

6. NAUČNO-STRUČNI SKUP
"STUDENTI U SUSRET NAUCI"
sa međunarodnim učešćem

6th SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE
"STUDENTS ENCOUNTERING SCIENCE"
with International Participation



27-29. novembar 2013.
Banja Luka, Republika Srpska

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StES 2013
Banja Luka

KNJIGA SAŽETAKA
ABSTRACT BOOK



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WUNDERLYCH SINDROM

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Introduction: This is a complex disease that involves abnormality of reproductive organs in terms of duplications of internal organs and commonly includes unilateral gynatresia combined with abnormalities of the urinary system where ipsilateral renal agenesis most commonly occurs. First symptoms may be subtle such as mild pain, flank tenderness, haematuria.

Objectives - A case study on the twelve year old girl JS with Wunderlych syndrome. The case is one of the few in the world where Wunderlych syndrome occurs in the same family with two sisters. In the same family, there is an older sister who is completely healthy. The role of diagnostic imaging methods with different sensitivity and specificity used for the complexity of the syndrome. The role of the nurse in the diagnosis of most non-invasive way given the age of the patient. Communication with the patient and the entire family. Explain further course of the disease and ways of solving it. Suggestions to other female family members (young female members to consult a doctor). Educating the female members of the family for regular checkups with a gynecologist every 6 months or once a year to prevent or detect early CA PVU.

Materials and methods: Clinic and diagnostic methods for diagnosing, or the role of ultrasound - Echo of the urinary tract and small pelvis. Plain radiographs of the urinary tract. IV urography. KT abdomen and small pelvis.

Statistics: We used attributes of descriptive statistics and multiple regression analysis. A very rare occurrence in our study is confirmation of this syndrome in the same family. In the literature, there are only two separate cases of Wunderlych syndrome in the same family, in one case a mother and daughter, and in the other two sisters.

Conclusion: Wunderlych sindrom is a rare but not exceptional disease. Diagnosis is difficult for patients who are virgins because they can not perform all the tests, e.g. vaginal ultrasonography and HSG. The literature describes cases in which menstruation is normal, and the diagnosis is made later. The role of the nurse in diagnosis, patient cooperation, communication with family, explaining them the importance of consulting with a doctor are some of the basic ways to detect this syndrome.