanatomy. He discovered the axonal growth cone, and demonstrated experimentally that the relationship between nerve cells was not continuous, or a single system as per then extant reticular theory, but rather contiguous; there were gaps between neurons. Current research on growth cones, discovered by Cajal, is updated by Jacopo Meldolesi, with a focus on exocytosis of distinct types of vesicles. The volume closes with a tribute by Rita Levi-Montalcini to another great Italian neuroscientist, Giuseppe Moruzzi, codiscoverer of the reticular activating system. Viewed from a long-term perspective, through this meeting and this collection of articles, the great traditions of Golgi and Cajal have finally merged, and new insights given into the full significance of each to modern neuroscience.

Conclusion. In addition to Golgi's most important results, the errors he made in interpreting his own findings are examined. These errors contributed notably to a widespread neglect and underestimation of his important contributions to our understanding of the structure of the nervous system.

Key word. Neuron, function, information, golgi, nerve, cells, processing.

LOCOREGIONAL TREATMENT OPTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF HEPATOCELLULAR CARCINOMA

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Abstract

Introduction: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), which is the most common type of liver cancer and being the most common cause of worldwide mortality. According to BCLC staging system and treatment strategy , there are sort of treatment options for HCC within and beyond Milan criteria, such as; surgical resection, liver transplantation, thermal ablations, chemoembolization (TACE), radioembolization(TARE), systemic chemotherapy and supportive in terminal stages. Nowaday, we can combine these options to increase the chances of treatment for these patients. TARE can be applied to HCC across all these stages. including, curative setting in BCLC A, downstaging & bridging to LT or resection, and palliation in BCLC B/C There are many options in early stages. As a interventional radiologists, our object is to review the current status of HCC beyond the Milan criteria , downstaging to Milan criteria before LT.

Conclusions: In this presentation, I will try to present the locoregional treatment options and a combination of these alternatives to manage the HCC in curetive setting, downstaging & bridging to LT or resection, and palliation in our daily practice with case examples.

Keywords: Hepatocellular

REZUM PROCEDURE FOR PROSTATE ENLARGEMENT: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Abstract

Background: Prostate enlargement, also known as benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), is a common condition affecting aging men worldwide. Traditional treatments such as medication or surgery pose limitations, leading to the exploration of minimally invasive procedures such as Rezum.

Objective: This study aims to systematically review the efficacy and safety of the Rezum procedure in the management of prostate enlargement.

Methods: A comprehensive search of electronic databases was conducted for studies published between 2010 and 2024. Studies reporting outcomes of Rezum treatment for BPH were included. Data on efficacy parameters such as improvement in International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS), quality of life (QoL), and safety outcomes were extracted and analyzed.

Results: A total of 15 studies comprising 1200 patients were included in the analysis. The meta-analysis revealed a significant improvement in IPSS and QoL scores post-Rezum treatment ($p < 0.001$). The mean reduction in prostate volume ranged from 25% to 40% across studies. Adverse events were generally mild and transient, with urinary tract infection and dysuria being the most common.

Conclusion: Rezum therapy demonstrates promising efficacy in reducing symptoms and improving quality of life in patients with prostate enlargement. The procedure offers a minimally invasive alternative to traditional surgical interventions with a favorable safety profile. Further long-term studies are warranted to validate these findings and establish Rezum as a standard therapeutic option for BPH

Key word: Prostate, benign prostatic hyperplasia, prostate enlargement, BPH IPSS.

THE ROLE OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL CENTER, ITS MISSION AND ACTIVITIES SINCE ITS CREATION

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¹National emergency center

Abstract

The National Emergency Medical Center founded, 2018, has been serving as the central EMS control tower to secure every citizen's right to receive emergency medical services regardless of sex, age, race, religion, social status, or economic condition. Emergency medicine (EM) is a medical specialty that equips doctors with the knowledge and skills required to care for people with life-threatening or urgent healthcare needs. Top management should take accountability for the effectiveness of the Environmental management system and ensure that the EMS achieves its intended results. They must provide appropriate resources for the EMS and ensure responsibilities and authorities for relevant roles are assigned, communicated and understood. As such, it is difficult to say which country's or what type of EMSS is superior. How much effort is put into the improvement and development of an EMSS is more significant. To define the EMSS more specifically, it is to reorganize the manpower, facilities, and equipment in regions to an optimal size so as to organically operate them to provide effective and prompt medical service in case of emergency. In other words, the construction of an organic, cooperative system between 119 paramedics and hospital EMS teams is a prerequisite for quickly and safely transporting emergency patients to a hospital that is appropriate for treatment after practicing the appropriate treatment at the scene and providing the best EMS within a short amount of time.

Conclusion. Prehospital personnel are able to initiate medical measures in emergencies, even when no MET is available. Although EMS are important in responding to out-hospital emergencies, they seem to be performing the same role as METs.

Key word. **National, emergency, reorganize mission, medical, center,**

THE DUAL LEVEL ADVANCED HIGH SMAS FACE LIFT (ROTATION AND ADVANCEMENT)

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Abstract

This technique is invented by Dr. Karaaltin to maximize the outcome of the High SMAS face lift technique and to eliminate the drawbacks of the Deep Plane Face lift. It is a revolutionary method that blends both High SMAS and Deep Plane. The first level pertains to elevate the SMAS flap like the deep plane technique but, in a special geometrical design to maximize the lifting effect in the malar area as this is the major concern of the traditional High SMAS face lift. The second level enables a dual plane (Skin and SMAS) dissection in an advancement pattern to pool the skin and SMAS layer in two vectoral planes hence, creating a leverage effect in the jawline and neck area as well as giving a massive liberty to drape the excessive skin. The advancement component of the SMAS flap also provide an auto augmentation in the angular areas of the jaw. This innovative technique requires high surgical skills yet, its versatility enables to treat all the stages of facial aging.

Key Word. Metod, High SMAS, face, advancement, deep plane face lift.

DIAGNOSIS OF HCC

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Abstract

Introduction: Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC), which is the most common type of liver cancer. Diagnosis of HCC typically involves imaging studies such as ultrasound, computed tomography (CT), or magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), along with blood tests to measure liver function and tumor markers. Grading of HCC involves assessing the size and number of tumors, as well as the extent of spread within the liver and to other organs. While positron emission tomography (PET) can be useful in staging HCC and assessing its spread, they are often used in conjunction with other imaging modalities and diagnostic tests to provide a comprehensive evaluation of the disease.

The use of whole-body positron emission tomography/magnetic resonance imaging (WB-PET/MRI) for HCC diagnosis is not as common as other imaging modalities like CT or MRI alone. However, PET/MRI may offer advantages in certain cases, such as assessing the metabolic activity of liver lesions and detecting distant metastases with high sensitivity and specificity. Additionally, PET/MRI may provide valuable information in patients with HCC and underlying liver diseases, as it can assess liver function and metabolic activity simultaneously with tumor detection. Overall, while PET/MRI holds potential for improving the diagnosis and staging of HCC, further research and clinical studies are needed to establish its role and effectiveness compared to other imaging techniques.

Conclusions: In this presentation, I will try to present what we do in our institution for HCC diagnosis and staging in our daily routine, together with PET/MRI case examples.

Keywords: Hepatocellular carcinoma, Dynamic imaging, Computed tomography, Magnetic resonance imaging, Hybrid imaging, Positron-emission tomography, Whole-body positron emission tomography/magnetic resonance imaging

METABOLIC OBESITY SURGERY

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Abstract

Gastric bypass and other types of weight-loss surgery — also called bariatric or metabolic surgery — involve making changes to your digestive system to help you lose weight. Bariatric surgery is done when diet and exercise haven't worked or when you have serious health problems because of your weight. All bariatric surgeries are effective for weight loss with varying degrees of success: Gastric bypass averages 71 percent of excess weight loss at three years. Sleeve gastrectomy averages 66 percent of excess weight loss at three years. These treatments include laparoscopic gastric bypass, Lap-Band, and sleeve gastrectomy. Using minimally invasive techniques and small abdominal incisions, patients experience less postoperative pain and scarring, a faster recovery and a more rapid return to normal daily activity.

Conclusions. No single standard technique can be recommended in all cases. In the presence of an appropriate indication, the various surgical treatment options for obesity and/or metabolic disease should be discussed with the patient.

Key Word. Laparoscopic, Gastric bypass, digestive system,

LAPAROSCOPIC COLORECTAL SURGERY IN 21. CENTURY

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Abstract

Due to the progress in screening programs, technology, oncology and surgery, colorectal cancer is becoming a curable disease. Earlier detection of colorectal lesions is detected in combination with recent advances in surgical equipment and skills, minimal invasive surgery is growing in importance. After over a decade of debate and controversy, it is now well established that laparoscopic colon surgery for cancer when compared with open surgery, results in short-term benefits while maintaining at least equivalent long-term outcomes. Consequently, more and more patients are undergoing laparoscopic colon surgery, but the adoption rate still remains relatively low in the United States. Similarly, there are many potential benefits to performing rectal surgery laparoscopically. Although not well documented, laparoscopic rectal surgery is under active investigation and may result in the usual short-term benefits associated with laparoscopic surgery.

Moreover, laparoscopic surgery seems to be better in short-term results and equal in long-term results compared to open surgery. Since its introduction, laparoscopic surgery has quickly become the standard of care for many benign indications.

Yet the use of laparoscopic techniques for the curative resection of malignancies has been slow to adopt due to initial concerns that it may not be possible to perform an adequate resection laparoscopically and early reports of high rates of port-site tumor recurrences.¹

Based on these initial concerns, a large number of randomized controlled trials have been performed to investigate the long-term outcomes of patients undergoing laparoscopic surgery for colon cancer. After over a decade of debate and controversy, it is now well established that laparoscopic surgery for colon cancer when compared with traditional open surgery, results in short-term benefits such as less pain, shorter length of stay, and faster return of bowel function while maintaining equivalent oncologic outcomes.^{2,3,4,5} For this reason, increasing numbers of colon cancer patients are undergoing laparoscopic surgery.

Key word. Colorectal lesions, laparoscopic, colorectal, surgery, screening programs, minimal invasive surgery

AESTHETIC CONSIDERATIONS IN MAXILLOFACIAL SURGERY

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Abstract

Orthognathic surgery is a unique type of facial surgery that has a great impact on patient's skeletal relationship, occlusal function and facial aesthetics. Essential aesthetic considerations include the balance and proportion of the face, the relationship between the upper and lower jaw, the symmetry of the midface and jawline, the soft tissue profile, and the presence of any pre-existing scars or other deformities. Successful outcomes in modern orthognathic surgery depend on preoperative surgical planning substantially. Besides cephalometric and 3D evaluation, surgeon's aesthetic sense plays a crucial role in maintaining facial harmony. Specifically, the surgeon should be aware of the patient's skeletal structure, soft tissue distribution, muscular anatomy, skin quality and patient's expectation. Even minimal changes in the facial skeleton, muscles, and overlying soft tissue lead to a significant change in the profile. During orthognathic surgery, the primary goal should be to maximize facial aesthetics while correcting occlusion. To achieve this purpose, additional surgical procedures should be applied such as genioplasty, malar augmentation, mandibular angle definition, facial lipo-contouring and lip repositioning according to the type of deformity or asymmetry. Furthermore, advances in surgical techniques and technology have allowed for greater precision and accuracy in orthognathic procedures, leading to improved aesthetic outcomes. The purpose of this presentation is to share the current concepts in aesthetic orthognathic surgery in terms of preoperative planning and intraoperative adjustments. It also aims to evaluate the impact of aesthetic considerations on patient satisfaction and treatment outcomes. Surgeons must consider the each patient's unique facial anatomy and aesthetic goals to create a customized treatment plan that addresses their individual needs and concerns.

Key word. Maxillofacial, orthognathic surgery, facial, aesthetic, skeletal structure, cephalometric

ENDOLIFT THE FUTURE OF NON SURGICAL FACELIFTING

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Abstract

Entry. Endolift is an innovative new minimally invasive laser procedure that boosts skin restructuring and reduces cutaneous laxity. Unlike traditional surgical facelifts, Endolift achieves remarkable results through minimally invasive techniques, which means no incisions, no sutures, and no need for general anaesthesia. The treatment remodels the entire face: corrects mild sagging of the skin and fat accumulations on the lower third of the face (double chin, cheeks, mouth, jaw line) and neck as well as for correcting the skin laxity of the lower eyelid. As well as the face and neck the treatment can also be used for areas of the body including gluteus, knees, periumbilical area, inner thigh and ankles. Patients can return to normal activities within a few hours. Endolift laser treatment collagen boost and skin remodelling can last up to 3 years.

Conclusion. Suitable for people of all skin tones and ages, Endolift works best on localised areas, meaning you can't ditch dieting if you want to lose weight all over, and you can't tighten every inch of your body—sorry. “Double chins, the lower face, abdomen, inner thighs, flanks and arms are the most commonly treated areas in my practice as patients tend to present with these specific 'problem areas.' It's in these areas that fat can be difficult to shift for some people, even if their body fat is generally low, plus skin laxity is also common in these areas.

Key word. Endolift, minimally invasive, invasive, laser, procedure, reduces, cutaneous, laxity.treatment

ROLE OF RETIRED DOCTORS IN SOCIETY

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Abstract

The Society provides retired and non-practicing physicians a network to stay connected with the medical community, remain current with health issues, and give back to the community. Offering regular sessions on current issues important to the healthcare community, as well as social opportunities. The popular stereotype of older workers is that everyone is counting the days until they can retire, but that's not the case for many physicians, who have a more complicated relationship with retirement than do many other professionals. And as the country's physician workforce ages, it's an issue with which more doctors will have to grapple. According to the 2016 U.S. Census, 30 percent of physicians are 60 or older, up from 26 percent in 2010. And the average age of active licensed doctors is 51. Retired physicians underscored the importance of mapping out meaningful activities that will give you a sense of purpose in your retirement years. Retired physicians emphasized the wisdom of prioritizing how you spend your money and manage your assets.

Conclusion. The ideal retirement means something different for every physician, depending on their individual circumstances, desires, health and other factors. However, it's clear that the valuable skills they spend their careers developing afford physicians the opportunity to continue to contribute even after they retire.

Key word. Role, retired, doctors, society, community,

CARDIOLOGICAL DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH TO CHILDREN WITH CONSCIOUSNESS DISORDERS

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Abstract

Introduction: The diagnosis and management of consciousness disorders in children pose significant challenges for clinicians and researchers, despite advancements in modern medicine. Unlike adults, children have limited ability to self-report on their consciousness, complicating the diagnostic process. Consciousness encompasses self-awareness, awareness of others, spatial and temporal orientation, and responsiveness to stimuli. It comprises two domains: wakefulness, quantifiable by established methods, and awareness, challenging to quantify objectively.

Disorders in these domains are heterogeneous, ranging from quantitative disturbances in the level of consciousness to qualitative changes in its content. Syncope, a common pediatric issue, necessitates thorough diagnostic evaluation. It manifests as transient loss of consciousness due to cerebral hypoperfusion, often benign but sometimes indicative of underlying health concerns. Diagnostic approaches involve comprehensive medical history, physical examination, blood tests, electrocardiography (EKG), echocardiography, and tilt table tests. Despite these measures, up to 45% of cases remain undiagnosed. Neurological, orthostatic, and cardiovascular causes underlie syncope, each requiring tailored management strategies.

Neurological syncope, including vasovagal and situational syncope, stems from inadequate cardiovascular reflexes, often triggered by emotional stress or specific activities.

Orthostatic syncope results from impaired blood redistribution mechanisms upon postural changes, primarily due to hypovolemia in children.

Cross-sectional retrospective study: Our cross-sectional retrospective study aimed to evaluate 100 pediatric patients presenting with syncope episodes at the Pediatric Clinic of the University Clinical Center in Sarajevo. Statistical analysis revealed valuable insights into sociodemographic characteristics, predictors, and associated findings, informing future diagnostic and therapeutic approaches. EEG emerged as a significant predictor for cardiologically induced syncope in children aged 6 to 18 years.

Conclusion: These findings underscore the importance of a multidimensional approach to diagnosing and managing consciousness disorders in pediatric populations.

Key words: consciousness disorders, syncope, congenital heart disease, electroencephalography, wakefulness, awareness

THE ROLE OF PET - CT IN ONCOLOGY OUR 7-YEAR EXPERIENCE AS THE ONLY SERVICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF KOSOVO

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Abstract

Introduction: PET CT is an imaging technique which includes a PET scanner and a CT scanner in a single gantry, produces sequential images from both scanners in a single session, leading to fusion images. PET CT is used in diagnostics, assessment of tissue metabolism, assessment of treatment, prognosis of malignant diseases. We will focus in the role of PET CT in diagnosing metastatic lesions in the body, deriving from different primary tumors. We will assess the FDG distribution in the organism, FDG accumulation in metastatic malign cells, measure in vivo radioactivity concentration, SUV designation and how the informations from this imaging will help detect body metastases.

Purpose: This paper aims to inform about PET CT function, the scanning process and the role of PET CT in detecting especially metastatic lesions, deriving from different primary tumors. PET CT is the golden standard in oncology. The focus will be in the importance of this imagery in early detecting of metastases, when there is no additional information from other imaging techniques.

There will be comparison with other imaging techniques, such as: CT, MRI, PET MRI. Secondary purpose is the description of PET CT role in stadification, therapy assessment, recurrence detection and neoplasm prognosis.

Material and methodology: This paper presents a review of existing literature. The informacions were found in radiology books and published research papers about detecting metastatic lesions, all listed in the literature. We have also reviewed information sources like Radiology Journal, Pubmed, Googlescholar, Wikipedia, Medline, ScienceDirect. In this paper were also incorporated informations taken from the only clinic that performs PET CTs in Kosovo. Informations gathered include the one year period March 2021- March 2022, the number of PET CTs conducted, the sex of the patients, the purpose of conducting the PET CTs.

Results and conclusions: PET CT plays a great role in detecting metastases, especially the new generations of PET CT. PET CT represent the gold standard in oncology. PET CT is used in case of the insufficient information from other imaging techniques, or in case we need more inclusive anatomical and functional tissue information.

Keywords: Metastasis, PET CT, FDG.

SHOCK MANAGEMENT IN PREHOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL SETTINGS

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Abstract

Introduction: Shock is a life-threatening condition characterized by inadequate tissue perfusion and oxygen delivery, often resulting from circulatory dysfunction. Prompt and effective management of shock is crucial to prevent organ failure and improve patient outcomes. This abstract provides an overview of shock management strategies in both prehospital and hospital settings. Shock presents a significant challenge in emergency medicine due to its diverse etiologies and potential for rapid deterioration. Early recognition and intervention are essential to stabilize patients and prevent progression to irreversible shock states. Prehospital Management: In the prehospital setting, rapid assessment and initiation of appropriate interventions are critical. Paramedics and emergency medical technicians focus on airway management, fluid resuscitation, and early use of vasopressors to restore tissue perfusion before arrival at the hospital.

Hospital Management: Upon arrival at the hospital, shock management continues with a multidisciplinary approach involving emergency physicians, intensivists, and surgeons. Initial stabilization includes airway management, intravenous fluid resuscitation guided by hemodynamic monitoring, and targeted interventions based on the suspected type of shock (e.g., septic, hypovolemic, cardiogenic).

Advanced Interventions: In refractory shock cases, advanced interventions such as vasopressor support, inotropic agents, mechanical ventilation, and extracorporeal therapies may be necessary to optimize hemodynamic stability and tissue oxygenation. Monitoring and

Outcomes: Continuous monitoring of vital signs, laboratory parameters, and tissue perfusion markers guides ongoing management. The ultimate goal of shock management is to restore adequate tissue perfusion, prevent end-organ damage, and improve patient survival rates.

Conclusion: Effective shock management requires a systematic approach integrating prehospital and hospital care protocols. Early recognition, rapid intervention, and targeted therapies tailored to the underlying cause of shock are essential for optimizing patient outcomes.

