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*Experimental Study***Rabbit's intraocular pressure after instillation of timolol and aminoacid lysine, arginine, glycine or taurine mixture**

Olah Z, Veselovsky J 283

Presented experimental work was aimed to examine a pharmacokinetic efficiency of 0.5 % Timolol mixtures with 4 free amino acids, present in conjunctival sac: lysine, arginine, glycine or taurine on the IOP physiological values in rabbits. The effect on IOP based on the interaction of the mixture of amino acid with antiglaucomatic is specific and its efficacy together with time was changed depending on the type of amino acid. Our in vitro produced bioantiglaucomatic fulfilled the physiological criteria for the IOP reduction.

*Clinical Studies***Conjunctival nevus and melanoma**

Furdova A, Pesko K, Strmen P, Kobzova M 287

The conjunctival nevus is one of the most common benign tumors of the ocular surface. Melanomas are rare; they can arise without a preexisting conjunctival nevus, or due to malignant transformation in case of PAM (primary acquired melanosis).

Squamous cell carcinoma of the oral cavity

Stanko P, Satko I, Czako L, Beno M, Danko J, Zmeko S 292

A number of treatment modalities are available in the management of oral cavity cancer. These are surgery (operation OP), irradiation (radiotherapy RT), chemotherapy (CHT), or complex therapy performed as a combination of the latter three methods with various survival rates. A multidisciplinary team approach in every individual case is required.

Endothelial dysfunction correlates with plasma fibrinogen and HDL cholesterol in type 2 diabetic patients with coronary artery disease

Bosevski M, Borozanov V, Peovska I, Georgievska-Ismail L 297

Assessment of endothelial dysfunction (ED) in type 2 diabetic patients with coronary artery disease (CAD) and estimation of correlation of ED with metabolic parameters: low HDL, hypertriglyceridemia, obesity, systolic blood pressure and with inflammatory-hemostatic parameters: CRP and fibrinogen. The results presented plasma fibrinogen level and low HDL <1.03 mmol/L as factors, independently correlated to the presence of endothelial dysfunction in type 2 diabetic patients with coronary artery disease.

Arterial hypertension in patients with coronary artery disease treated with surgical myocardial revascularization

Vavlukis M, Borozanov V, Georgievska-Ismail Lj, Bosevski M, Taneva B, Kostova N, Peovska I 301

Hypertension is the most frequent risk factor in CABG patients in our country, especially in females, diabetic patients, and those with preserved left ventricular function. It is significantly associated with in-hospital morbidity especially type I neurological derangements, and also a powerful prognostic factor of long life prognosis. There is a trend toward decreasing the incidence of HTA in post-CABG patients, as a result of improved pharmacologic treatment after the operation.

Enterovesical fistulas in Crohn's disease

Pechan J, Pindak D, Lutter I, Weibl P, Bernadic M, Bakos E 307

Crohn's disease is a chronic inflammatory disease of the bowel, that may affects the urinary system. Although fistula formation has been reported in up to 35 % patients suffering from Crohn's disease, urinary fistulas affect only 2 to 8 % patients. The authors consider elective surgery as a treatment of choice in the management of enterovesical fistulas in Crohn's disease. Surgery is effective and safe.

The role of laboratory testing of free peritoneal fluid during an explorative laparotomy in the diagnosis of an extra-ovarian neoplasm

Iavazzo C, Kalmantis K, Ntziora F, Ioakimidis A, Paschalopoulos D 309

In the paper is present a case in which the diagnosis of the ovarian carcinoma was made only by the free peritoneal fluid cytology as all the other specimens were negative for malignancy.

Infection of vascular prosthesis in aortofemoral area

Scerba M, Podlaha J, Kriz Z, Krejci Z 312

Seven patients were operated on for infection of vascular reconstruction in aortofemoral area at IInd department of surgery of the St. Anne's Faculty Hospital in Brno in the 2000–2004 period. We focused on the course, treatment and risk factors of inception of these among less frequent, but substantially serious and difficult-to-solve complications of vascular surgery.

Neonates with left-sided obstructive heart disease: clinical manifestation and management at primary care hospitals

Kovacikova L, Dakkak K, Skrak P, Zahorec M, Holan M 316

In neonates, left-sided heart disease manifest most commonly with shock. This study showed that neonates in primary care hospitals need more aggressive resuscitative measures than those used in this patient series.

*Therapy***Vacuum supported laparostomy – an effective treatment of intraabdominal infection**

Olejnik J, Sedlak I, Brychta I, Tibensky I 320

Notable experience using the vacuum assisted closure of abdominal wall defects was an assumption for its intra-abdominal application in severely septic patients with intra-abdominal infection. Authors confirmed a significant reduction of morbidity and mortality using the intra-abdominal vacuum assisted system in the treatment of localized intra-abdominal source of sepsis.

Miniinvasive treatment of pericardial effusions

Bakos E, Bakos M, Dubaj M, Poliacik P 324

The laparoscopic fenestration is indicated when the pericardial effusion persists after unsuccessful medical treatment and when clinical and echocardiographic signs of tamponade develop.