

Case report. We report a 13 year-old boy with dyspnea and diffuse wheezing who was diagnosed with severe asthma and was treated by inhalations for more than a year. Imaging studies showed a round mass within the trachea, which was resected by rigid bronchoscope. Five months later, he presented again with severe obstructing signs and symptoms and further evaluations revealed local recurrence of the lesion with malignant transformation. He was cured by excision of involved area. This is the first report of malignant transformation of tracheal pseudotumor.

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Success for resection with primary anastomosis for complicated diverticulitis is POSSUM related

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Background. The purpose of our study was to evaluate the impact of the risk factors for colorectal surgery to the decision, morbidity and mortality outcomes of resection and primary anastomosis (PRA) comparing to Hartmann's procedure (HP) for complicated diverticulitis.

Methods and results. The variables analyzed for each patient were age, gender, ASA Score, Hinchey Grade, POSSUM score, presentation of disease and type of procedure performed for 179 patients. In the multivariate logistic regression analysis is shown some influence from Hinchey Grade to the leak rate ($OR=1.79$), but without reaching statistical significance ($P=0.49$). On the other hand, the POSSUM predicted mortality ($>20\%$) is found statistically significant to the anastomotic leak rate ($OR=26.9$; $P=0.004$).

Conclusions. Our results suggest that patients selected for PRA have been shown to have comparable mortality and morbidity rates to those treated with HP in the setting of peritonitis stages Hinchey $>II$. It has been demonstrated that high POSSUM predicted mortality is a factor that could predict anastomotic leak risk after PRA for complicated diverticulitis.

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Injuries of lower limb arteries secondary to blunt trauma

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Background. Blunt vascular trauma associated with musculoskeletal injuries of lower extremities is uncommon, but because of its compromise to arterial perfusion and/or venous outflow, it is a limb threatening.

Methods and results. From January 2000 to December 2007 we treated 7 patients with injuries of lower limb arteries secondary to blunt trauma. Knee dislocation was present in 3 female, and one male patient with complete disruption of popliteal artery and neural lesion to peroneal nerve due to compartment syndrome developed. Complicated fractures of distal femur and proximal tibia were present in two male patients with complete disruption of popliteal artery and vein and complete disruption of all 3 major crural arteries respectively. In latter case a successful distal reconstruction was performed. In a patient with fracture of proximal fibula and disruption of popliteal artery and vein, successful reconstruction with saphenous vein grafts was performed. Fasciotomies were performed in all patients at the time of vascular reconstruction. One major femoral amputation (secondary) has been made. No mortality occurred.

Conclusions. As literature shows amputation rate high as 50%, our results of 14% amputation rate is more than satisfactory.

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Tumors of mediastinum

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Background. Tumors of mediastinum represent 0.5–3.0% of all malignancies with different localizations. Because of indolent course and sporadic occurrences of some mediastinal neoplasms the purpose of research was framed: to reveal of the clinically features and investigate the rate of occurrences different histological form from localization of tumor mass in these patients. Analyses of literature show the mediastinal tumors include different variant of thymomas, pericardial cysts and neurinomas in common.

Methods. Sixty two patients were including with tumors of mediastinum in study group retrospectively from 2001 till 2007 years. There were treated in Minsk Oncological Hospital and 2/3 of them were undergone the surgical treatment – longitudinal sternotomy, sternocervicotomia or combine approach sternocervicothoracotomy and removal of tumor. Following histological examination all removal tumor mass were examined. According to the type of tumors the pathology was distributed as: mediastinal goiter was on the first places in the frequency of occurrence, then organ-specific tumors of thymus. The patients with neurogenic tumor were formed in the third group. About 24 months went by from suggested to concluding of diagnosis because the clinically features of mediastinal tumors were indolent.

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ABSTRACTS

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