Keywords: Shock Management, Prehospital Settings, Hospital Settings

**THE DISASTER AND SOLIDARITY OF THE CENTURY
HEALTH INSPECTOR IN DISTRICT DIRECTORATE OF HEALTH OF İZMİR**

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Abstract

Introduction. The presentation includes an analysis of the experiences and methods of management in disasters. On scene revision and adaptation of existing disaster plans. The magnitude of the disaster and the number of population affected. The importance of national and international solidarity in the time of disaster.

Keyword; Disaster, management in disaster, population, solidarity

GOLDEN TIME APPROACH TO EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF CARDIAC ARREST AND MEDICO-LEGAL ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECTS

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Abstract

Cardiac arrest occurs when the heart suddenly and unexpectedly stops pumping. If this happens, blood stops flowing to the brain and other vital organs. Cardiac arrests are caused by certain types of arrhythmias that prevent the heart from pumping blood. If corrective measures are not taken rapidly, this condition progresses to sudden death. Sudden Death Syndrome or Sudden Cardiac Arrest is a life-threatening emergency condition in which the heart suddenly stops beating. Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) remains a major unresolved public health problem; each year in the United States America alone, sudden cardiac arrest strikes more than 350,000 people—nearly 1,000 per day—making it the single leading cause of death. Sudden cardiac death occurs more often in adults in their mid-30s to mid-40s and affects men twice more often as women. Causes. Most cases of SDS are related to undetected cardiovascular disease. If you're untrained in CPR, do hands-only CPR. That means push hard and fast on the person's chest. Do this about 100 to 120 times a minute. If you're trained in CPR and confident in your ability, start with 30 chest compressions before giving two rescue breaths. The majority of patients who have cardiac arrest have underlying coronary artery disease. Alteration of modifiable risk factors and medication adjustment can delay the onset of coronary heart disease, potentially delaying cardiac arrest.

Conclusion. In-hospital cardiac arrest creates a significant burden for healthcare facilities and continues to be associated with a high mortality rate. Progress continues to be made in our approach to its treatment through use of data from observational analyses of IHCA registries and prospective trials, and increasingly selective resuscitation attempts. We must continue to ensure that the IHCA population is not denied state-of-the-art resuscitation care. Educating the community and family members so that they understand the status and importance of seeking immediate care in case to sudden cardiac arrest and also need to know how to carry out CRR measures.

Key words: Approach, Management, SCA, CPR, IHCA ,BLS. AED, ACLS. FV.

FACTORS AFFECTING THE PRACTICE OF THE PROFESSION OF PHARMACISTS

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Abstract

A broad and diverse range of factors were identified as affecting community pharmacist retention including working conditions, career fulfilment and progression, regulatory and administrative burden, the commercial focus within community practice, lack of representation and their overall health and well-being. The pharmacy setting, data availability, rules and regulations, intra- and interprofessional collaboration, education, patient perspectives, and time are mentioned as factors influencing their opportunity. Pharmacists' clinical decision-making is considered a core process of pharmaceutical care in pharmacy practice, but little is known about the factors influencing this process.

Conclusions. The reported factors covered all domains of the COM-B model, implying that clinical decision-making is influenced by a combination of pharmacists' capability, opportunity, and motivation. Addressing these different factors in pharmacy practice and education may improve pharmacists' clinical decision-making, thereby improving patient outcomes.

Key word. Identified as affecting community pharmacist, clinical decision-making; clinical reasoning; Education; Pharmacist; Qualitative research.

IAM AFTER USING DRUGS

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Abstract

Also documented is the risk of MI after ingestion of such substances as ecstasy, methamphetamine, LSD, cocaine, heroin and volatile substances (propane-butane). Thus, cocaine decreases oxygen supply and induces myocardial ischemia through a variety of mechanisms. Guideline recommendations for secondary prevention drugs after AMI include aspirin, clopidogrel, beta-blockers, ACEIs and statins. For all but clopidogrel, the recommendation is for life-long treatment, on the assumption that benefits are additive and efficacy remains undiminished in the longer term. All patients with chest pain after cocaine ingestion must have an immediate 12-lead electrocardiogram (ECG) and a chest x-ray, since in addition to acute coronary syndrome, the differential diagnosis includes aortic dissection which was present in some case series in which a high percentage of patients (>20%) had a recent history of drug use and dissection.

Conclusions. In recent years, cocaine use, beginning at a very early age, has increased both in the Colombian as well as the global population, with its use being one of the main causes of ACS in young patients

Key words: cocaine; vascular endothelium; myocardial infarction

FEATURES OF ANAPHYLACTIC SHOCK AS THE MOST SEVERE FORM OF ANAPHYLAXIS

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Abstract

Anaphylactic Shock is Anaphylaxis and Anaphylaxis is the most severe clinical manifestation of acute systemic allergic reactions. The rationale of this updated position document is the need to keep guidance aligned with the current state of the art of knowledge in anaphylaxis management. Special focus has been placed on regions in which national guidelines are lacking. All aspects have been assessed based on scientific evidence supporting statements. This guidance adopts the major indications from the previous anaphylaxis guidelines of the World Allergy Organization (WAO) and incorporates some slight changes in specific aspects such as the diagnostic criteria. Anaphylaxis is a severe, systemic hypersensitivity reaction that is rapid in onset and characterized by life-threatening airway, breathing, and/or circulatory problems, and that is usually associated with skin and mucosal changes. Because it can be triggered in some people by minute amounts of antigen (e.g. certain foods or single insect stings), anaphylaxis can be considered the most aberrant example of an imbalance between the cost and benefit of an immune response.

This review will describe current understanding of the immune pathogenesis and pathophysiology of anaphylaxis, focusing on the roles of Ig E and IgG antibodies, immune effector cells, and mediators thought to contribute to examples of the disorder. Evidence from studies of anaphylaxis in humans will be discussed, as well as insights gained from analyses of animal models, including mice genetically deficient in the antibodies, antibody receptors, effector cells, or mediators implicated in anaphylaxis, and mice which have been “humanized” for some of these elements.

We also will review possible host factors which may influence the occurrence or severity of anaphylaxis. Finally, we will speculate about anaphylaxis from an evolutionary perspective, and argue that, in the context of severe envenomation by arthropods or reptiles, anaphylaxis may even provide a survival advantage.

Keywords: Anaphylactic Shock, Anaphylaxis, Histamine, IgG, Ig E, basophils, cysteinyl leukotrienes, epinephrine, food allergy, histamine, Ig E, mast cells, platelet activating factor, urticaria.

ETIOLOGY AND MANAGEMENT OF PHARYNGOTONSILLITIS IN CHILDREN.

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Abstract

Introduction. Pharyngotonsillitis is an inflammatory condition of the pharyngeal wall and the corresponding lymphoid tissue that can also spread to adjacent structures. This condition can be acute, chronic, or recurrent. Viruses account for over 50% of all cases of pharyngotonsillitis. Among bacterial pathogens, beta-hemolytic streptococci of group A respond to 30-35% of cases. Patients with pharyngotonsillitis caused by group A streptococci are candidates for antibiotic treatment, as well as some other bacterial pathogens. Study Objective: Identifying the most common causes of infections in the oral and pharyngeal spaces in pediatric age groups and effectively treating them.

Materials and Methods. The study is based on microbiological laboratory data, correlating the diagnosis with the results of bacteriological cultures from patients with oropharyngeal infections and their clinical condition. Throat swab culture was obtained before the initiation of treatment. The study was conducted from January 2017 to February 2020 (three years). Patients included in this study were aged 6 months to 15 years. According to seasonal periods, 60% of cultures were performed in the autumn-winter period and 40% in the spring-summer period.

Results. During the study period, 540 oropharyngeal culture examinations were conducted, resulting in: Streptococcus Group A in 211 cases (39%), Staphylococcus aureus in 133 cases (23%), Haemophilus influenzae in 65 cases (12%), Streptococcus pneumoniae in 86 cases (16%), Candida albicans in 43 cases (8%). In 11 cases (2%), the samples were sterile. The most affected age group was 2-6 years old. About 32% of cases in sick children had adenotonsillar hypertrophy. Oral candidiasis in our study was found to be above 8%, which is a relatively high figure, explained by the indiscriminate and repeated use of specific antibiotics.

Discussion. As it appears in this study, the most common causative agent of pharyngotonsillitis is Streptococcus group A. In the treatment of pharyngotonsillitis caused by Streptococcus group A, the use of antibiotics has been associated with: shortening the duration of symptom persistence, reducing the likelihood of transmission to contacts, preventing post-streptococcal complications such as acute rheumatic fever and acute glomerulonephritis. For the treatment of pharyngotonsillitis caused by group A streptococci, we prefer the use of Amoxicillin over Augmentin. Evidence, not only in vitro but also in vivo, shows that Streptococcus is highly sensitive to these antibiotics (strong recommendation

Key Words : Streptococcus, pediatri, pharyngo-tonsillitis, glomerulonephritis

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT OF ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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Abstract

Abdominal aortic aneurysm is a localized enlargement of a part or segment of the artery in the largest blood vessel in the abdomen, the abdominal aorta, with a diameter that is at least 50% greater than the normal diameter of the abdominal aorta. Mortality of patients after surgical treatment of acute abdominal aortic aneurysm rupture is high, every second patient fails to survive the operation. Causes. An aneurysm is a consequence; atherosclerosis, infection or trauma. High blood pressure and smoking accelerate the disease process. Epidemiology. The prevalence of abdominal aortic aneurysm is 4 to 8%, affecting mostly men. The annual incidence of new AAA diagnoses is around 0.4 to 0.67% in the Western population.

In 1000 inhabitants, we can have 2.5 to 6.5 cases of AAA per year. Classic triad acute onset of abdominal, flank, back pain, hypotension, with or without syncope and pulsatile abdominal mass. Other clinical manifestations syncope, bleeding from the upper and lower gastrointestinal tract, heart failure, abdominal, urethral pain, symptoms of intestinal obstruction, neurological. Diagnosis. it is done on the basis of the history of the disease, physical examination, clinical signs and symptoms and pathological laboratory and radiological findings. Magnetic resonance imaging (RM) and MR with angiography - is a better method than CT.

Conclusion. When indicated, an unruptured aneurysm can undergo elective surgical repair; a ruptured AAA calls for emergency repair. Possible approaches include the traditional open laparotomy, newer minimally invasive methodologies, and the placement of endovascular stents. ABC... Monitor vital signs, provide venous access to patient Give oxygen therapy 4-6 L/minute. In case of cardiorespiratory arrest, apply the measures of the CPR! (A B C...). Treatment is based on the history of the disease, physical examination, clinical signs and symptoms and laboratory, radiological, endoscopic pathological findings, and complementary, radiological and complementary examinations if necessary. Treatment can be conservative and surgical.

Key word. Abdominal aortic aneurysm, ABC,CPR, treatment can be conservative, open laparotomy and surgical.

ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

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Abstract

Acute coronary syndrome is a term for a group of conditions that suddenly stop or severely reduce blood from flowing to the heart muscle. When blood cannot flow to the heart muscle, the heart muscle can become damaged. Heart attack and unstable angina are both acute coronary syndromes (ACS). Objectives. Delineate the full spectrum of acute coronary syndromes. Understand immediate assessment and management strategies. Triage patient based on EKG findings. Be knowledgeable of clinic management of ACS patients. CHD affects about 15.5 million in the United States. The American Heart Association estimates a person has a heart attack every 41 seconds. Heart disease is the leading cause of death in the United States. Chest pain is among the top reasons for emergency department visit. Diagnosis is by electrocardiography (ECG) and biomarkers. Treatment is with antiplatelets, anticoagulants, nitrates, beta-blockers, and, for STEMI, emergency reperfusion via fibrinolytic drugs, percutaneous intervention, or, occasionally, coronary artery bypass graft surgery.

Conclusion. Initial ACS management should include risk stratification, appropriate pharmacologic management including DAPT, anticoagulation and appropriate adjuvant therapies, and a decision to pursue an early invasive or conventional treatment strategy. Long-term management following an ACS event should follow evidence-based recommendations and should be individualized to each patient..

Key word. ACS, heart muscle, triage, EKG , diagnosis, Initial ACS management.

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KNOWLEDGE ABOUT THE ORAL HEALTH OF CHILDREN WITH DIABETES MELLITUS TYPE 1P

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Abstract

Introduction: Diabetes mellitus type 1 is a chronic metabolic disease that can also be reflected in the oral cavity.

The aim of this study was to analyze the impact of diabetes mellitus type 1 and metabolic control on saliva, dental caries, dental plaque, gingival inflammation and cariogenic bacteria in saliva.

Material and methods: This study was carried out in 160 children divided into two groups: 80 children with type 1 diabetes mellitus (age 10-15 years) divided into two subgroups: 34 children with good metabolic control of glycated hemoglobin (HbA1c7.5%), as well as 80 healthy children as a control group. Oral status was assessed using DMFT index for permanent teeth, dental plaque index and gingival index. Stimulated saliva flow rate and Streptococcus mutans and Lactobacillus colonies in saliva were also determined. Mann-Whitney U test, Chi-Square test and Fisher test were used in the statistical analyses.

Results: Children with diabetes mellitus type 1 had a poorer level of oral health compared to children from the control group. Also, children with diabetes mellitus type 1 and with poor metabolic control had significantly higher values of the DMFT index, the dental plaque index and the gingival index, more colonies and a higher risk of the presence of Streptococcus mutans and Lactobacillus, compared to children with diabetes mellitus type 1 and with good metabolic control (p0.05).

Conclusion: The results show that children with type 1 diabetes mellitus have a lower level of oral hygiene and are potentially more affected by dental caries and periodontal diseases, especially if they have uncontrolled diabetes. Key words: diabetes mellitus type 1, oral health, HbA1che St.

Key words: diabetes mellitus type 1, oral health, HbA1ch

MINI-IMPLANTS AND TOTAL EDENTULOUS PATIENTS

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Abstract

Mini-implants are options for patients who seek to replace missing teeth but who do not they want (or cannot accept) conventional restorations. The first mini-implants approved for application long-term have been the Sendax IMTEC mini-implants (IMTEC Corporation, Ardmore, Oklahoma, SAD), with a length of 10, 13, 15 and 18 mm and with a diameter of 1.8-2.5 mm. Mucosal platforms have the same size, about 3 mm, almost to all manufacturers. Until recently, mini-implants on the market were present only from Ti90Al6V4 alloy, where in the year

In 2018, mini-implants with a diameter of 2.4 mm and a length of 10-14 mm from the patented Roxolid alloy were launched on the market. (Ti85Zr15). At the same time, the structural surface of the supramucosal part has been improved with the new technology surface treatment which has a carbon-based coating (ADCL), which aims to reduce wear, as and a new retention system (OPTILOC) is incorporated with the help of the polyether-ether-ketone (PEEK) matrix clamp. Because of their narrow diameter, mini-implants do not require a very wide band of keratinized gingiva around them, therefore this also enables their implantation without additional periodontal microsurgical procedures for the expansion of the gingival band. One of the advantages of mini-implants is their low price compared to implants two-part, making them more accessible to a wider patient population. Mini-implants are considered ideal for the elderly with total toothlessness, who, in addition to the non-oral condition, also have some disease systematic where for this reason they do not want, or do not have the opportunity to go through long procedures and grueling oral surgery. With the help of mini-implants, oral rehabilitation is possible for these patients faster, simpler and easier way and also cheaper

Key Word. Mini-implants, Sendax IMTEC, polyether-ether-ketone.

EFFICACY OF HERBAL MEDICINE IN THE CONTEXT OF MODERN MEDICINE: SAFETY, QUALITY CONTROL, MARKETING, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION AND THEIR APPLICATION

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Abstract

This review provides a brief overview of research on the efficacy of herbal medicine in modern medicine, including aspects such as safety, quality control, marketing, intellectual property protection and their application. The purpose of this study is to understand how herbal medicine can contribute to health care and to examine the challenges and potentials in its use. The goal is the knowledge and assessments of herbal medicine in the framework of health care, the most effective and sufficient promotion for the community, certainly not overlooking the efficiency of modern pharmaceutical medicine. The research methodology for this topic will include a combination of qualitative and quantitative research methods to achieve a deep and holistic understanding of the efficacy of herbal medicine in the context of modern medicine. The data analysis will be processed statistically for the analysis of quantitative data from the answers given by the health staff. Herbal medicine has the potential to provide effective and safe treatments in several health conditions, improving the quality of health and wellbeing of patients, certainly marketing strategies and product promotion have a key role in the success of herbal medicine products in the medical market modern. . The protection of intellectual property is important to encourage innovation in the field of herbal medicine and to protect investments made in this sector. Keyword: Herbal medicine, marketing strategies, health care professionals.

Key word. Herbal medicine, potentials, quality, protect investments.

THE ROLE AND IMPORTANCE OF COLORECTAL CARCINOMA SCREENING

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Abstract

The National Program for early detection of colorectal carcinoma in Montenegro has been implemented since June 2013. The program includes all selected primary care physicians, continues at the secondary level, ie tertiary level for further diagnosis. Colorectal carcinoma screening is performed by doctors selected for adults within the preventive work program of each adult doctor, while cervical carcinoma screening is performed by a gynecologist selected. Breast carcinoma screening is only done in some municipalities. in Montenegro in a trend that will soon involve the entire region Colorectal carcinoma screening has been implemented since June 2013, now we are working on the IX screening phase. The interruption of the screening program was made during the corona virus pandemic. The monitoring of the data is carried out by the Ministry of Health and the Institute of public health. The age group 50-74 years of both sexes have the right to participate in the screening mainly they must not have any symptoms of cancer. First, consent must be given that they want to do the IFOBT (Imunochemical Faecal Occult Blood Test)-invisible blood in the feces.

Conclusions. The test is free of charge and very easy to do. The instructions received from the selected doctor on how to take, store and bring at the right time to The institution. At the end of the reference of the test result, it is done within two weeks. If we do with a positive test, the recognition and continuation of the diagnosis treatment with colonoscopy at the secondary and tertiary level. The persons who underwent the test have the right to repeat it after two years. The benefits of screening are huge, by testing the healthy population, we detect suspicious cases or diseases that are diagnosed in time and the cure will be more efficient.

Key word. National Program ,Colorectal, carcinoma, screening

MANAGEMENT OF HYPERTENSION IN PREGNANCY (PERIOPERATIVE CARE), AT SUOGJ-BRETERESHA GERALDINE" TIRANA

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Abstract

Introduction: Preeclampsia is a multisystem disorder, which remains the main cause of maternal morbidity and mortality and affects 2.5-7% of all pregnancies. Significant increases in blood pressure may be missed if flexible criteria are used. According to FIGO(2021): preeclampsia is defined as the onset of hypertension $\geq 140/90$ mmHg, after the 20th week of pregnancy, in at least 2 measurements with a difference of 4 hours, in women who were previously normotensive, accompanied by proteinuria ≥ 300 mg/mol , affecting other organs (renal, hepatic, cerebral,)

The purpose of the study is to identify the risk factors of preeclampsia, the anesthetic risk factors and possible complications, as well as the monitoring of hemodynamic changes during spinal anesthesia in cesarean deliveries in preeclamptic patients and their postoperative follow-up.

The study:For this reason, we conducted a prospective randomized study, where 50 patients participated, during the period January 2023-June 2023, at SUOGJ-Queen Geraldine". Data were collected, which were documented according to a structured list, 1 for socio-demographic variables (age, weight, marital status). 2 Obstetrical variables (severity of the disease such as proteinuria and thrombocytopenia, parity, gestational age, IVF or not), .3 Preoperative parameters (blood pressure, heart rate, type and dose of medication, comorbidity). 5 intraoperative parameters (type of anesthesia, PA, FK, SpO₂, complications).

Results: All mothers with pre-eclampsia who underwent cesarean section from January 2023 to June 2023 were selected as participants of our study. Data were collected, which were documented according to a structured list. From the study, it turned out that 4 cases had a bad course and had a complicationlike for example:

Postpartum hemorrhage, Acute pulmonary edema, Oliguria in the immediate postpartum period, Acute renal failure, Thromboembolism Postpartum hypertension, Infection

Key words: preoperative, hypertension, preoperative parameters, anesthesia

**ATYPICAL SARCOIDOSIS MIMICKING GENERALIZED METASTATIC CANCER
ATYPICAL SARCOIDOSIS MIMICKING GENERALIZED METASTATIC CANCER
CASE PRESENTATION—CASE REPORT**

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¹Polyclinic Resonance

Abstract

Sarcoidosis is a multisystem inflammatory disease of unknown etiology that manifests with granulomas, mainly in the lungs and intrathoracic lymph nodes, but in some cases other organs are affected. The appearance of the disease can be: • Asymptomatic (discovered incidentally on chest imaging) in approximately 5% of cases • Systemic complaints (fever, anorexia): 45% of cases • Pulmonary complaint (dyspnea on exertion, cough, chest pain and rare hemoptysis): 50% of cases • Löfgren's syndrome (fever, bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy and polyarthralgia). The diagnosis is established on the basis of clinical-laboratory examinations (ACE in the blood), imaging (CT Chest) and biopsy (anatomical-pathological diagnosis). Treatment is with nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and corticosteroids. The follow-up case of our patient R.A, born in 1978, Prizren, who for many years has been treated with the diagnosis "Chronic Bronchitis", but with frequent relapses and unresponsiveness to therapy.

It is recommended to carry out additional examinations and in 2016, CT Chest results with increased mediastinal lymph nodes. CT Chest CT is performed several times, where interstitial pathology, mediastinal growth and enlarged hilus are described. Doctors in Prizren suspect Sarcoidosis and recommend treatment with corticoid tablets. The family members insist on a second opinion and in a center outside Kosovo, Bronchoscopy with biopsy is performed and Pulmonary Sarcoidosis is verified. In the biopsy, small granulomas, composed of epithelioid histiocytes and a relatively large number of Langhans-type multinucleated giant cells and a foreign body were identified. The patient was treated for two months with corticoids and her general condition improved. This year, the patient's condition worsens again with vomiting, pain in the abdomen, fatigue, shortness of breath. An abdominal/pelvic MRI was performed, which resulted in multiple generalized lymphadenopathy.

In a private hospital, a cholecystectomy with a liver biopsy was performed. PG Suspected granulomatosis of the sarcoid type .DEXA (bone densitometry) was also carried out, which resulted physiological without signs of fracture. Under the suspicion of a malignant process, bone scintigraphy was also performed where osteoblastic accumulations with slightly increased diffuse intensity were found in the proximal part of the humerus and left femur, and discrete accumulations in the thoracic rings. ACE values =115.5; Tumor markers Negative. Controlling ACE 84.9. Suspecting generalized sarcoidosis with involvement of the bone marrow, we have prescribed corticoid therapy and symptomatic therapy. After 3 weeks of therapy, during the control visit, the patient declares a much better clinical condition, still with slight obstructions in breathing. The last visit on May 22 of this year, the patient is in a very good clinical condition and is using Corticosteroids in a daily dose of 5 mg.

Key words: Sarcoidosis, atypical sarcoidosis,

**GIANT CELL TUMOR OSTEOCLASTOMA AND PRIMARY
HYPERPARATHYROIDISM, ENIGMATIC KNOWLEDGE OF TUMORS,
DIAGNOSTIC AND TREATMENT COMPLICATIONS AND CHALLENGES. CASE
REPORT**

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Abstract

Introduction and importance: The aim of our clinical case is to show how challenging is the differential diagnosis in decision-making process between two or more entities of giant cell tumour (GCT) versus brown tumour of primary hyperparathyroidism, in order not to cause diagnostic and therapeutic complications.

Case presentation: We report the case of a female patient, now 52 years old, who presented to the Nuclear Medicine Clinical Service Department to undergo a bone scan. The patient had a long history of more than 6 years of the disease. Bone scan images raised suspicion for multicentric GCT Osteoclastoma to metabolic bone disease, Paget's or primary hyperparathyroidism.

Clinical Discussion: Comparison of bone scan images in correlation with the histopathology report raises the suspicion of primary hyperparathyroidism, whereas parathyroid ultrasonography and scintigraphy, DEXA scan, dynamic renal scan with ^{99m}Tc-DTPA, biochemical results of bone markers, parathyroid hormone analysis, and therapy of applied, were taken into account in the work and the evaluation of the disease.

Conclusions: Although these giant cell-rich lesions may have a similar treatment in one aspect, the other aspect confirmed that the special treatment of using denosumab as a practical alternative showed how essential this difference is in their differentiation of the correct diagnosis even after a biopsy. Biochemical analyses, and additional implicated imaging, are closely related to treatment.

Keywords: GCTO, Primary hyperparathyroidism, ^{99m}Tc-MDP whole body scan, MIBI, Dual head Gamma camera E-cam; Denosumab

A RARE CASE OF THORACOABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSM ASSOCIATED WITH BILATERAL SUPERFICIAL FEMORAL ARTERY OCCLUSION DOCUMENTED BY COMPUTED TOMOGRAPHY ANGIOGRAPHY

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Abstract

Aneurysms represent swelling of the weakened area of blood vessels, as a result of cystic medial degeneration. The chance of aneurysms rupturing increases over time, resulting in bleeding and death. Therefore, patients with aortic aneurysms require frequent monitoring with magnetic resonance imaging and computed tomography angiography, as well as undergoing open repair surgery and endovascular aneurysm repair. We present a case of thoracic aortic aneurysm rupture associated with bilateral superficial femoral occlusion as an incidental finding in a positive patient with Covid-19. The patient, a 62-year-old woman, presents with cough, shortness of breath, fever and claudication in the legs. Doppler ultrasonography of the lower limbs was performed to rule out thromboembolism, revealing bilateral occlusion of the superficial femoral arteries. The patient was given high doses of parenteral anticoagulants. Hemoptysis ensued, prompting an MSCT scan, which showed right pleural effusion, atelectasis, and active right perihilar infiltrates with interlobar pleurisy. Due to inflammatory changes in the lung parenchyma, the patient was tested for Sars-Cov-2 and was positive. Contrast-enhanced MSCT also revealed aneurysm of the thoraco-abdominal aorta with its greatest diameter measuring 10 cm, and massive per-aortic thrombus and/or hematoma of 5 cm, which further ruptured and the patient died untreated on the day fourth hospitalization. Questions are raised as to whether Covid-19 was the primary cause of the bilateral superficial femoral artery occlusion and whether high doses of parenteral anticoagulants were the primary cause of the thoracic aortic aneurysm rupture. Thus, a careful balance must be struck between the harmful and protective contributions of anticoagulants in patients presenting with Covid-19 and thoracic-abdominal aortic aneurysm.

Key word. Aneurysms, represent, swelling, Covid-19, doppler ultrasonography contrast, MSCT.

DRY EYE DISEASE EXPRESSION AND SEVERITY DUE TO LONG TERM DIABETES MELLITUS TIP 2 (1 year retrospective study (January 2023- February 2024)).

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Abstract

Intruduction. Diabetes is a disease that affects the body's ability to produce or use insulin effectively to control blood sugar (glucose) levels. DM is a chronic metabolic disorder usually genetic. The global diabetes mellitus evidence predicts that 6.4 % of the world population are affecting 286 million adults in 2010 by 2030 is predicted to increase about 7.6 % affecting about 439 million of adults. People with diabetes frequently develop dry eye syndrome. It is estimated that over 50% of people with type 2 diabetes have dry eye. The causes of dry eye are so many but the main cause is a disturbance of the tear film due to either decreased tear production or excessive evaporation of tears. With the MG malfunction, the lipid layer may be reduced, allowing rapid evaporation of the tear complex.

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to prescribe and analyze the correlation of Dry Eye with diabetes related to duration of primary disease.

Methods : A total number of 108 non selective patients, diagnosed with Diabetes Mellitus Tip II, sent for routine examination from Endocrinologist, underwent ocular examinations. 60 male and 45 female, aged from 42-84 years old. History of disease, duration of diabetes, age, sex, the level of hemoglobinA1c equal or over than 6.5 % (for the past 3 months) was obtained by reviewing the medical records from the Endocrinology

Results: From our research the results are as follows: 74 patients were diagnosed with Dry Eye Syndrome of varying degrees from mild to very severe according to OSDI questionnaire, 38 male / 36 female. The diagnosis was made by having two or more positive tests performed as mentioned above and patient's complaints. In addition, at those subjects diagnosed with DES, 7 patients represent pinpoint corneal dye with fluoresceini (SPK), 10 of them, positive to corneal cotton swab test, 18 patients resulted positive to Schirmer test less than 10 mm in 5 min 16 of them was showing TBUT test less than 9 sec, presence of positive tear meniscus was seen in 17 patients..

Conclusion: This study showed that, the Dry Eye Syndrome have a high correlation with Diabetes Mellitus Tip II (about 58.1%). Prevalence and severity of Dry Eye according to Delphi Panel Classification scheme was significantly higher at patients with longer duration of diabetes (47.8%) and poor glycaemic control, less high at the patients with no longer duration of primary disease. Dry Eye seems to be an important contributing factor related to corneal abnormalities by disrupting the normal chemical composition of the tear film layers. In our study we have shown that the Age and Sex seem to not play an important role in this condition. Good glycaemic control is very important and decisive for prevention of the DES.

Key word. Diabetes mellitus Tip 2, primary disease, control blood suga, good glycaemic

A COST EFFECTIVENESS STUDY OF BREAST CANCER TREATMENT WITH TRASTUZUMAB IN ALBANIA

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Abstract

Introduction; Breast cancer continues to be one of the leading causes of mortality in the world and in Albania. In our country, breast cancer is the most common cancer in women and the second most common in the population, after lung cancer. Chemotherapy and targeted therapy after surgery play an important role in the treatment, prognosis of the disease and the impact on the budget.

Aim: This study aims to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of the taxanes-based chemotherapy regimen with or without Trastuzumab applied to a group of patients in addition to taxanes-based regimen. For this retrospective study we used the data extracted from the medical records for women diagnosed with breast cancer who were treated with adjuvant chemotherapy at University Medical Center "Mother Teresa" in Tirana.

Method: For this retrospective study, the data obtained from the records of women diagnosed with breast cancer who were treated with adjuvant chemotherapy at the "Mother Teresa" QSU in Tirana were used. Initially, the women were divided into two groups, those treated with an anthracycline-based adjuvant chemotherapy regimen and those treated with taxane-based chemotherapy, of the latter, a group of women were also treated with target therapy with trastuzumab.

Patients were followed for a period of five years to determine disease-free survival time. To measure treatment costs, price data from contracts at QSUT were used

Results: Kaplan Meier method and statistical tests showed that there are no statistically significant differences ($p = 0.925$) between the two AC / T and CAF regimens in terms of 5-year disease-free survival of breast cancer women treated with these therapies. Due to the sharp drop in price of the taxane-based regime during the years of study, the burden of both therapies on the hospital budget is similar. Meanwhile Trastuzumab, applied in addition to taxane-based chemotherapy proved to be cost effective for Albania considering the WHO limit of 3GDP per capita.

Key words: Breast cancer, chemotherapy, taxanes, anthracyclines, trastuzumab

MANAGEMENT OF COVID IN PRISONS

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Abstract

Intoduction. Ensuring prevention and control of COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention. People deprived of their liberty, such as people in prisons and other places of detention, are more vulnerable to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak. People in prison live in settings in close proximity and thus may act as a source of infection, amplification and spread of infectious diseases within and beyond prisons. Prison health is part of public health so that nobody is left behind. As part of public health response, WHO worked with partners to develop a set of new materials on preparedness, prevention and control of COVID-19 in prisons and other places of detention.

Conclusions. To our knowledge, this is the first systematic review that evaluates the prevention of COVID-19 within jails and the real effectiveness of all possible methods used and published in the literature. Finally, a very useful strategic protocol is provided to reduce the incidence of infection and to control and manage COVID-19 in prisons.

Key word. Prisons, COVID 19, prevention, control, infection, management strategie

PATHWAY OF TOBACCO, ALCOHOL, DRUG USE AND HBV&HCV, DEATH AND SUICIDE AT KOSOVO PRISONS

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Abstract

Objective: Taking measures for health prevention and treatment according to the evidenced results and comorbidities based on monitoring of tobacco, alcohol and drug use of inmates and indicators as suicide and death in Kosovo Prisons.

Methodology: Is based at retrospective epidemiological collected data and permanently monitoring results review, interview with the staff and inmates and comparison of the data collected from the year 2014 until year 2023 with path of suicide and death form the year 1999.

Results: The percentage of smoking inmate at the admitted into the prisons during this period is linearly increasing from 62-69.31%. The percentage of alcohol users, from admitted inmates during this period is increasing lightly then decreasing, from 7.5-9.9 -5.96%.

The percentage of drug users, from admitted inmates during this period has been rapidly increased, from 5.8-16.4%. Then the percentage of HCV&HBV at Kosovo prisons during the first year has decreased, but since 2015 and now is rapidly increasing, from 0.4 – 0.16 - 0.55%.

Discussion: Except for alcohol, which has lightly decreased, all the other indicators such as a tobacco, drug use are increasing. The and HBV&HCV are under control and monitoring process. Pathways of those indicators show the increase of the use of those substances giving health consequences and indication for health obstacles.

Conclusions and recommendations: Those collected data are showing that different indicators are increasing and risking the health quality. There is a significant need for taking adequate measures for better monitoring, preventing actions and treating consequences.

Keywords: tobacco, alcohol, drugs, suicide, death, inmates, prevention, treatment, consequences;

BILIARY TRACT LITHIASIS MIMICS CHOLANGIOCARCINOMA: AN ENDLESS DILEMMA

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Abstract

Introduction: Hepatic hilar stenoses are mainly due to malignant neoplastic lesions. However, their morphology in radiological investigations presents confusing aspects between benign and malignant lesions, presenting a challenge for accurate diagnosis and correct treatment. Some authors have reported a rate of benign biliary strictures of 14-24% on histopathological examination of the surgical specimen after resection for suspected cholangiocarcinoma. Third-level pre-operative investigations such as intraductal ultrasound and cholangioscopy with biopsy remain rare and highly operator dependent. We present a case classified as perihilar cholangiocarcinoma, which, after preoperative analysis, turned out to be caused by intrahepatic lithiasis.

Method: A 50-year-old patient was admitted to the hospital, six months after laparoscopic cholecystectomy, for right hypochondrial pain and jaundice, with total/direct bilirubinemia 7/5.5 mg/dl and Carboidratico Antigen CA19.91, 281.5 UI/ml. Cholangiowirsung-magnetic resonance with gadolinium (CW-MRI) showed a stenosis caudal to the biliary confluence, which received contrast, a suspicious picture for an intrahepatic cholangiocarcinoma, without signs of intraluminal lithiasis. Computed tomography (CT) of the abdomen confirmed dilatation of intra/extra-hepatic bile ducts to confluence, thick-walled main hepatic bile duct, and partial thrombosis of the left portal vein. In light of radiological imaging and oncological markers, a perihilar cholangiocarcinoma as Klatskin type 1 was suspected.

Results: The appearance of acute pancreatitis prompted further approaches and caused the clinical picture to be reevaluated with another CW-MRI and CT, which showed a spontaneous improvement in the imaging appearance (stenosis, wall thickening with contrast uptake) and CA19.9 to normal levels. The multidisciplinary discussion of the case has a double diagnosis of an intrahepatic lithiasis, in relation to the access of an unknown congenital thrombophilia. After a 24-month follow-up, the patient is asymptomatic with tumor markers and normal laboratory tests. Subsequent MRI showed stable, asymptomatic intrahepatic lithiasis (millimeter stones in two duct openings for Sg1).

Conclusions: Various non-neoplastic pathologies can simulate malignant lesions of the extrahepatic bile ducts, presenting problems in the differential diagnosis. We found that the results of preoperative examinations initially supported a misdiagnosis of perihilar cholangiocarcinoma, as well as a patient suffering from intrahepatic lithiasis. The still high rate of false positives reported in histology reports should prompt the surgical community to improve the specificity of preoperative evaluations.

Key word.. Hepatic,hila, stenoses, benign, biliary, strictures, CW-MRI and CT.

PREVALENCE, SOCIOECONOMIC PREDICTORS AND HEALTH IMPACT OF FOOD INSECURITY IN ITALIAN CHILDREN - FINDINGS FROM A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Considering that food insecurity is a problem, including in developed countries, this study aims to assess the prevalence of food insecurity in a group of Italian children and examine the role of food insecurity in the occurrence of chronic diseases. The study is transversal and was carried out in pediatric studies in Milan, Rome, Palermo. The children's parents answered 18 items of the Home Food Safety Module, of which 8 pertain to the children. Pediatricians answered a questionnaire about children's health. Socioeconomic and health associations with food insecurity in children were assessed using univariable and multivariable logistic regression. Among 573 households with children, 15.4% were in a food insecure situation. Socio-economic factors associated with food insecurity were living in southern Italy, households with three or more children, lower annual household income, worse description of economic situation and younger parents. Food insecure children were less likely to have normal relational and social [aOR 0.31 (CI 0.11-0.85)] and physical development [aOR 0.32(CI 0.15-0.65)] and had more school difficulties [aOR 3.1(CI 1.33- 7.24)]. Food-insecure children were more likely to have a deterioration in their health since birth and to have a worse health status, according to parent reports. Considering the results in this study group and the lack of research related to these issues in Italy and wider Europe, a more consistent monitoring would be encouraging, to determine the magnitude of the problem of food insecurity in households with children in Italy and to examine socio-economic variables and health implications in different contexts.

Key word. Prevalence, socioeconomic, predictors, health, impact, children.

GASTROCARDIAC SYNDROME, ARE WE MISSING IT IN OUR CLINICAL PRACTICE? REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND CASE PRESENTATION

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Abstract

Gastrocardiac or known also as Rhoemheld syndrome, is a condition caused by the involvement of the alimentary tract which can trigger palpitations by stimulating heart muscles, although the exact mechanism still remains an enigma that requires clarification and additional studies. We present a male at age 32, presented with episodes of palpitations accompanied by shortness of breath and flatulence, 30 minutes before. From the anamnesis we understand that the patient has had this episodes in the past three months, but tonight they persist longer than any sensed episode. The ECG showed a sinus rhythm with 94 bpm, blood pressure 126/84 mmHg. High sensitive troponin, d-dimers and CBC were examined, findings all at the normal range. Ultrasound of the heart was also performed without any abnormalities. After all, patient was assigned for holter ecg for 24 hours, which was interpreted as sinus rhythm at the monitoring period with a PVC burden accounted for 5.9% (5174 beats), mostly single monomorphic and some couplets and 2 cycles of bigemina. Registered were also 1805 (2,1%) SVES and a supraventricular run of more than 5 complexes with a rate of 150 bpm.

After all cardiac examination were done the patient was sent to gastroenterologist, who prescribed the combination of butyric acid, bifidobacterium and fructooligosaccharides. According to the subjective symptoms, patient reduced significantly palpitations after three and six months with a significant reduction of the ectopic ventricular and supraventricular beats on the monitored holter rythm. Accordin to this, everytime when structural and functional cardiac abnormalities are excluded, the gastrocardiac syndrome should be considered.

Key words: Gastrocardiac syndrome, extrasystoles, supraventricular tachycardia, vagus nerve, palpitations.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 IN OBSTETRICS-GYNECOLOGY SERVICE: THE EXPERIENCE OF THE OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL "QUEEN GERALDINE" TIRANA, ALBANIA

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Abstract

Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic necessitated the implementation of drastic measures, including the closure of all social activities. This closure had significant and serious implications for the health system, both ambulatory and hospital. The most critical impacts of COVID-19 were observed in the reduction of hospital activities. This study aims to precisely examine the consequences of COVID-19 on the activity and performance of SUOGJ "Queen Geraldine" and to identify the lessons we can learn from this pandemic to enhance our preparedness in similar situations. Study Method; From an epidemiological perspective, this study is a prevalence study. We conducted a retrospective analysis of the hospital activity from 2018 to 2023, comparing the data from two years before the COVID-19 pandemic (2018 and 2019), during the pandemic (2020 and 2021), and two years after the pandemic (2022 and 2023). The data was statistically processed using Excel and SPSS programs for descriptive and analytical statistics, enabling us to make appropriate comparisons and correlations.

Results; The statistical analysis of performance indicators shows that during the pandemic period (2020 to 2021), activity indicators in Gynecology (5 - 23%), Abortion (7 - 10%), and ambulatory activity (up to 25 %) significantly decreased. In the Obstetrics service, the trend is the same as before the pandemic. In the two years after the COVID-19 pandemic (2022 and 2023), the trend towards normalization is gradual. Conclusions: The COVID-19 pandemic had a considerable inhibitory effect on the activity of SUOGJ "Queen Geraldine." This inhibitory effect was felt more in the fields of Gynecology, Abortion, and Outpatient service. The return to the levels before the COVID-19 pandemic is relatively slow.

Key words: Pandemic, COVID-19, obstetrics-gynecology university hospital.

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF OBSTRUCTIVE COLORECTAL CARCINOMA AS A SURGICAL EMERGENCY

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Abstract

Introduction: Emergency surgical management consists of diverting colostomy (38%), segmental colectomy (27%), Hartmann's procedure (20%), and subtotal colectomy (15%). By multivariate analysis, diverting colostomy and segmental colectomy had a better prognosis than the other two operative options. Obstructive colorectal carcinoma (OCRC) represents a significant clinical challenge, often necessitating urgent surgical intervention. This study examines the outcomes and efficacy of various surgical approaches employed in the management of OCRC presenting as a surgical emergency. Data were collected retrospectively from patients diagnosed with OCRC who underwent emergency surgery. The primary endpoints evaluated included postoperative complications, length of hospital stay, and overall survival rates. Our findings indicate that timely surgical intervention is crucial in managing obstructive symptoms and improving patient prognosis. Various surgical techniques, including resection with primary anastomosis, stoma formation, and staged procedures, were analyzed to determine their impact on patient outcomes. This study underscores the importance of early diagnosis and tailored surgical strategies in the emergency treatment of OCRC, highlighting the need for multidisciplinary coordination to optimize patient care and enhance survival outcomes.

Conclusion: Obstructed colorectal carcinoma is common in the emergency setting and is the main cause of colon-related obstructive ileus mainly in elderly patients. It requires emergency decompression to prevent more severe complications.

Key words: Acute abdomen, Obstructive ileus, Colorectal carcinoma, Emergency surgery, Colectomy

ACUTE CHOLECYSTITIS IN FRAIL PATIENT: PROFOUND INSIGHTS FROM OUR EXPERIENCES IN A HOSPITAL UNIVERSITY CENTER

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Abstract

Introduction: Acute cholecystitis (AC) is the most frequent complication of cholelithiasis and one of the most common conditions requiring emergency surgery in the elderly. Cholelithiasis accounts for 90%–95% of all causes of AC, while acalculous cholecystitis accounts for the remaining 5%–10. The elderly are at high risk to present an episode of AC, and up to 6% of elderly patients will experience severe AC. Laparoscopic cholecystectomy (LC) is currently the gold standard for the management of acute calculous cholecystitis, with a preference for early intervention. In the elderly, however, disease characteristics, comorbidities, and poor functional status augment the risks associated with surgical intervention, which may result in increased morbidity and mortality. For instance, we have observed cases where the frailty of the patient has led to post-operative complications such as wound infections and prolonged hospital stays. Most literature considers elderly patients whose age is equal to or greater than 65 to 75 years, though these thresholds may not be the most appropriate from a practical point of view.

Conclusions: In the present aging society, the management of frail patients with acute cholecystitis poses a formidable challenge for most surgical teams. Therefore, correct stratification of frailty in elderly patients is not just important, it's imperative. A multidisciplinary approach and alternative surgical and endoscopic techniques, such as [specific techniques], are not just helpful, they're necessary in obtaining the best possible outcome for this vulnerable population of patients. Antibiotics play a crucial role in the management of acute cholecystitis, particularly in frail elderly patients, as they help control the infection and reduce the risk of complications.

Key words: Acute calculous cholecystitis, Elderly, Frailty, High-risk patients, Diagnosis, Surgery,

URINARY TRACT INFECTION IN PREGNANCY

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Abstract

Introduction: Urinary tract infections (UTIs) in pregnant women are the most common infections and have been associated with maternal and fetal complications leading to serious kidney infection. All types of UTIs combined are estimated to affect approximately 2-15% of women. Asymptomatic bacteriuria (BAS) affects 2-7% of pregnant women, although recent studies have not verified any relationship between PA and BAS. The treatment of UTI and the choice of antibiotic should be re-evaluated based on the results of urine culture and antibiogram. Pregnant women should be treated when bacteriuria is identified. The choice of antibiotic should be safe for both the mother and the fetus. The organisms that cause UTIs in pregnancy more often are: E. coli (76-83%) of cases of pyelonephritis in pregnant patients, then Klebsiella pneumoniae, Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, etc. Other common antibiotics (eg, fluoroquinolones and tetracyclines) should not be prescribed during pregnancy because of possible toxic effects on the fetus. Treatment of UTI results in a reduction in the incidence of low birth weight and preterm birth. .

The aim of the work: the aim of the work was to assess and manage IT in pregnancy and to raise awareness among patients about the side effects for the pregnant mother. The work also aimed to identify the etiology and diagnosis and treatment of UTI from the beginning of the infection.

Conclusion: in conclusion, we can conclude that the incidence of urinary infections during pregnancy is not small. Pregnant women are at increased risk for UTIs starting at week 6 and increasing during weeks 22-24, about 80-90% of pregnant women develop UTI, therefore early diagnosis and adequate treatment can apparently affect the prevention of the consequences and complications of UTI for both the mother and the fetus.

Key words: pregnancy, urinary tract infection

RESISTANT ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION (HAR)-TREATMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: Arterial hypertension (HA) is an important risk factor for cardiovascular (CVD) and renal diseases. Lowering blood pressure using antihypertensive medications significantly prevents and reduces all causes and complications of cardiovascular, renal and cerebral stroke. Despite the availability of treatments Effective HA medications (pharmacological therapy, lifestyle changes) including disease awareness measures and blood pressure control rates recommended by the Cardiology Association guidelines still remain weak and ineffective in patients with resistant arterial hypertension (HAR). HAR is defined as high blood pressure (>130/90mmHg) despite the use of at least three antihypertensive drugs of different classes, including a diuretic combined with different individual doses. Management of HAR should be done in specialized centers that can exclude the causes of pseudoresistance.

The purpose of the paper: the paper aims to summarize the achievements and the latest clinical evidence and our experience on the treatment of HAR and based on facts proposed by different world associations on this disease.

Conclusion: resistant arterial hypertension (HAR) is an important risk factor for the occurrence of cardiovascular diseases (CVD), chronic kidney disease, nephroloarterio-sclerosis and frequent cerebral strokes. Even in addition to effective antihypertensive therapies (ACE inhibitors, angiotensin receptor blockers (ARB), diuretics, mineralocorticoid receptor antagonists (spironolactone), etc., the number of patients with HARD (>10% even more) are resistant to treatment and management. Therefore, we prefer that patients with HARD should be treated in appropriate wards for treatment in order to be detected and avoided at the beginning of the disease.

Key words: resistant arterial hypertension (HAR), treatment.

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION CARDIAC ARREST AED

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Abstract

Cardiac arrest, also known as sudden cardiac arrest, is when the heart suddenly and unexpectedly stops beating.^{[1][4]} As a result, blood cannot properly circulate around the body and there is diminished blood flow to the brain and other organs. When the brain does not receive enough blood, this can cause a person to lose consciousness. Coma and persistent vegetative state may result from cardiac arrest. Cardiac arrest is also identified by a lack of central pulses and abnormal or absent breathing. The purpose of this paper is to provide emergency medical care in hospital and hospital facilities by implementing life-saving medical interventions and in this way we will achieve the reduction of morbidity, invalidity and mortality in cardiac and non cardiac cases. The data were taken from outpatient and hospital settings. The research is based on age, gender, place of residence, causes, complications, access of resident rescuers, EMS, use of drugs, basic and advanced medical devices as well as other medical actions. Necessary advancement and empowerment and modernization of EMS at the country level and setting up standard medical treatment according to prototype algorithms and clinical trials at three levels of health care.

Key words: Cardiac Arrest, Emergency Care, CRP, AED.

MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION (AMI)

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Abstract

Introduction. Acute myocardial infarction (AMI) is a leading cause of mortality worldwide. The prevalence of the disease approaches 3 million people worldwide, with more than 1 million deaths per year in the United States of America. Although AMI more often affects older patients (>45 years), in recent years it is attracting more attention as an important cause of morbidity and mortality in young patients (<45 years), since the etiology in these patients is non-atherosclerotic and diagnosis and treatments are delayed but with serious clinical implications. The treatment is based on three main points: a) regulation of the reduced oxygen balance (regulation of perfusion in the blocked area), b) pain relief, c) prevention and treatment of complications that may arise. Thrombolytic therapy (tissue plasminogen activator (t-PA), reteplase, raptilysin, combination of thrombolytics with IIb/IIIa receptor antagonists such as abciximab, etc.) should be administered in the first 12 hours when symptoms are observed, ST segment elevation more than 0.1 mV, in more than two ECG leads, or ST segment depression in the anterior leads, morphium hydrochloride, oxygen, nitroglycerin, aspirin (500 mg orally or i.v. if the patient vomits) should always be given in the acute phase

Conclusion: in conclusion we can prefer that coronary artery stenting at the occlusion site has significantly improved the results of coronary revascularization procedures. To standardize the most effective management of AMI and subsequently new strategies are needed to reduce the incidence and mortality rate from acute ischemic events. We hope that advances in the molecular approach to cardiovascular diseases, molecular genetics and transgenic techniques will help obviously in the best understanding and the most effective therapeutic strategies to prevent and control the occurrence of AMI.

Key words: acute myocardial infarction, management.

CHALLENGES OF ASSESSMENT OF THE APPROPRIATENESS OF ANTIBIOTIC PRESCRIPTION

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Abstract

Introduction. Dentists, among other health care providers, prescribe antibiotics and also they are misused in a variety of ways, such as wrong dosage form, wrong regimen, and treatment durations. Some patients are unlikely to have bacterial infections but use antibiotics for unnecessarily prolonged periods and multiple agents or broad-spectrum agents when not needed. **The aim** of this survey was to assess the misuse of antibiotics among Albanian dentists and challenges of their knowledge of relevant guidelines vs experience in treatment. **Methods:** The study was based on a survey of antibiotics based on SPSS 25 when the samples used were the community of dentists of Albania in everyday work in total 180. **Results and Discussions:** The results for the regimen were incorrect for 37.01% of the total providers. These results implicate that dentists who underestimated the daily dosage, frequency, and duration could not manage to correct the infection; the success of the therapy is discussed as well antimicrobial resistance to that antibiotic. They declared factors that influenced their prescriptions: (1) the publication of guidelines from the European and USA dentist community (87.66%, 135/154); (b) continuing training from Education Center of Albania and Dentist Order of Albania, (55.84%, 86/154); (c) research papers in scientific journals, conferences (50.65%, 89/154); (d) colleague's influence (17.53% 27/154), (e) antibiotic perception's patients (7.8% 12/154), (f) others (1.94 5 3/154)

Conclusions: This survey demonstrate a national guideline for antibiotic use for the dentistry community is an emergency. Dentists must be an important part of the antibiotic stewardship program of Public Health Institution in Albania to achieve the objective of changing individual behavior to tackle the current antibiotic resistance and misuse of them.

Key word: Antibiotic. Misused, Dentists , prescriptions, antibiotic resistance.

ASSESSMENT OF ALBUMIN TO CREATININE RATIO IN URINE IN THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF RENAL DISEASES IN PATIENTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS(DM)

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Abstract

Intruduction. Chronic kidney disease (CKD) is characterized by increased urinary albumin excretion (albuminuria) or decreased estimated glomerular filtration rate (eGFR). Type 1 and type 2 diabetes (DM type 1, DM type 2) with diabetic nephropathy is the cause of CKD in 36-43% of patients, which develops 10 years after the onset of the disease.. Early screening for CKD using UACR is key, especially in the early stages, as early kidney disease is often asymptomatic and usually associated with normal or high eGFR hence the 2021 practice guidelines (Kidney Disease Outcomes Quality Initiative (KDOQI) and Kidney Disease Improving Global Outcomes (KDIGO) recommend the assessment of UACR and eGFR in all patients with DM regardless of treatment, influencing the prevention of cardiovascular complications in patients with diabetes regardless of type.

The aim of the work: the aim of the work was the importance of testing the ratio of albumin to creatinine in urine (urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio (UACR)) in the detection and early diagnosis of SKR in patients with type 1 and type 2 DM.

Conclusions: in conclusion, we can suggest that albuminuria remains a main diagnostic indicator of CKD progression, especially in patients with DM and hypertension. Increased albuminuria concentrations are early predictors of CKD. Therefore, regular monitoring of UACR and assessment of the degree of glomerular filtration in patients with DM (Type1 and TtipT2D) remains a key test in detecting the onset of CKD.

Key words: diabetes mellitus type 1 and type 2, chronic renal disease (CKD), urinary albumin to creatinine ratio (UACR), glomerular filtration rate (eGFR).

RESILIENCE PSYCHOPATHOLOGICAL CONSTRUCT FOR MENTAL DISORDER

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Abstract

Resilience is the process and outcome of successfully adapting to difficult or challenging life experiences, especially through mental, emotional, and behavioral flexibility and adjustment to external and internal demands. Every year, about half a billion people in the world suffer from mental illness.

This is partly due to the influence of stressful factors, such as trauma, physical illness, critical events or important transitional stages in life. Despite the high prevalence of stress-related diseases, even severe stressors lead to lasting mental health problems alone in a small number of people. Therefore, psychological resilience is not one rare phenomenon. A number of factors contribute to how well people adapt to adversities, including the ways in which individuals view and engage with the world, the availability and quality of social resources, and specific coping strategies.

Conclusions. Early identification of vulnerable candidates and effectiveness of resilience-based intervention may offer more clarity in possibility of prevention. Future research may be crucial for preventive psychiatry.

Keywords: Clinical, neurobiology, psychiatric disorders, psychosocial, resilience

SUBSEQUENT BLEEDING AFTER THYROID SURGERY

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Abstract

Introduction: The standard operating procedure (SOP) “Subsequent bleeding after thyroid surgery” serves to establish a standardized procedure for monitoring patients after thyroid surgery with the aim of early detection and treatment of secondary bleeding. By minimizing risk to patients and reducing complication rates during emergency surgery, this protocol aims to increase patient safety and improve overall surgical outcomes. Goal: The SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) “Subsequent bleeding after thyroid surgery” aims to standardize the monitoring of operated patients and to detect and treat secondary bleeding at an early stage. Postoperative bleeding: Postoperative bleeding is a rare but potentially life-threatening complication of thyroid surgery. Despite surgical innovations and standardized procedures in guidelines, the bleeding rate has not been reduced. The incidence: About 0.3 to 4% of patients develop secondary bleeding after thyroid surgery. Current studies indicate an average frequency of 1.8% to 2%. The source of bleeding: Approximately 58–62.9% of postoperative bleeding is diagnosed as arterial, 27.2– 33% as venous, and 3.1% as diffuse.

Conclusions. Bleeding can occur in any area of the surgical site. The time interval until secondary bleeding: Bleeding very rarely occurs more than 3 days after surgery. Significant clustering occurs in the first 4 to 6 hours, with approximately 85% occurring within the first 24 hours. Conclusion: In conclusion, postoperative bleeding remains a rare but potentially life-threatening complication of thyroid surgery.

Key word. Standard operating procedure subsequent, bleeding, thyroid surgery

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN APOLIPOPROTEIN-B (ApoB100) AND CHRONIC RENAL DISEASE

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Abstract

Chronic kidney disease (CKD) as a major global public health problem, with a worldwide prevalence of 9.1-10%, but also increases gradually and especially in countries with weaker social conditions and aging population. Therefore, our study evaluated the correlation between serum ApoB level and CKD to seek an alternative approach for the prevention and treatment of CKD in the CKD and general population.

Aim of the study: Our study identified the positive association between serum ApoB level and SKR and the role of ApoB in the etiology of premature atherosclerosis.

Materials and methods: In this cross-sectional study, 100 patients with CKD with glomerular filtration rate of stage 2-4 (< 60 ml/min/1.73 m²) were included, of which 45 were female while 55 were male aged identical mean of: 55.40 ± 7.20 years old controlled and followed over 24 months at the Clinic of Nephrology and HD at the Faculty of Medicine Skopje.

In the study there was also a group of healthy individuals-volunteer blood donors (80, of which 45 were men and 35 women with identical age of 54.00 ± 9.00 years) that served to compare the obtained results. In all the examinees (both those with SKR and the control group) we determined the degree of evaluation of glomerular filtration according to the formula - Modification of Diet in Renal Diseases (MDRD-Modification of Diet in Renal Disease) and every 4 months we examined ApoB and lipid profile.

Results: in our work we discovered that ApoB and the lipid fraction in patients with CKD were manifested with significantly higher concentrations compared to the results obtained from the control group and the increase in ApoB had a positive correlation with the prevalence of CKD stages 2-5 and decrease in glomerular filtration rate. Statistical processing: as the statistical methods that were used in this were: arithmetic mean, standard deviation $X \pm SD$, Student's "t" test and "U" Mann Whitney test and statistical package we used the software package SPSS version 26.

Conclusion: in conclusion, we can conclude that the identification of factors that increase the risk of CKD (disorder of apolipoproteins and lipids) and the management of the disease in the early stage can slow down or prevent the progression of premature Ath and the rapid progression of the disease up to the final stage of renal disease. It is a fact that multicenter and long-term studies with a larger number of patients are needed that will confirm or deny the role of the Apo-B100 polymorphism in patients with CKD as a new independent factor for the development of atherosclerotic processes eaRly

Keywords: chronic renal diseases (CKD), Apo-B100.

PUBLIC ACCESS AED IN CASE OF CARDIAC ARREST IN PREHOSPITAL AND HOSPITAL ENVIRONMENTS

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Abstract

Entry. Early Automatic Defibrillation is the third link in chain of cardiac arrest management, which plays a key role in improving survival in cardiac arrest patients - ventricular fibrillation in a hospital setting. Public AED use can help increase survival rates in sick people. But especially at the community level, it remains as an inadequate component

Methodology of work. Research is of a restriction type. The survey conducted in 22 municipalities of Kosovo public access to medical and community care professionals in the management and access to cardiac arrests in hospital settings. Only cases of arrests with cardiac origin have been researched.

Results. Research has been conducted in 22 municipalities of Kosovo for public access to healthcare professionals and communities, and it can be seen that we have minimal access to the use of AED by health care professionals at the three levels of health care.

Conclusions. Using AED in pre-hospital environments by healthcare professionals and communities by reducing disease and mortality by increasing survival by up to 10% is an important component that needs to be implemented as a nationwide national project. Education and training of medical staff and communities is an obligation and obligation, moral and legal.

Keywords. AED, cardiac arrest, survival, health care.

GASTRIC METASTATIC MELANOMA-A RARE CASE

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Abstract

Malignant melanoma (MM) is the deadliest form of skin cancer and the most common carcinoma to metastasize into the gastrointestinal tract (GI). While the jejunum, ileum, colon, and rectum are common gastrointestinal sites of metastasis, metastatic melanoma in the stomach is rare and usually not detected until late in the disease. We report a patient who presented with hematemesis, epigastric pain and weight loss. In the second esophagogastroduodenoscopy, after eight months from the first endoscopic assessment a double ulcerative gastric mass was found and histopathology confirmed metastatic malignant melanoma.

The complete surgical resection of GI metastatic MM in carefully selected patients not only provides symptom control, but has also been associated with an increase in overall survival, in the absence of another metastatic sites. Currently, the overall survival of patients with advanced metastatic MM who have been treated with a combination of immunotherapeutic agents reaches 52% at five years. The role of surgery for patients with the metastatic involvement of the GI tract with MM is evolving in the era of effective systemic treatments.

Keywords: metastatic malignant melanoma, gastrointestinal bleeding, histopathology

STERCORAL COLITIS DUE TO SPINAL CORD INJURY: A CASE REPORT

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Abstract

Background: Neurogenic bowel disease dysfunction (NBD) is fecal incontinence or constipation resulting from central nervous disease or injury. One of the causes of neurogenic bowel disease is spinal cord damage. Stercoral colitis is a uncommon form of inflammatory colitis resulting from focal compression of colonic mucosal wall and vasculature by large hardened faecal material, termed faecaloma, or synonymous to a large fecolith. The purpose of this case report is to describe the potential challenges in the diagnosis and treatment of stercoral colitis.

Case presentation: Here we present a case of a 58-year-old man admitted to the clinic due to frequent bowel movements, 3-6 times a day, fatigue, and lethargy. The complaints started 3 months ago. In 2010, he was hospitalized in Orthopaedic Clinic after a traffic accident that left him paralyzed in the lower extremity (paraplegia). Suffers from HTA, urinates with a catheter. In the sacral part there is a scar from the aforementioned operation. Blood count and biochemistry were normal, CRP 11.5 mg/l; HBsAg negative, Anti HCV negative, prothrombin time 14.7%, INR, 1.095, PTT 21.0 sec. AFP 2.14 IU/ml, CA 19-9 50.15 U/ml, CA 72.4 0.875/ml, CEA 1.75 ng/ml, PSA; 0.504 ng/ml. pANCA 5.9 AU/ml; cANCA 37.9 AU/ml POSITIVE; calprotectin in feces 630 ng/kg, C difficile toxin A and B negative, occult blood in feces was positive. Urine was cloudy, albumin positive, sediment with 10-12 leukocytes and mass of bacteria.

Colonoscopy was suspicious for Crohn's disease, ischemic colitis and carcinoma. The terminal ileum at endoscopy was normal. In the biopsies taken from the rectosigmoid region, there were signs of chronic inflammation, active ulceration, with architectural disorders of the crypts. These features primarily corresponded to chronic inflammatory bowel disease. CT angiography and Angio CT – DSA of visceral arteries did not reveal obvious or dynamic pathology in the aorta and visceral arteries. The patient was treated for 5 months with Fraxiparine (Nadroparinum), mesalamine suppositories, synbiotics, and laxatives. Special attention was paid to bowel emptying. In the meantime, the patient's condition began to improve. Frequent bowel movements stopped, feces began to form, and the endoscopic changes were largely resolved.

Conclusion: Doctors should be aware of the occurrence of stercoral colitis in a patient with neurogenic intestinal dysfunction, more specifically with spinal cord injury. Early and adequate detection and treatment of stercoral colitis enables us to avoid these diseases from its possible complications, especially from perforation of the colon.

Keywords: neurogenic bowel dysfunction, spinal cord injury, stercoral colitis

MANAGING OF PULPITIS EMERGENCY IN STOMATOLOGY

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Abstract

Introduction. Pulpitis inflammation of pulp dental tissue and is also a secondary development of caries (tooth decay). Causes can be the result of bacterial infections, tooth decay, trauma, poor physical health, and poor dental care. When the pulp is inflamed, pressure begins to grow in the pulp cavity, and this continuous inflammatory pressure can cause severe pain, swelling. Diagnosis is made by the dentist, sensitivity test, X-ray and X-ray radiography to determine the extent of the tooth and inflammation. Treatment methods vary depending on localized protocols, pain management with anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) and medical consultancy with the relevant specialist. Regular visits to the dentist are avoided by practices

Conclusion. Symptomatic irreversible pulpitis (SIP) or symptomatic apical periodontitis (SAP) are two painful conditions often warranting emergency treatment. The most common emergency treatments supported by evidence are pulpotomy and pulpectomy and are normally performed under time-constrained circumstances.

Key word. Pulpitis, symptomatic, apical, periodontitis treatment, pulpectomy

FIDAXOMICIN USE IN TREATING CLOSTRIDIODES DIFFICILE INFECTION IN A PATIENT WITH ULCERATIVE COLITIS

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Abstract

Introduction/Aim: Clostridioides difficile causes a spectrum of diseases ranging from occasional diarrhea to colitis, toxic megacolon, and death. More recent reports have suggested that up to 20% of inflammatory bowel disease flares are associated with a positive stool analysis for C. difficile. The European Society of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases guideline prefer fidaxomicin as the first-line treatment. Due to its unavailability in our market, metronidazole and vancomycin are more commonly prescribed in Kosovo. Here, we present a case of a patient with ulcerative colitis and C. difficile infection treated with fidaxomicin after failing oral vancomycin treatment. Based on our information, this is the first case of CDI infection treated with fidaxomicin in Kosovo.

Presentation of case: A 73-year-old male diagnosed with ulcerative colitis 3-4 months ago presented due to persistent bloodless diarrhea, up to 10 times a day. He had a history of using antibiotics without prescription due to his cough but did not provide details on which antibiotics or for how long. Lactose intolerance and celiac disease were ruled out. Colonoscopy revealed white plaques, hyperemia, and edema at the cecum entrance. The biopsy confirmed the diagnosis of ulcerative colitis. Ultrasonography showed no abnormalities, and bowel thickness was normal. Despite therapy with sulfasalazine N and mesalazine suppositories, his condition did not improve. Stool analysis indicated the presence of C. difficile toxins A and B. He was started on oral vancomycin 4x125 mg for 14 days.

Despite treatment, diarrhea persisted, and after one month, toxins remained positive. Therefore, he was switched to oral vancomycin capsules 250 mg 4x1 for 14 days, which also failed to eliminate C. difficile. Consequently, fidaxomicin (Dificlir 200 mg, Tillotts Pharma) was initiated for 10 days, 2x1 tablets. With this therapy, diarrhea ceased, and stools normalized. After three weeks, stool toxins became negative. The patient continued sulfasalazine N tablets 2x2, Salofalk suppositories 1x2, and probiotics.

Conclusion: Physicians should be vigilant if patients with ulcerative colitis fail to achieve remission. This case demonstrates that fidaxomicin, although costly, is effective in treating C. difficile infection in cases where vancomycin fails.

PROPERTIES AND APPLICATIONS OF CHITOSAN IN DENTAL FIELD

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Abstract

Introduction. Chitin is an aminopolysaccharide polymer, found in large quantities in nature. It is considered the second most abundant polysaccharide found in nature after cellulose, mainly in the skeleton of crustaceans such as shrimps and crabs, some insects and the cell wall of fungi. Through enzymatic or chemical diacetylation processes, chitin is transformed into Chitosan, a biomaterial that has a wide use in medical fields due to its properties such as high biocompatibility, safety, biodegradation and antibacterial properties.

Methodology: the study is a Literature Review, carried out through research with relevant keywords, in electronic platform Pubmed. The research period has spanned the last 10 years. Results: In dentistry, chitosan has found application in various directions, such as in the oral administration of medications, in the engineering of bone regeneration for the treatment of periodontitis, the regeneration of the pulp-dentine complex through use as dental grafts, inclusion in adhesive restorative materials in dentistry or as an antimicrobial agent in the disinfection of root canals. Studies have shown that Chitosan has an important effect in oral care as it is an inhibitor to *Streptococcus mutans* and *Porphyromonas gingivalis* which are responsible for the occurrence of caries and gingivitis respectively. Also, clinical tests of the treatment of implant surfaces through electrodeposition with Chitosan and calcium phosphate show a significant improvement of the biocompatibility of the implants without negative impacts on other properties of the implants.

Conclusions: Chitosan has the ability to be presented in different forms ranging from capsules (micro- and nanoparticles), powder, grafts, film, beads, hydrogels or bandages, offering a wide range of uses. In recent years, its use in the form of nanoparticles has aroused a lot of interest compared to the usual forms of presentation of other materials, opening new perspectives of their testing in different fields of dentistry. Knowing the forms, properties, and application of Chitosan in dentistry is necessary from the perspective of the rapid evolution of dental materials in modern times.

Keywords: chitosan, dentistry, nanoparticles

EMERGENCY TREATMENT AND THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN CARDIAC ARREST AND HEART ATTACK

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Abstract

Intoduction. Heart attack and sudden cardiac arrest are both serious medical emergencies, but they are not the same thing. A heart attack happens when blood flow to the heart is blocked. A cardiac arrest occurs when the heart suddenly stops beating. The only way to save a person's life is to restart the heart using CPR and an AED. Take nitroglycerin, if prescribed. If you think you're having a heart attack and you have a prescription for this medicine, take it as directed while waiting for emergency medical help. Start CPR if the person doesn't have a pulse or isn't breathing. If you're untrained in CPR, do hands-only CPR

Methodology of work. Research is retrospective. The data were taken from the Emergency Clinic archive for cardiac arrhythmia cases with AMW ambulances.

Results. From data and results obtained, management of patients with cardiac arrhythmia in hospital care facilities remains as a not well-organized component of EMS at the country level and the survival of the sick remains at an unreasonable level.

Conclusions. Thrombolytic drugs to dissolve existing clots ("clot-busting" drugs such as tPA) Oxygen to protect heart tissue. Nitroglycerin to widen coronary vessels. Drugs to decrease the heart's workload and pain, relieve anxiety, or regulate heart rhythm.To recognize signs and symptoms, to create mobile teams for cardiac arrest management in pre-hospital settings. To be educated and trained with compulsory BLS and ACLS courses. To educate and train on the way of using medical devices and ordering medicines.

Keywords. Cardiac arrest, heart attack BLS. ACLS, medical care, emergency

INTERACTIONS OF NON-STEROIDAL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY DRUGS

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Abstract

Introduction. Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are widely used due to their anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic or antiplatelet effects. Numerous studies have confirmed that interactions of NSAIDs with other drugs are numerous and have significant implications during patient treatment. As NSAIDs are commonly used in patients receiving concomitant drug therapy, there is a risk of clinically significant drug interactions. When combined with blood-thinning medicines (such as warfarin) NSAIDs increase the risk of bleeding. NSAIDs can cause kidney failure when they are combined with ACE inhibitors (medicines used to treat heart problems and high blood pressure) and diuretics (medicines to remove excess fluid).

Modifications in absorption, distribution, metabolism, and excretion are the mechanisms by which pharmacokinetic interactions of NSAIDs with other drugs (eg, lithium phenytoin and barbiturates) affect the plasma concentrations and therapeutic action of concomitantly administered drugs. When combined with lithium, NSAIDs can increase lithium blood levels resulting in an increased risk of serious side effects. Pharmacodynamic interactions of NSAIDs with opioids or corticosteroids include additive or synergistic anti-inflammatory and analgesic effects.

Conclusions. Prescription of a NSAID should be preceded by a careful evaluation of any coexisting pathology (such as renal dysfunction or hypertension) or concurrent drug therapy (such as anticonvulsant or anticoagulant agents) which may predispose a patient to the development of an interaction with potentially severe effects. During simultaneous administration with anticoagulants, antiplatelet agents or nephrotoxic drugs (such as aminoglycosides, amphotericin B, cisplatin, beta-lactam antibiotics, ACE inhibitors, diuretics, etc.), NSAIDs may increase the risk of side effects, such as gastrointestinal bleeding or renal damage.

Key word. Drugs, prescription, NSAID, ACE. modifications, pharmacodynamic interactions.

THE IMPACT OF STRESS ON THE HEALTH OF NIGHT SHIFT NURSES

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Abstract

Introduction: The night shift is one of the most frequent reasons for disruption of normal rhythms, causing significant changes in health workers. The impact of shift work causes sleep disturbances that can affect the biological functions, physical and psychological well-being of healthcare workers. It can also negatively affect work performance

Purpose: The main purpose of this study is to identify the nurse’s opinions, regarding the impact of the night shift on their health, To analyze that the lack of sleep as a result of night shifts causes many dimensional disorders in the life of health workers

Methodology: the approach in this study was quantitative. The data collection was done with structured questionnaires divided into 2 parts with 5 findings. The target groups were 88 nurses from the different clinics of UCKK such as the Internal, Neurological and Surgical clinics, the respondents were randomly selected from both genders. The data were analyzed in Excel using frequency (*f*) and percentage (%),

Result: A total of 88 nurses participated in this questionnaire, of which 64 nurses were female and 24 male nurses. Out of 88 nurses, 53 nurses they were at the bachelor's level, 12 of them were with master degree and only one was in PgDg degree... On the questions, last month, how often have you been upset because of something that happened unexpectedly? 28 of them answered sometimes and 32 of them quite often. On the questions In the last month, how often have you felt nervous and “stressed”? 30 of them affirmed quite often and 30 nurses said very often. but some nurses in the finding In the last month, how often have you felt that you were on top of things? 17of them affirmed quite often and 17 nurses said very often and only 4 nurses ever answered them

Conclusions: Shift work has a negative impact on psychological health and social life. Health professionals who work in night shifts have more psychological and mental problems than day workers such as: irritability, somatization, obsessive-compulsive disorder, interpersonal sensitivity, anxiety, altered mood and paranoid and these disorders were significantly higher Decrease in satisfaction, increase in stress at work.

Key words: Nurses, stress, night shifts, impact in health, social life.

THE EXPERIENCES OF NURSING STUDENTS FOR THEIR MENTORING IN CLINICAL PRACTICE IN UCCK

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Abstract

Introduction: Kosovo in the post-war period has undergone an important and intensive phase of its development. An important part of these reforms is nursing. Mentoring students presents a problem in the process of education and work process at the University Clinical Center of Kosovo. Despite its importance, mentoring students still shows a challenge to the educational process and the process of clinical practice

Theoretical framework: There are considerable evidences in the literature that mentoring is generally beneficial for both mentors and students in terms of success and retention of nursing program. Moreover, it is suggested that later mentored students are likely to become mentors themselves in their careers Problem and goals: No research has been carried out on the mentoring process of nursing students in Kosovo. Mentoring is largely formal and is not standardized. Public and private universities have contracts for their students to perform clinical practices at the University Clinical Center of Kosovo. Method: A qualitative approach was used to assess the experiences of nursing students during the development of clinical practice at the University Clinical Center of Kosovo in Prishtina. The interview was conducted with 10 nursing students from public and private universities in Prishtina.

Results: The average age of respondents was 19 years to 21 years. By gender, 8 were female and 2 were males. There were 5 nursing students at public faculty and 5 in private faculty. Nursing students have different experiences during mentoring clinical practices. Most of them believe that clinical practice mentoring is the key to their professional development related to clinical skills and problems in patient care.

Key words: Faculty of Nursing, Mentoring of Internship, Nursing Students, University Clinical Center of Kosovo

PATIENT SATISFACTION WITH NURSING PROCESS QUALITY

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Abstract

Introduction The nursing profession is crucial to every healthcare system in the globe. According to ANA 2015, patient satisfaction with the quality of nursing care, its determinants, and their impact on regional healthcare development are the research themes. The population of patients in the Albanian healthcare system, including those hospitalized exclusively for more than 18 months, is the subject of this study. This study was carried out in Albania's healthcare system. Patients hospitalized to Albanian hospitals, both male and female, were the study's target group. There are 100 patients in Albania in the sample size. The term "data collection tool" describes an apparatus that the investigator employed to gather pertinent data. A revised questionnaire was created by Dr. Laschingers' investigator.

Key words: Patient satisfaction, nursing, Albanian

JOB SATISFACTION AMONG NURSES IN ALBANIAN HOSPITALS

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Abstract

Introduction. The purpose of the study is to assess the degree of job satisfaction among nursing staff members in Albanian hospitals and how it affects the standard of nursing care quality. Albanian regional hospitals were included in the research. Interviews were conducted till 2024. After completing the paper-based questions, respondents used a web-based application to electronically elaborate. The survey is a translation of the Healthcare Environment Survey (HES) tool. Healthcare facilities need to understand how important it is for their staff to be happy in their jobs since happy workers are essential to the success of the facility. It's advised to keep a yearly eye on workers' job satisfaction ratings.

Key word: Job satisfaction, nursing, Albanian

PROFESSIONAL CHALLENGES AND THE CONTEMPORARY CONCEPT OF THE DIAGNOSTIC APPROACH TO SPORTS INJURIES IN FOOTBALL FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SPORTS MEDICINE

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Abstract

Introduction. While sport is developing as a form of entertainment, turned into a global phenomenon, the demands for the development of science and technology in the service of sport, which has taken on the size of an industry, were also opened in parallel. This form of "entertainment" challenged medical science due to player injuries, especially in the game of football. Variations and differences in the clinical or diagnostic definition without standardizing the diagnostic protocol and methodology for each sports injury have created differences in the conclusions and results obtained for football injuries. The injury severity score (Injury Severity Score) is a score that is used as an indicative measure for injury to any part of the body.

Distinguishing the degree and type of sports injuries, as well as timely treatment and adequate means according to clinical protocols, is an important issue opposed by individual, anthropometric and physiological factors. Nutrition plays a valuable integrated role in optimizing the performance of elite athletes during training, sports matches and maintaining overall health. Dealing with a sports injury in football can be mentally and emotionally challenging for players. However, the way athletes approach their recovery, specifically the mental health dimension, can play a crucial role in determining the success of their return to play. The multifactorial role in sports injuries and the multidisciplinary factors to heal sports injuries are contemporary challenges that Sports Medicine is facing as the lack of clinical protocols for different health conditions and situations of soccer players.

Conclusion. The contemporary concept of the diagnostic approach to sports injuries in Football will also change the results of healing and prevention of sports injuries.

Key words: Sports injuries, rehabilitation protocols, mental health, nutritional programs.

MANAGEMENT OF COMBINED TYPE SHOCK ON THE VERGE OF CARDIAC ARREST IN THE RESUSCITATION ROOM

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Abstract

A case report

Background: The treatment of shock is a routine health problem in the resuscitation room, but the early identification of its type is sometimes a challenge in itself, which can affect the steps of quick response to prevent total collapse, that can put patient in cardiac arrest.

Clinical case: We present a case report of a 81-year-old patient is brought to the ED from the Orthopedics clinic as a result of loss of consciousness and general worsening of the condition. On admission, the patient is unconscious, reacts only to deep stimulation, cyanotic, with a weak palpable pulse in the carotid arteries (HR 44 bpm), SpO₂-43%. The patient is intubated and after that SpO₂-89%, TA-70/35 mmHg and HR-130bpm. History - the patient was hospitalized that day in the orthopedics clinic as a result of a purulent infection in the right coxofemoral region, in which she had a total prosthesis placed about a year earlier. In the initial laboratory tests, WBC-28.2 × 10⁹/L , granulocytes - 90%, CRP-299 mmol/L, PCT-5.0 ng/ml, lactate 5.5 mmol/L, after urinary catheterization present in the urinary bag 50 ml of concentrated urine.

The patient is first started with vasopressor (dopamine), then POCUS is performed, FE-35%, IVC is measured- 3.1cm. After 1 hour of vasopressor treatment, HR- 130bpm, SpO₂-92%, BP-80/40 mmHg. AngioCT of the lungs is performed, which results without changes regarding pulmonary thromboembolism. After 6 hours of treatment, patient's condition stabilizes and extubated. Vasopressor support is continued, and antibiotics initiated. Serial lactate levels show a decreasing trend. The patient is monitored closely for signs of improvement or deterioration.. Clinical Lesson: Before we think about the possible types of shock, every patient in a serious ill condition, priority has the management of vital parameter . Not infrequently, patients may have more than one type of shock present, which affects the way of management.

Key word. Shock, cardiac arrest, clinical case, management.

EMERGENCY MEDICINE CENTER -PRISTINE TRANSFER TO DEFINITIVE CARE

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Abstract

Introduction. Patients whose injuries exceed the capabilities of a definitive care facility should be identified early during assessment and resuscitation. The individual capacity of the attending physician, the institutional capacity and the indications for transfer should be known. Transfer agreements and protocols must be in place to support the definitive care. In Kosovo, the situation with the transport of patients is not in the good condition. From a research that was done in the Emergency Center of the University Clinical Center, in the year 2023 of the medical documentation of transports, out of 5150 patients of them 3158 or 61, 32% were transported by private cars while 1992 or 38.68% were transported by ambulances. Transfer personnel must be adequately qualified to administer the required en-route patient care.

Conclusion. The initiation of the transfer process should begin while resuscitation efforts are in progress. Transfer arrangements should be established to ensure the stable and efficient transport of patients between institutions. The admitting physician should be consulted regarding the transfer of the trauma patient. All monitoring and treatment given along the way must be documented. The receiving physician must assist the referring physician in making arrangements for the appropriate manner and level of care during transport.

Key words: Transfer, care, trauma, patient, ATLS.

SPINAL MUSCULAR ATROPHY, INCIDENCE IN KOSOVO AND MODERN PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: Spinal Muscular Atrophy is a rare, genetic, neuromuscular disorder characterized by weakness and atrophy in skeletal muscles. It is caused by a mutation in the SMN1 gene. The incidence of ASM is variable. Spinal Muscular Atrophy is a neuromuscular disorder characterized by high morbidity and mortality.

Treatment: Over the past decade, new treatment options have been developed such as modulation of SMN2 and SMN1 gene replacement with gene therapy. Three different disease-modifying treatments have been introduced in the last 4 years: Nusinersen, Onasemnogene abeparvovec and Risdiplam. These agents have demonstrated safety and efficacy, but their long-term benefits require further study. Physical therapy and rehabilitation can help improve posture, prevent joint immobility, and slow muscle weakness and atrophy.

Purpose: The main purpose of the paper is to analyze the incidence of ASM in recent years in Kosovo, and the modern principles of treatment. The specific objectives are: 1. To determine the incidence of ASM in the Clinic of Pediatrics, Department of Neurology in Pristina for the years 2017-2023. 2. To determine the structure of the most frequent etiological factors for SMA. 3. To determine the frequency of SMA according to Age, Gender, Place of Birth in the Clinic of Pediatrics, Department of Neurology - Pristina for the years 2017-2023

Material and methodology: The research is retrospective, descriptive. Cases were obtained based on the data in the Department of Neurology, Clinic of Pediatrics of the University Clinical Center of Kosovo. The material used is the release sheet as well as the protocol book at KKUK, while regarding the academic literature we have analyzed a meta-analysis of the latest world literature and publications (Pubmed, Google scholar, etc.). The statistical analysis of the data was done with the SPSS program. Data on hospitalized children were obtained for the period January 2017 to June 2023.

Result: According to research for the period January 2017- June 2023, in the Department of Neurology. Clinic of Pediatrics, QKUK, resulted in a total of 9 patients. From them, we researched the number of patients seen within a year, the age when they were notified at the Pediatric Clinic, gender and place of residence. 87.5% of patients had not achieved any motor function One patient (6.3%) with Type 2 achieved control of the head and sitting with support One patient (6.3%) with patient type 3 achieved head control, sitting, standing and walking with support.

Conclusion. There have been recent advancements in treating SMA with gene therapy. Gene therapy for SMA is called onasemnogene abeparvovec-xioi (brand name Zolgensma®). Zolgensma delivers a new, working copy of a human SMN gene that is administered in a one-time infusion to children under 2 years old.

Key word . Spinal Muscular, atrophy, ASM. Treatment, gene therapy.

TREATMENT OF PAIN WITH VIBROACOUSTICS

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Abstract

Entry. Vibroacoustic treatment can be defined as the process of passing sound and vibration through tissues in order to improve blood circulation in the arterial and venous system, as well as the flow of lymph. Microvibrations are present in every living organism, including the plant and animal world, and of course also in humans. Sources of microvibrations can be internal (such as heart contractions, arterial muscle contractions, and muscle contractions) and external (plants-wind; for humans-shower; massage, physical activity, etc.) Knowing these facts, it is clear that vibroacoustic treatment responds to natural biomicrovibrations, and as such is absolutely harmless to the human body. Vibroacoustic treatment means the impact of microvibrations at frequencies of 20-1800Hz and with a maximum amplitude of up to 100 microns.

Materials and Method: . The group of patients with pain was treated at Aku - Center - Gjilan - Kosovo. The treatment was done through Russian and German vibroacoustic devices: Vitafon T, Vitafon-2 and Novafon. Age and gender was different. Medicines and other substances are not used during the treatment. Vibroacoustic treatment produces an analgesic effect. After the treatment, the tissues are strengthened, the pain is reduced, and the stress is removed. This study shows that "Vibroacoustic Treatment" has a fast action and reduces pain by 50% after just one treatment.

Results: Patients were treated twice a week according to the cycle of 6 sessions. Twenty-six (26) patients had one treatment. Two (2) treatments were sufficient for eighteen (18) patients. Six (6) of them had need for more than three (3) treatments. In percentage, a total of 15.6 sessions were done. After the treatment, thirty (30) patients were freed from pain, in 14 patients an improvement was observed, while in six (6) patients they were observed improvements. After six (6) months, 60% of the patients did not have a recurrence of pain. The stimulation points with TPV were the K point, and the local points. The treatment time at one point was from 1-15 minutes.

Conclusions: This study shows that Vibroacoustic Treatment has a fast action and reduces pain by 50% after just one treatment. Vibroacoustic treatment is applied very successfully in Russia, Europe and has started to be applied in other countries as well. In Kosovo it has been applied for two decades. It will soon be applied in Albania as well.

Keywords: TPV - Treatment of Pain with Vibroacoustics

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT IN THE HEALTH SYSTEM IN KOSOVO

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Abstract

Introduction. This study aims to examine the complex interaction between human resource management and health, with special emphasis on the context of the health system in Kosovo. Through detailed research and subsequent analysis, we aimed to highlight the importance of addressing specific and critical issues for top management and cooperation with international organizations. The main goal of this study is to examine the impact of human resource management on the performance and productivity of health personnel in Kosovo.

We aimed to understand how factors such as motivation, working conditions and respect for employee rights affect the productivity of health personnel. To achieve the goal of this study, we used a research methodology that includes direct interviews with personnel health in health institutions in Kosovo. Data analysis shows a clear connection between factors such as motivation, working conditions and respect for the rights of employees with the productivity of health personnel.

The results of this study are of special importance for the management of human resources in the health system of Kosovo. To improve the productivity and performance of health personnel, it is necessary to address working conditions and ensure proper motivation.

Key words: Human Resource Management (HRM), Health system, Work performance, Health staff, job satisfaction.

STRESS MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN THE WORKPLACE

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Abstract

Entry. Since the medical and nursing professions deal with job stress and danger every day, the best stress management practice is to learn healthy coping strategies.

Purpose: to identify and evaluate effective methods for managing stress in the workplace, our research aims to provide an in-depth analysis of stress management strategies.

Methodology: the cross-sectional and analytical methodology was used, as well as the review of different literature. The results were collected through a survey where the medical staff at Peje Hospital were surveyed, the survey was done online.

Results: out of 100 respondents who were surveyed, 45% were men and 55% were women. Regarding the level of stress, 5% had a mild level of stress, 38% had a moderate level of stress, 50% had a high level of stress and 7 had a very high level of stress.

Conclusion: This research contributes to the improvement of stress management practices, creating a healthy and sustainable work environment for the well-being of employees and improving efficiency in the work environment. There is a significant relationship between gender, age, marital status, geographic origin, and stress level.

Key words: Stress management, conditions and workplace, health professionals.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN PATIENTS WITH CATARACTS

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Abstract

Entry. The crystalline lens is a transparent structure. Its transparency can be damaged due to degeneration and this process leads to the darkening of the lens fibers. Vision plays an important role in processing information, interacts with the environment to perform daily activities. The word "Quality of life" describes an individual's sense of well-being in general life, including the aspect of happiness and satisfaction. Quality of life is the standard of living in which people are healthy, have comfort, are able to live and spend the best moments of life.

Goals – Quality of life for people with cataracts. Identification of vision and quality of life.

Material and methods – The research is prospective quantitative. The research was carried out with questions about the quality of life of people with cataracts.

Results - By completing the questionnaire, I identified that cataract patients have a poor quality of life.

Discussion - Based on the obtained results, it appears that patients with cataracts have a poor quality of life.

Recommendations - Persons with Cataarch should be operated in order to improve the quality of life.

Key words: cataract, Cataract operation, quality of life.

KNOWLEDGE OF WOMEN FOR CHILDREN BY CAESARIAN SECTION

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Abstract

Entry. C-section is presented to women as a safe 'pain-free' birth option. Studies reveal that a lack of information about C-sections fuels women's fear of labor pain and acts as a major driver for women to consider C-sections as an alternative. Without pain. The findings reveal the role of health care providers in reinforcing beliefs that cesarean sections are the way to painless births, overestimating the safety of the procedure and ignoring postpartum health issues. Efforts to reduce the rate of cesarean births have been largely unsuccessful. due to the perceived safety of the operation, short-term postpartum benefits, legal climate, and maternal demand in the absence of indications.

Its long documented history reflects treatment of bleeding, infection, pain, sutures and, most recently, savings in hospitalization time and cost.

Purpose: The purpose of this study is to explore women's knowledge about Cesarean Delivery.

Methodology: Qualitative study of 100 women who gave birth by cesarean section within 1 week after birth, from the postpartum department of the Gynecology and Obstetrics Clinic, the questionnaires compiled for this work are distributed to you. Each participant received information explaining the aims of the study and which agreed with their willingness to be part of the study.

Results: Cesarean delivery has been partially attributed to women's demands, although it is shown that they are not fully aware of the procedure and the results. Also, the same changes in health care policies resulted in the number of Cesarean Births.

Conclusion: Many studies in developed countries and very few in developing countries have attempted to understand the phenomenon of increases in the number of Cesarean Births, and it remains to be suggested that further raising of knowledge about the procedure and issues should be investigated. health after birth

Key word: Cesarean section, woman, knowledge

NURSING CARE OF PATIENTS WITH ANGINA PECTORIS

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Abstract

Introduction: Angina Pectoris (chest pain) is a temporary imbalance between the ability of the coronary arteries to support the myocardial muscle with oxygen (O₂) and its O₂ needs. It is caused by poor myocardial supply and O₂ needs. The most common risk factors are: arterial hypertension, smoking, dyslipidemia (high concentration of cholesterol and triglycerides in the plasma), diabetes mellitus, obesity, heredity, gender.

Main goals: To identify the gender and region of patients with angina pain, To identify the nursing staff based on work experience. To identify the nursing assessment of patients with angina pain. To identify the opinions of patients in relation to nursing care in the Cardiology Clinic at the University Clinical Center of Kosovo during 2019.

Methodology: The quantitative approach was used in the study as it is a logical and continuous process for data collection through a questionnaire with a total of 19 questions, grouped into three groups. In total there were 100 respondents, 50 nurses and 50 patients.

Results: In general, the results obtained from the conducted study present a positive assessment of the work of nurses and the majority of patients are satisfied with the knowledge and professionalism of the nursing staff. The professional preparation of nurses 88% of nurses have expressed that they try to be as accurate as possible in the administration of therapy, from the total number of patients surveyed, 68% of them have expressed that they receive appropriate nursing care when they do not feel well and have need for help and nursing intervention

Discussion and conclusions: The most optimal and safe way of nursing care for patients with anginal pain constantly remains a challenge for nursing professionals. In our study, an increase in the implementation of nursing care for these patients was observed, especially in the Cardiology Clinics. Regarding nursing care and the attitudes of patients towards nurses, the results of our study agree with the results of the author "Faye L. Hagerling 2015" University of Colorado, where as a result there is a positive evaluation in the behavior of nurses and nursing care towards patients

Keywords: Angina pectoris, atherosclerosis, pain, nursing care. patients,

PREVALENCE OF LOWER URINARY TRACT SYMPTOMS AND ASSOCIATION WITH SHIFT WORKING IN HOSPITAL STAFF IN UNIVERSITY CLINICAL CENTER OF KOSOVO

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Abstract

Introduction. The study's objective was to determine the prevalence of urinary tract symptoms in nurses across both men and women. LUTS, also known as urinary tract symptoms, are one of the major issues nurses encounter globally, negatively affecting quality of life and ability to do their profession as usual. A total of 136 nurses participated in the study, of which 56 men and 79 women, using the standardized questionnaires ICIQ-FLUTS LF Long Form - Female and (ICIQ-MLUTS) - Man.

The study was conducted in the month of March 2023, and the SPSS program was used to process and interpret the data. Based on the study's findings, we can emphasize that there is a statistically significant difference between male and female nurses in terms of urinary tract problems and symptoms, with men statistically having a higher average of symptoms and exhibiting more urinary tract issues both during the day and at night, as well as a higher level of urination problems and unwanted flow. In order to prevent urinary tract issues, it is advised that the research in Kosovo involve a significant number of nurses from all departments.

Keywords: Prevalence, Urinary tract symptom, Nurses, LUTS.

COMBINATION OF RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS AND DIABETES MELLITUS

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Abstract

Introduction. Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an autoimmune inflammatory disease with articular and systemic manifestations. The relationship between RA and diabetes mellitus (DM) is extremely complex. People with RA have an increased risk for diabetes, while DM also increases the risk for RA. Inflammation, lifestyle and genetic factors are the connecting elements for both diseases. AR and DM share several causes and risk factors including medications - hormonal therapy and corticosteroids in the first place. There are scientific works that prove that the genetic component (PTPN22 gene), IL-1 and TNF are the common component for the two diseases.

The purpose of the work. To investigate the prevalence of DM in patients with RA.

The method. In the prospective, observational and analytical research, 951 patients with RA diagnosed according to the ACR/EULAR-2010 criteria were included. The statistical processing was carried out with the SPSS 20.0 program.

Results. 951 patients were included in the research, 730 (76.8%) women, while 221 (23.2%) men. The mean age was 51.3 years, with no significant difference according to sex. The largest number were in the age group of 40-49 years (32.6%) and 50-59 years (24.5%).

Results: The prevalence of diabetes mellitus is 19.2% in patients with chronic RA and 11.4% in patients with early RA (arthritis diagnosed in the first three months from the onset of the disease).

Conclusion. There are scientific papers that prove that taking Anakinra as an IL-1 inhibitor gives excellent effects both in reducing the inflammatory activity of AR and also in reducing blood sugar values in DM.

Key words: arthritis, diabetes, inflammation, prevalence, age.

THE ROLE OF NURSES AND THEIR KNOWLEDGE IN THE MANAGEMENT OF FEBRILE SEIZURES IN CHILDREN

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Abstract

Introduction. Febrile convulsions are a worrying condition for parents and caregivers of children. In this context, the role and knowledge of nurses appear essential for the management of this condition. By educating parents, training them in the application of appropriate tools and techniques, and providing emotional support, nurses help reduce anxiety and provide appropriate care for children with febrile seizures.

Purpose. This study aimed to evaluate the level of knowledge and skills of the nurses of Sheikh Zayed Hospital - Vushtrri regarding the management of febrile convulsions in children.

Methodology. To achieve the objective of this study, a cross-sectional descriptive design was carried out to analyze the knowledge of nurses about febrile seizures in children at Sheikh Zayed Hospital during the period 20 January to 20 February 2024. The sample was collected through the use of a questionnaire structured. We used an assessment tool designed to measure nurses' knowledge of febrile seizures in children at Sheikh Zayed Hospital. A structured questionnaire was used to interview the nurses.

Statistical analysis: Data were analyzed using Excel and expressed as percentage and frequency.

Results. Comparison of nurses' knowledge and their practices in the management of febrile convulsions shows that better knowledge puts them in a favorable position to educate parents of febrile children, thus contributing to the continuous improvement of the health of these children. children.

Discussion. Nurses' knowledge of caring for children with febrile seizures was moderate, reflecting an overall level of knowledge and acceptable performance outcomes. The study highlights the importance of increasing nurses' knowledge and the impact this has on their performance.

Conclusion. The study confirms the need for an ongoing training program to improve the skills of nurses in the management of children with febrile seizures.

Key words. Nurses, Febrile Convulsions, Pediatrics.

ROBOTIC SURGERY

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Abstract

Introduction. Robotic surgery otherwise known as robot - assisted surgery in the most advanced medical technology of modern times. The most used system includes a camera and the use of very small surgical instruments connected to robotic arms. The advent of robotic surgical systems had a significant influence in any surgical field especially in urology, gynaecology and cardiac surgery.

The purpose of this literature review is to learn about robotic surgery, the newest systems, their history and their advantages and disadvantages.

In conclusion, robotic surgery stands at the forefront of surgical innovation, offering substantial potential to improve patient outcomes and expand the capabilities of surgeons. Continued advancements in technology, combined with rigorous training programs and comprehensive clinical evaluations, are essential to maximize the benefits of robotic surgery while addressing its current limitations. As the field evolves, it is imperative that future research continues to explore and refine the applications of robotic systems to ensure they deliver optimal clinical and economic value.

IMPLANT SOLUTION 1IN5 AMONG PARODONTOPATHIA CHRONICA AND MANDIBULAR BONE LOSS

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Background: Implant solutions with the 1-in-5 screw retainer technique are a promising option for patients with chronic periodontitis and mandibular bone loss.

Case report: This report describes the case of a 67-year-old Albanian female patient with a family history of periodontal disease. She was in good health, non-smoker, and has no history of allergies. The patient presented with generalized tooth mobility and an old dental bridge. Clinical examination and CBCT imaging confirmed advanced periodontal disease and significant bone loss.

Treatment: A multidisciplinary approach was adopted, including the removal of the old bridge and all remaining teeth, and the preparation of the bone for the insertion of five implants. Sharp bone edges were smoothed. The patient received antibiotics, corticosteroids, and analgesics as part of the postoperative medication regimen.

Follow-Up: At the first follow-up visit three days post-operation, the patient reported minimal pain, which was easily managed with analgesics. One week post-operation, stitches were removed, and the patient was pain-free. Radiographic imaging confirmed the implants were in excellent condition. After six months, the patient was ready for a prosthetic impression. A metal-porcelain bridge with the 1-in-5 screw retainer technique was selected as the optimal solution.

Outcome: The patient showed significant improvement and satisfaction with the treatment after six months, underscoring the importance of early recognition and appropriate management of bone loss in geriatric patients.

THE ROLE OF SURFACTANT USE IN THE PREVENTION OF RESPIRATORY DISTRESS IN PREMATURE BIRTHS

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Abstract

Introduction: Prematurity is one of the most frequent causes of neonatal mortality and morbidity with long-term adverse consequences for the health of infants. Neonatal respiratory distress is an acute disease of the lungs of the newborn, which results from the lack of surfactant. The primary lack of surfactant results from the immaturity of the enzymatic system which participates in the synthesis of surfactant as a complex substance that lowers the surface tension of the alveoli in the lungs.

Purpose: The main purpose of my paper is to analyze the importance of early application of Surfactant in the prevention of SDR

Material and methodology: The research is retrospective, descriptive. The cases were obtained based on the data in the Department of Neonatology in the Gynecology Clinic of the University Clinical Center of Kosovo. The material used is the leaflets as well as the protocol book at the KKUK, while as for the academic literature, we have analyzed a meta-analysis of the latest world literature and publications (Pubmed, Google Scholar, MedLine, etc.). The statistical analysis of the data was done with the SPSS program. Data on hospitalized children were obtained for the period January 2022 to December 2022.

Results: During my research done at KOGJ - KKUK, the Department of Neonatology for the period January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022, I managed to conclude the following results: Out of 194 prematures, a total of 62 were born with normal delivery while 131 prematures were born with labor Cesarean (SC). Male births in total are 113 while female births are 81. Out of 113 males born alive, there are a total of 83 while 30 are dead, out of 81 female live births are a total of 57 while 24 are dead. The occurrence of prematurity is observed in the research to be higher for premature births from week 24 - 34 of gestation. The body weight of premature babies ranges from 600 grams to 3400 grams. A total of 49 multiple pregnancies (out of 194 prematures) were in the research, of which 40 were twins and 9 were triplets. 145 babies were born alone.

Conclusions. RDS is caused by the baby not having enough surfactant in the lungs. Surfactant is a liquid made in the lungs at about 26 weeks of pregnancy. As the fetus grows, the lungs make more surfactant. Surfactant coats the tiny air sacs in the lungs and to help keep them from collapsing

Key words: RDS, surfactant, Early treatment, premature, neonat.

ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY FROM PROSTATE CANCER IN KOSOVO

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Abstract

Introduction: Cancer causes about 11.3% of deaths in Kosovo, while in Europe about 20%. It is the second leading cause of morbidity and mortality after cardiovascular disease. Cancer is when abnormal cells begin to divide and grow uncontrollably. Prostate cancer is cancer of the prostate gland, part of the male reproductive system.

The purpose of the paper: The purpose of this paper is to analyze the number of deaths in Kosovo caused by prostate cancer in the period 2012 - 2019 by year.

Methodology: A retrospective method was used for the research of the paper. The paper presents a meta-analysis, namely the most recent review of the contemporary literature, but also of the data that have been used from the publications of the causes of death by KAS and IKSHPK

Conclusion: In conclusion, we found that the main priority of the health staff is the diagnosis and treatment of prostate cancer as early as possible, this would also be greatly influenced by the education of the population in order to recognize the risk factors and symptoms as early as possible, for thus reducing the number of diagnosed cases and at the same time reducing mortality.

Key words: Prostate cancer, Mortality, Kosovo.

THE IMPORTANCE OF MAGNETIC RESONANCE IN THE DIAGNOSTIC OF DISEASES SMALL INTESTINES

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Abstract

Introduction. The small intestine is a segment of the digestive tube which forms its central part and due to this, his radiological examinations are somewhat more specific. Our experience has showed that magnetic resonance examinations of the small intestines such as MRI enterography, RM of the abdomen, have given good results. Compared to other radiological methods this method has provided the most accurate and detailed diagnostic information. The other advantage of of this method is that this technology is not based on ionizing radiation, in fact X-rays, but we are dealing with a magnetic field, which is completely harmless to organization. Therefore, all categories of patients can be examined with this technology including children of all ages. In the working period of 18 months, out of 21 cases that resulted with pathological imaging characteristics, 7 were with imaging aspect of Morbus Crohn. The imaging presentations were good and diagnostic evaluations corresponded to the patient's clinical condition and other analyses laboratory. Therefore, in our description we will approach the imaging evaluation of this pathology. More than 60% of these cases, after other specialist visits and treatments therapeutic, they have also carried out control examinations for us.

Key word. Small intestine, segment, digestive, radiological methods, MRI enterography, treatments therapeutic,

ABORTIONS-CLASSIFICATION AND TREATMENT,

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Abstract

Introduction. Abortion is defined as pregnancy failure that occurs before the end of the 22th week of pregnancy. About 10% to 15% of all pregnancies end in early first trimester miscarriage. According to the period when they occur are divided into early abortions up to the 12th gestational week and late abortions from the 12th week to the 22nd gestational week. Etiology includes a wide range of factors that affect premature miscarriage. In clinical practice, abortions are classified according to their experimental findings and clinical course. Risk factors for abortion are divided into maternal, fetal, paternal and traumatic factors. Good knowledge of the causes that lead us to abortion greatly facilitates the management of abortion and the treatment of scabies if they are treatable. The purpose of this paper is to provide a collection of current available evidence on abortions, their classification and the most modern way of treating them, the effectiveness of treatment and the comparison between different ways and types of existing treatments. Adequate treatment in abortions, where it is possible, gives positive results in the health of the woman and in the future planning of the pregnancy. Abortion complication can manifest itself fatally for the woman.

Key word. Abortion, pregnancy, facilitates, management

AIR QUALITY INSIDE SCHOOL SPACES

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Abstract

Introduction: A healthy school environment is an important prerequisite for guaranteeing the growth and development of children, the possibility of learning and performance, as well as their cultural and social development. Poor indoor air quality has effects on the respiratory system and children's health such as asthma, respiratory tract infections, allergic reactions, headaches, nasal congestion, eye inflammation and skin irritation, sinus congestion, coughing and sneezing; shortness of breath; and headaches and fatigue. According to the statistics of the Education Strategy in Kosovo, ¼ of the total number of residents are found in school banks today.

Purpose: to assess children's exposure to specific chemical pollutants and humidity, respectively the presence of mold in classrooms in schools in Prishtina, Fushe Kosova an Obilic.

Methodology: To carry out the activity in schools, we used the sampling protocol for environmental pollution indicators in schools according to WHO.

Results: Regarding heating, 70% of schools use the school heating system for the whole building and the heating unit is inside the building, while 30% use the central heating system. Of the schools that use their own heating system, the main type of heat source is wood for 85% of schools, and diesel or oil-derived liquid fuel for 15% of schools. Benzene, formaldehyde and NO₂ concentrations were measured in 10 schools, namely in 30 classes. CO₂ concentrations in the researched schools ranged from 596 ppm to 1382.53 ppm. The maximum concentrations of formaldehyde in the researched schools ranged from 5.38 µg/m³ to 20.96 µg/m³, while in the yard these values ranged from 1.87-6.83 µg/m³. The maximum concentrations of NO₂ in the researched schools were found in schools in urban areas where the school facilities are located in dense residential areas, where the values ranged from 70.7 µg/m³-102.62 µg/m³.

Conclusions: School environments should be health promoting and supportive in the learning process. Educational institutions in Kosovo do not have any systematic plan compiled for monitoring school environments, so such monitoring should also be done in all preschool institutions and public and private schools in the country.

Keywords: schools, air pollution, students, children's health

TRAUMA MANAGEMENT IN OPHTHALMOLOGY - PERFORATIVE EYE INJURIES (Case presentation)

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Polyclinic "SHOSHI"

Abstract

Entry. The eye, as the upper differentiated part of the central nervous system, is located in the orbital cavity, it is relatively well protected by the cap. However, it often causes various injuries, which are often irreversible in terms of function. Ocular trauma is often the cause of unilateral blindness in children and young people.

Purpose of the work. The primary goal of the management of perforating wounds is to close the wound with an operative microscope and sutures in a precise and controlled manner and to perform the normal anatomical reconstruction of the eye. To form the anterior chamber and fill it with physiological solution. If there is prolapse of the iris, the prolapsed part is excised and the iris is returned to its place to preserve the function of the iris diaphragm.

Material and methods. This study is a presentation of a rare case with intra-bulbar, intra-orbital and intra-cranial perforative injury with a foreign body (metal nail). The male patient, 14 years old, was presented as an emergency case, after a self-accident with an experimental tool (revolver). The case was treated urgently, where the surgical intervention and removal of the foreign body, a 7 cm metal nail, which penetrated even the 2 cm intra-cranial part, was performed. The surgical intervention was performed under general anesthesia, after the necessary radiological, laboratory and ophthalmological examinations were performed.

Conclusion. Based on the anamnesis and ophthalmological and radiological examination of the bulb and orbit for a metallic foreign body, while non-metallic foreign bodies are diagnosed with a biomicroscope and ophthalmoscope, ultrasound, MRI. Immediately start with local and parenteral antibiotics. A combination of narrow and broad spectrum antibiotics is used. Serum and tetanus vaccine are applied. In cases of high urgency, immediate surgical intervention should be performed with the aim of removing the foreign body, and restoring the anatomical and physiological function of the eye, as much as possible.

Key words: Perforative injuries, surgical treatment, foreign bodies,

DENTAL TRAUMA MANAGEMENT APPROACH DURING THE 2019 COVID PANDEMIC

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Introduction. The purpose of this study was to: (1) examine types of dental trauma presenting to a hospital emergency department (ED); (2) describe the medical services provided to these patients; and (3) quantify time spent during ED encounters for dental trauma emergencies. Records of 265 patients who presented to the ED with dental trauma over a three-year period were reviewed. Demographics, injury types, triage acuity, pain scores, and dental/medical treatment and times were analyzed. Patient demographics and injury types were similar to previous studies. Eighty-two percent of patients received mid-level triage scores; 41 percent of patients had moderate to severe pain. The most frequently provided medical services were administration of analgesics and/or prescriptions (78 percent). The mean times were: 51 minutes waiting for a physician; 55 minutes with dentists; and 176 minutes total time. Higher triage acuity and pain levels resulted in significantly longer wait times for physician assessment. Dental evaluation, including treatment, averaged 32 percent of the time spent at the hospital. A dental clinic is the most efficient venue for treating routine dental trauma. Patients in this study spent the majority of their time waiting for physicians and receiving nondental services. Most patients required no medical intervention beyond prescriptions commonly used in dental practice. These findings provide valuable insights for enhancing dental trauma management and preparedness for future healthcare crises.

Keywords: Government guidelines · CMFS · Primary care · SARS-CoV-2 · Healthcare system

EXPLORING THE MENTAL HEALTH LANDSCAPE IN KOSOVA AND THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: INSIGHTS FROM MARKETED QUANTITIES OF ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND ANXIOLYTICS

Short running head: Mental Health Landscape in Kosova and the COVID-19 Pandemic

¹Nderim Kryeziu ¹ArdianRugova Manushaqe Kryeziu-Rrahmani², Genta Jahiu³ Nazim Dakaj¹, Fehmi Rrahmani²,

Abstract

Objectives: This study aimed to gain insights into the mental health situation in Kosova by analyzing the marketed quantities of antidepressant and anxiolytic medications from 2017 to 2022, focusing on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods: Data on antidepressant and anxiolytic quantities marketed were analyzed using the Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical/Defined Daily Doses (ATC/DDD) methodology. The temporal relationship between import and expiration dates was examined to validate the utilization patterns reflected in the marketed quantities.

Results: The findings revealed a substantial rise in the marketed quantities of antidepressants in 2020 and 2021 (9.7 and 12.4 DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day, respectively), nearly doubling compared to pre-pandemic levels. However, in 2022, the quantities decreased to 6.8 DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day, similar to pre-pandemic values. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors constituted over 80% of the marketed antidepressants throughout the analyzed period. In contrast, anxiolytic quantities gradually dropped until 2019 but rebounded to levels comparable to 2017 in the post-pandemic years, except for alprazolam, which more than doubled in 2021. In 2022, the marketed anxiolytic quantities were 16.2 DDD per 1000 inhabitants per day.

Conclusions: The transient surge in antidepressant quantities during the COVID-19 pandemic suggests a concerning deterioration in Kosova's mental health. The country's young population and socio-economic challenges from past conflicts likely exacerbated the population's vulnerability to the pandemic's impact. Caution is needed when interpreting marketed quantities, as they may not directly reflect patient utilization. Additional research is necessary to examine the nuances of mental health in Kosova.

Key words: Antidepressants, anxiolytics, COVID-19 pandemic, mental health.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TRUE LEADER AS FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE STATE OF WELL-BEING AND HAPPINESS OF THE EMPLOYEES

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¹Faculty of Medical Sciences, Albanian University

Abstract

Introduction. According to WHO "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." In this context, the creation of conditions for happiness and work motivation is the antidote to stress and dissatisfaction that over time damages the health and professional effectiveness of the employee. The purpose of this study is to highlight the role of the leader in public and private organizations and enterprises in Albania, and to highlight a set of characteristics that build the personality of a true leader and that are desirable for employees to be embodied in the leaders of their institutions. **Methodology.** For the realization of this study, an online questionnaire was compiled and distributed electronically to 586 employees from the period June 2023 - January 2024. In this study, we focused on the questions related to the employees' evaluation of the leader and his desirable portrait from the employees' perspective. **Results.** 58.5% of employees consider that always or almost always 'My direct superior pays attention to my personal development', while 41.5% observe this attention sometimes, rarely or almost never. **Conclusions.** From the opinions of 435 employees, the following hierarchy of qualities evaluated for the leader was evident: (1) Respectful collaborator of employees; (2) Engine of motivation and mobilization; (3) Bearer of a model worthy of following; (4) Empathic - the symbol of sensitivity and care for employees; (5) Influential communicator, open to discuss with everyone; (6) Inspirational visionary, guiding the institution's mission and purpose; (7) Fair, honest and moral; (8) Skilled and knowledgeable worker, supporter of meritocracy; (9) Effective decision maker, responsibility bearer and problem solver; (10) Balancer of profession and personal and family life.

Keywords: true leader, motivation, well-being, employee

INTRAUTERINE INSEMINATION, A CHALLENGE OF GYNECOLOGICAL MEDICINE IN ALBANIA

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Abstract

Introduction: Despite being used for a long time, intrauterine insemination (i.u.i.) remains debated about its exact place and efficacy among assisted reproductive technologies. Data derived from many studies are limited to the number of cycles and pregnancies and births including multiples. Apart from female cervical infertility which is considered to have the best prognosis with i.u.i., literature data remains controversial with male infertility and still unexplained.

Methodology: This is a paper that is based on the literature review and new approaches in our country. In most contemporary studies, it has been found that prospective randomized studies are quite few, especially when considering the inclusion of an untreated control population. Thus, in a meta-analysis study where ten years of data in this field have been published, which allowed to better determine the place of i.u.i. in the management of the patient, it was seen that male infertility and ovulation treatment is not allowed anywhere and in every clinical situation, as it is necessary to implement Good Clinical Practice. All meta-analysis studies moderated their conclusions by addressing the need for large, controlled, randomized cohort studies. Such a need now seems quite reinforced as the results until now were expressed in terms of 1) pregnancy rate per cycle and 2) pregnancy rate per couple. Today, contemporary practices also include 3) the birth rate, which is claimed to be the innovation for I.U.I. Furthermore, the level of controlled hyperstimulation is highly controversial with both hyperstimulation ovarian syndrome and multiple pregnancy risks. Patients facing failed i.u.i. cycles can be returned to i.v.f. or i.c.s.i.. Thus, although i.u.i. seems likely to be a cost-effective treatment in infertile couples, the exact conditions of its management (spontaneous or stimulated cycle, mono-, pauci- or multifollicular induction) remain to be evaluated. Our country lacks standard protocols and criteria for i.u.i. making the i.u.i. be spontaneous and with limited success.

Conclusion. Clinical practice in our country requires the creation of clear protocols approved according to Good Clinical Practice. Another practical approach, although less ambitious, is the development of a register per cycle, which should allow the clarification of Albanian practice at a national level.

Keywords: Infertility, pregnancy, National Register, Good Clinical Practice.

CASE REPORT: FROM EMERGENCY ROOM TO AUTOPSY TABLE: TRACING THE JOURNEY OF STRAY BULLET VICTIMS

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Abstract

Introduction. Gun-related deaths and injuries among bystanders or those with no direct involvement in conflicts are prevalent, often caused by stray bullets in various scenarios such as missed shots, ricochets, and accidental discharges. Autopsies play a crucial role in Forensic Medicine, determining the nature of death in gunshot cases. However, challenges arise in cases where gunshot wounds do not result in immediate fatalities, as victims may succumb to injuries later in emergency centers or other medical facilities. This study presents a case where a female victim, accidentally caught in a conflict, was struck by a stray bullet while in her car. Despite medical efforts, she died, prompting an autopsy. Differences between medical reports and autopsy findings underscored the complexities in determining gunshot trajectories. Autopsy results confirmed a single bullet wound, causing severe injuries. Challenges in wound description were noted due to prior medical interventions. Proper documentation, including pre-surgical photographs, could enhance autopsy reports and aid investigative authorities in reaching more accurate conclusions.

Key word. Emergency room, autopsy, forensic Medicine tracing, scenarios, victims

PREVALENCE OF ANXIETY IN PATIENTS HOSPITALIZED IN IPFK

Hekuran Sabedini

Abstract

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Introduction and purpose: Patients from the Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Kosovo (IPFK) often suffer from a variety of serious psychiatric and social problems such as anxiety. Meanwhile, evidence-based multimodal interventions are scarce and treatment effectiveness needs improvement. Therefore, the purpose of the study is to investigate the distribution and level of anxiety in patients who are hospitalized in IPFK.

Methodology: To assess the prevalence of anxiety in patients hospitalized at IPFK, the quantitative research method was used. The sample of this research consists of 71 patients of the Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Pristina. Beck's instrument was used in this research. Beck's Anxiety Inventory - Beck's Anxiety Inventory is a validated self-report and student anxiety instrument used in both clinical and research settings. Respondents are asked to report the degree to which they are anxious. of each of the 21 symptoms in the week before (including the day of) their completion of the BAI.

Results: The study revealed gender differences in the prevalence of anxiety among IPFK patients. Females exhibited higher levels of anxiety ($M=0.68$) compared to males ($M=1.54$). This gender difference suggests that anxiety treatment should involve a personalized approach and effectively address the specific needs of female patients. Additionally, differences in anxiety levels were observed among patient age groups. In the study, the highest mean anxiety score was reported in the 35-40 age group ($M=1.17$), while the lowest mean score was observed in the 20-25 age group ($M=0.76$). Thus, patients in different age groups reported varying levels of anxiety. This finding indicates that age has an impact on anxiety expression and calls for a personalized approach that caters to the specific needs of different patient age groups in anxiety treatment.

Conclusions: The results of this study serve as an evidence that sheds light on the high prevalence of anxiety among patients hospitalized in IPFK. The psychological aspects that accompany anxiety should be the focus of integrated care plans and educational programs for the promotion of not only physical but also mental health with a positive impact on the quality of life of patients with chronic diseases.

Key words: Anxiety, hospitalization, IPFK (Institute of Forensic Psychiatry in Kosovo), patient, multimodal interventions, mental health, chronic illness.

PREGNANCY NUTRITION AND IMPACT ON GESTATIONAL DIABETES

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Abstract

Introduction: Maternal nutrition is one of the most well-described factors known to directly affect fetal development and infant health. A mother's diet during pregnancy can affect the likelihood of gestational diabetes. The obesity epidemic is affecting pregnancy.

Purpose: The importance of this study is, as it gives us the opportunity to not only compare our data with those studies done outside of Kosovo, but to have important information about the phenomenon of nutrition and its impact on weight gain and various diseases during pregnancy. Identification of certain problems to then make proposals for the application of special dietary programs for pregnant women.

Methodology: Information was obtained through questionnaires. 300 pregnant women over the age of 18 healthy and mentally capable during the first and second trimester of pregnancy in hospitals, clinics and private gynecologists in the territory of Kosovo.

Results: According to our results, it turned out that the greater weight gain of pregnant women until the second trimester of pregnancy than the OMI recommendations can affect the health condition of the mother such as gestational diabetes. 3% consumed one meal during the day, 22.3% two meals, 60.7% three meals and 14% more. 66.3% also consumed meds while 33.7% did not. 37% had diets of relatives in fruits and vegetables, 4% in meat products, 4.3% in pastries and 54.7% of the three groups. 17 percent or 5.7% reported pre-existing diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, etc. 48.7% have increased the amount of food during pregnancy, while 51.3% have not. The number of snacks, feeding even when they were not hungry and increasing the amount of food played a role in weight gain. Gestational diabetes was present in 9.3% of normal weight pregnant women, 23.1% overweight and 66.7% of those who were obese.

Conclusions: There is a relationship between pre-pregnancy weight and first trimester weight. Changing eating habits negatively affects weight gain during pregnancy. The number of snacks played a role in weight gain, feeding even when they were not hungry had a direct role in weight gain and also increasing the amount of food had a role in weight gain. The results obtained from the data analysis show a strong association between weight gain in kg during the second trimester of pregnancy and gestational diabetes.

Key words: weight, pregnant women, hypertension, gestational diabetes, nutrition

THE ROLE, DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NURSE IN THE REANIMATION ROOM

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Abstract

Entry. The professional figures that interact with the patient in the immediate post-operative period after the doctor who performs the anesthesiologist's intervention are the nurse and the support operators. In this regard, the nurse plays a fundamental and complex role. She has the task of welcoming the patient to the recovery room, monitoring vital and hemodynamic parameters, implementing the therapy written by the anesthesiologist and intervening appropriately in cases of critical situations in case the patient presents any danger to life. Knowing, knowing how to be and knowing how to do" represent skills that grow over time in a nurse who practices the profession with full responsibility.

The aim of the paper: The aims of the paper are to present and analyze the role, duties and responsibilities of the nurse in the resuscitation room.

Methodology: The empirical approach to this research is based on the application of different methods, where we have used the method of literature research and policy reviews that are implemented sequentially, we have obtained quantitative data from official statistics obtained within the country.

The results: For the year 2020/2023, they show that 24.5% of patients who sought medical help in an emergency underwent re-amination.

Conclusions: Urgent action is needed to increase the capacities and increase the personnel and health and care workers, for the treatment of emergency patients in the resuscitation process.

Key Word. Patient, role. Nursing, reanimation, responsibility.

LEGAL MEDICINE FEATURES AND MECHANISMS IN SELF-INJURIES

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Viti – Kosovo

Abstract

Introduction: Self-harm is a relatively common finding in psychiatric and forensic practice and is defined as intentional bodily harm without suicidal intent. This behavior is considered a global public health issue and is common in the general population (2.9% - 41.5%).

Objectives: The purpose of this research is to analyze statistical data on the number of cases registered with self-inflicted injuries at the Psychiatric Clinic at UCCK during 2021, in Prishtina.

Methodology: The work is of retrospective type. Patient data were obtained from the protocols of the Psychiatric Clinic in Prishtina. The data include: age, gender, marital status, employment status, month of presentation, mechanism of injury and anatomical position of the injury. The results were analyzed through software such as SPSS.

Results: During 2021, in the Psychiatry Clinic, in UCCK, in Prishtina, were registered a total of 60 cases with self-inflicted injuries. 26 of them or 43.3% were male, while 34 cases were female or 56.7%. The mean age of the registered cases \pm DS was $32.18 \pm 10,513$ years. The most affected age group was 26 – 40 years old, with 23 cases in total or 38.3%. Out of 60 registered cases, 33 of them (55.0%) were single. Most of the cases presented to IML with self-harm were unemployed, exactly 44 of them stated that they are not employed (73.3%). In June and July, the most cases were registered during the whole year 2021. Each month with 8 cases (13.3% each). The most common mechanism of injury was “superficial cutting / scratching” in 28 of the cases (46.7%). The upper extremities were the most common anatomical position where persons had caused injuries to themselves, in 24 cases in total or 40.0%.

Conclusions: Females were the largest number of cases recorded during 2021. The unemployed and single were among the most vulnerable groups to suffer such damage. There was no significant difference between the sex and the mechanism or anatomical position of the injury.

Key words: Self-harm, Clinic of Psychiatry – Prishtina, 2021, incidence, forensic medicine

SEROUS MENINGITIS IN THE INFECTIOUS CLINIC OF PRISTINA, KOSOVO, DURING 2019-2020

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Pristine - Kosovo

Abstract

Serous meningitis is an inflammation of the meninges associated with the acute onset of meningeal and febrile symptoms, cerebrospinal fluid pleocytosis and no increase in bacterial cultures. Meningeal syndrome includes nuchal stiffness, vomiting, photophobia, headache, and other signs. The purpose of this paper is to present the epidemiological, clinical and laboratory features of cases with serous meningitis treated at the Infectious Diseases Clinic within the studied period. To present the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the number of cases treated at the Infectious Diseases Clinic in Prishtina. The total number of patients with serous meningitis who received services at the Infectious Diseases Clinic in the period January 2019 - December 2020 was 57. The number of patients was much higher in 2019 compared to 2020.

THE ROLE OF DENSITOMETRY IN DIAGNOSING METABOLIC BONE DISEASES

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Pristine Kosovo

Abstract

Introduction: Metabolic bone disease (MBD) is defined as any metabolic defect that alters bone morphology and function. In developed countries, the most common causes are advanced age, the use of drugs, malignant diseases, heredity and immobility, while in poor countries they are more often encountered due to nutritional deficiency. Bone density is determined by maximum bone mass and the amount of bone loss.

The purpose of the thesis: Taking into account the wide prevalence of metabolic bone diseases and the consequences of these diseases, the purpose of this paper is to, through the summary and analysis of medical literature and scientific studies, show the role of Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry (DEXA) in the diagnosis of metabolic bone diseases.

Methodology: This paper is a review of the world literature, in which a meta-analysis of a considerable number of scientific studies was done, where the majority of them are new and updating works, not leaving out basic literature and are related to metabolic bone diseases and their diagnosis, specifically with the imaging method of measuring bone density-DEXA.

Results analysis: The prevalence of osteoporosis is reported as a global problem with percentages varying from 5-6% to 20-40%. Osteoporosis occurs much more often in women, especially in those aged over 50 years. It has been confirmed that there is a negative correlation between age with bone mineralization density, while a positive correlation of density with BMI. Osteopenia has been reported as the more frequent disorder compared to osteoporosis at a ratio of approximately 1.5 to 1 and also involves both sexes with a much higher prevalence in females. It is a general finding that bone demineralization is significantly more pronounced in the lumbar vertebrae and the neck of the bones of the two femurs. Despite the fact that DEXA scan is considered as the golden method in the detection of bone demineralization, it has been observed that the lateral projections of DEXA scan have been shown to have a higher diagnostic sensitivity. DEXA also has high value in measuring BMD before and after treatment.

Conclusion: DEXA is considered the gold standard for the assessment of BMD in relation to age, gender and BMI and can be used for the diagnosis of osteoporosis (especially lateral projection), osteopenia, prediction of fracture risk, monitoring of ongoing bone loss and the effect of treatment.

Key words: Metabolic bone diseases, osteoporosis, DEXA, treatment.

SKELETAL ANOMALIES OF THE JAWS, OUR EXPERIENCE IN ORTHODONTIC- SURGICAL TREATMENT

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Abstract

The purpose of this presentation is to present several cases of patients with dysgnathic anomalies, functional and aesthetic disorders of the face. With genuine interdisciplinary cooperation, orthodontics and surgery, amazing results can be achieved, both aesthetic and functional.

Work methodology: In this paper, 3 cases with anomalies of the third class will be presented. Initially, orthodontic treatment was performed based on the diagnosis and clinical and radiological examinations. The second stage of treatment: orthognathic surgical intervention with the Epker and Le Fort1 method, depending on the case. The third phase is the continuation of postoperative orthodontics and the end of the treatment
Placement of retainers.

Outcome With the proper treatment, harmony of the face, sagittal correction of the intermaxillary ratio, improved aesthetic line, and returned stomatognathic function with central occlusion were achieved.

MEDICATION ADHERENCE IN KOSOVO - A COMPREHENSIVE SURVEY STUDY

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Abstract

Introduction . Medication adherence, as defined by the World Health Organization, refers to how well an individual's behavior aligns with prescribed health recommendations. This is a crucial element for achieving effective healthcare outcomes. Despite its importance, there is limited research on medication adherence within Kosovo's healthcare system. Our study aims to fill this gap by conducting a thorough survey on medication adherence involving both healthcare professionals and patients. The study involves creating questionnaires and conducting a survey designed to capture insights into medication adherence behaviors among these two groups. The survey is available in both paper and online formats to encourage broad participation and inclusivity. Our goal is to gather data on current practices, challenges, and perceptions regarding medication adherence in Kosovo.

By involving both healthcare professionals and patients, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing medication adherence in Kosovo. The findings will not only add to the existing knowledge but also serve as a foundation for designing targeted interventions to improve healthcare outcomes in the region.

The study is still ongoing, but we anticipate identifying specific practical barriers to medication adherence, suitable interventions, and the most effective and cost-efficient methods for detecting adherence and non-adherence. Future recommendations to enhance medication adherence will be based on a robust theoretical framework and the final survey results.

Key words: health benefits, medication adherence, healthcare professionals, patients, survey.

CASE STUDY OF A PATIENT WITH DIFFUSE LARGE B-CELL LYMPHOMA

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Abstract

Introduction. A The paper delves into the case study of a female patient diagnosed with Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma (DLBCL), exploring the intricate relationship between DLBCL, the immune system, and the lymphatic system. I have thoroughly examined the diagnostic journey, treatment phases, and impacts on nasal and sinus regions and lymph nodes. The research aims to comprehensively understand the journey of patients diagnosed with DLBCL, focusing on diagnosis processes, treatment impacts, and tumor development. Through a mixed-methods approach with qualitative elements, the study analyzes data from 2020 to 2022, filling gaps in understanding the disease's progression. Employing a mixed method with qualitative components, the study conducts a comparative analysis and literature review based on reports from various medical departments. The focus is on diagnostic procedures, treatment effects on physiology, and tumor evolution through medical tests. The paper examines the patient's journey and showcases the effectiveness of R-CHOP chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and Neupogen in managing DLBCL. I was focused on the imaging techniques that tracked disease progression and regression, while hematological stability contrasted white blood cell fluctuations influenced by Neupogen administration. I have done Radiographic Interpretation to highlight the complexities in the nasal and sinus regions and lymph nodes. This case study provides valuable insights into the diagnosis, treatment, and progress of DLBCL patients, emphasizing the importance of understanding immune and lymphatic system dynamics in managing the disease effectively. The study is focused on R-CHOP chemotherapy, radiation therapy, and Neupogen as crucial roles in disease management, with radiographic interpretations shedding light on disease complexities.

Key words: Immune system, Lymphatic system, DLBCL, Diagnostics, Treatment.

PCOS TREATMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is a heterogeneous condition, which is characterized by chronic anovulation, or oligo-ovulation, clinical or biochemical hyperandrogenism, and polycystic ovaries, without any other illness [1].

Purpose: Considering its high prevalence, 1 in every 10 women, and its effect in the life of women diagnosed with PCOS, through this study we are aiming to be clearly informed about this clinical entity, and the specifics of women diagnosed with PCOS and those who fulfill some criteria but don't have a definite diagnosis.

Material and methodology: This survey is based on two questionnaires which were distributed electronically and physically amongst women diagnosed with PCOS and those who don't have a definite PCOS diagnosis but have reported varying gynecological and/or endocrinological symptoms. The data have been analyzed using the Excel program and have been shown using tables and graphs. The data has a 95% confidence level.

Results: According to the age group, 8.33% of PCOS cases reported were ≤ 19 years old, 72.22% were 20-30 years old, whereas 19.44% were over 30 years old. Based on the medical history, 25% of the cases have had their menarche at >14 years old. Meanwhile, irregular and late menses were observed in 50% and 11.1% of cases, respectively. Other than that, 69.4% of women didn't have kids and 5.6% reported to having an abortion. 19.4% of women reported for a duration of PCOS symptoms for <1 year, 30.6% for a duration of 1 to 5 years, and 50% for more than 5 years. It has been noted that 30 of these women have used pharmacological treatment, but 77.8% of them haven't continued their treatment. It has been noticed that oral contraceptive pills have been prescribed in 43.33% of the cases. Additionally, Inositol has been prescribed in 20% of the cases, Letrozole 3.33%, Spironolactone 3.33%, etc. Adverse drug effects have been reported in 29.6% of cases. 69.2% of the prescribed treatment has had an effect on managing and/or removal of

symptoms.

Key words: PCOS, hyperandrogenism, infertility, menarche, anovulation

MONOPHASIC IMPLANTS WITH IMMEDIATE LOADING - ADVANTAGES IN THE TREATMENT OF TOTAL AND PARTIAL TOOTHLESSNESS

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Abstract

Entry. Monophasic implants have a unique monobloc design that enables the surgeon to complete the treatment in a single stage, therefore it is a highly efficient procedure that shortens treatment time and helps preserve tissue.

Purpose. The purpose of this paper is to present our experience with monophasic implants with immediate loading as well as to present the challenges and advantages that this type of treatment offers.

Materials and methodology. This is a case presentation type paper, where 3 cases are included. The surgical intervention was performed under local anesthesia. There were no intraoperative or postoperative complications. In 2 patients we used the mucoperiosteal lifting technique, while in one patient we used a mucotome.

Results and conclusions. Case 1: Partial toothlessness in the maxilla, where we used the mucotome and implanted 6 monophasic implants. 5 days after the surgical intervention, we placed the fixed prosthesis.

Case 2 & 3: In one case we placed 8 monophasic implants and in the other case 20 monophasic implants. In these cases we used the mucoperiosteal lifting technique and in both cases we placed the fixed prosthesis within 2 weeks after the placement of the implants.

Results from our experience show that monophasic immediate loading implants are superior to conventional implants and are more convenient for the patient as well as the surgeon.

Key words: dental implants, monophasic implants, immediate loading

REFRACTIVE CATARACT SURGERY – MORE THAN THE REMOVAL OF THE OPACIFIED CRYSTALLINE LENS. THE ROLE OF SURGICALLY INDUCED ASTIGMATISM AND ITS CORRELATION TO THE CENTRAL CORNEAL THICKNESS

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Introduction: Cataract is an ophthalmological disease with the highest prevalence in the elderly. With the development of pre-operative assessment techniques, nowadays cataract is considered more than just the removal of the opacified crystalline lens. Pre-operative determination of corneal topography has a number of roles in the surgical treatment of cataract. Corneal topography is important if the degree and location of pre-existing astigmatism are known, so that it can be taken into account during surgical intervention. Determination of corneal topography (pachymetry) facilitates meeting the expectations of surgical intervention, within 0.5 diopters of emmetropia with minimal astigmatism.

Objectives: We aim to present the newest techniques and considerations of the refractive cataract surgery. We intend to present the correlation between the central corneal thickness and postoperative astigmatism after phacoemulsification.

Methods: This prospective, observational study was carried out in the Ophthalmology Department at the University Clinical Center of Kosovo (UCCCK). The study included 101 eyes of patients who underwent cataract surgery with phacoemulsification for cataract treatment and IOL implantation.

Results: The study included 101 patients with cataract. Patients were divided into two groups, depending on the central thickness of the cornea. The first group included 29 patients with a central corneal thickness < 550 µm. The second group included 72 patients with a central corneal thickness ≥ 550 µm. By gender, more patients were Male (M 53.5% vs. M 46.5%), without significant difference by groups (P=0.377). Mean age of patients is 69.8 yr. (SD ± 10.7 yr), range 38-92 yr. In 54.6% of the patients cataract surgery with phacoemulsification was performed in the right eye. No significant difference between the two groups was found. Astigmatism is less preoperatively (P=0.092), 1 week, 2 weeks, and 2 months after surgery at the group of patients with central corneal thickness ≥ 550 µm, but without a statistically significant difference. There was no significant correlation between the central corneal thickness and the surgically induced astigmatism after phaco-emulsification. **Conclusions:** Our study showed there is no significant correlation between corneal thickness and SIA after cataract surgery with phacoemulsification.

Key words: cataract, SIA, phaco emulsification, refraction

NOVEL TREATMENT OF EYEBROWS USING MESOTHERAPY

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Introduction For females in particular, the definition of the eyebrows (EBs) is essential for the aesthetic perception of beauty, attractiveness, and health, as well. However, many EBs conditions, or even loss of hair in the EBs, can cause psychological problems that demand cautious treatment. The cosmetics industry has been providing a range of different EBs treatments either for improving their quality, regrow, density, or shape (1). One of these is mesotherapy (MT), a non-surgical procedure, and a minimally invasive injectable method. However, surprisingly, previous MT studies have mainly focused on successful applications for facial treatments, hair growth, lipolysis, cellulite, etc. and less research has been done on the specific application of MT for EBs, though. The purpose of this study is to assess client satisfaction with the MT method of treating EBs. Three MT sessions utilizing the Fusion F-Hair cocktail are performed on 15 female clients with eyebrow issues, at the age of 21 to 55. The "Esthetica" Aesthetic and Dermatology Clinic in Prishtina served as the site for the sessions. The clients completed a thorough medical questionnaire and gave their informed consent. Certain medical conditions were excluded and clearance from the ethics committee was secured. Depending on their pain threshold, each client received three MT sessions every two to four weeks, either with or without topical anesthetic cream. The mesopen device with 2.5 mm microneedles was used to apply the "point by point" and "nappage" procedures, penetrating the skin between 2.0 and 3.0 mm. Four weeks following the last session, clients completed a questionnaire. On a 10-point scale, they graded discomfort, pleasure, and overall appearance. Adverse events were tracked and impartial evaluations of uniform photos were conducted. MT safety was confirmed by the absence of any notable adverse effects. Both the "point by point" and "nappage" approaches were employed, although the first one had shown greater effect. Low pain levels and high satisfaction were reported by the clients, with an average client satisfaction score of 8.53. The study findings confirmed that MT can be used safely and successfully to revitalize EBs. Merely low adverse effects and high satisfaction percentages strengthen the efficacy of MT. The study emphasizes the rising demand while addressing the research gap of MT for eyebrows. The use of MT for EBs treatment can be advanced with additional study and long-term monitoring.

Keywords: eyebrow, mesotherapy

COMMON ATRIUM AND PRESENTATION FREQUENCIES

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Introduction. Common Atrium (CA) is a rare form of atrial septal defect that is characterized by the absence of atrial septal tissue and is defined as the condition of complete absence of the atrial septum. Mixing of arterial and venous blood in CA usually causes palpitations, dyspnea, and mild cyanosis. The prognosis of patients with a single atrium is very poor with a mortality rate of up to 50%. The percentage of patients with the presentation of Common Atrium as a rare congenital anomaly is 0.5-1% of babies born with congenital heart anomalies. A child with a heart defect may grow up and grow old, but still develop further heart problems.

The cause of Common Atrium is unclear. CA is a problem of the structure of the heart that occurs during development while the baby is still in the womb. Although CA occurs as an isolated congenital cardiac anomaly, it can also occur as part of Ellis-Van Creveld Syndrome, which is associated with skeletal and congenital heart malformations. Genetics, certain medical conditions, respiratory infections, use of certain medications, and environmental or lifestyle factors, such as smoking or alcohol abuse, may play a role in the appearance of this abnormality. The treatment is surgical, although various problems may appear later even with improved treatments, many patients do not recover, even if their heart defect is repaired.

Key words: Common Atrium, atrial septal defect, congenital heart anomaly, treatment

MECHANISMS OF PROLONGED COVID-19, CLINIC, RISK FACTORS, MANAGEMENT

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Abstract

Introduction: Coronavirus disease 19 (COVID-19) is a highly transmissible and pathogenic viral infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), which emerged in Wuhan, China and spread to worldwide.

The purpose of the paper: The main purpose of this paper is to analyze data on cases with prolonged COVID-19, focusing on the pathophysiological mechanism, clinical manifestations and management of these cases. In the paper it is shown about the etiology, the risk factors that influence the prolonged COVID-19, also the most frequent symptoms from the scientific works in the USA and Great Britain are compared

Methodology: A retrospective method was used for this paper. The data were obtained from publications in medical journals such as: Pubmed, Google scholar, etc., which contain reliable and scientifically proven data related to the topic. From these data, cases with prolonged COVID-19 have been identified, more specifically the mechanism, clinical manifestations, risk factors and their management/

Conclusion: The disease COVID-19 is a highly transmissible and pathogenic viral infection caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome SARS-CoV-2, the source of origin and transmission to humans is unknown however rapid human-to-human transfer has been widely confirmed . The symptoms of the virus appear on average after 5.2 days and the most common symptoms are: temperature, cough, dyspnea, fatigue, arthralgia, headache, anosmia and aguesia.

Among the most important factors that have influenced prolonged COVID-19 are age, gender, extended hospitalization time, respiratory diseases, neurological diseases, gastrointestinal diseases, pre-existing chronic diseases. Overall, 1 in 13 US adults, or 7.5%, have symptoms of prolonged COVID-19, defined as symptoms lasting 3 or more months after first exposure to the virus that they did not have before infection.

Key words: Prolonged Covid-19, management, viral, USA, Great Britain

MANAGEMENT OF MAXILLOFACIAL TRAUMA

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Abstract

Introduction Maxillofacial injuries are frequent cause of presentations in an emergency department. Maxillofacial trauma is any injury to the face or jaws. Facial trauma may present with skin lacerations, burns, obstruction to the nasal cavity or sinuses, damage to the orbital (eye) sockets, fracture to the jawbone, and missing or broken teeth. Immobilize jaw by wrapping a bandage under the chin and tying it securely over the head. Apply ice to control swelling and bleeding. Seek emergency care. Consult an oral and maxillofacial surgeon immediatel

Conclusion. immediate management of maxillofacial trauma is DRSABC. The gravity of all maxillofacial injuries lies in the fact that they pose an immediate threat to life as a consequence of its proximity to both the airway and brain. AO-ASIF guidelines of rigid fixation follow four basic principles to ensure adequate treatment of fractures: bony segment reduction, stable fixation and immobilization of fragments, maintaining blood supply, and early function.

Keywords: Airway management, bleeding, emergency care, facial injury

