injuries. It acts as a biological covering and a strong biostimulator of regenerative processes. Limbal stem cells cultured on the amniotic membrane represent a modern solution for epithelial regeneration.

Descemet's membrane transplantation has emerged as a cutting-edge technique for replacing the posterior corneal layers, being particularly important in endothelial dystrophy. In cases of deep trophic ulcers, lamellar keratoplasty with the biomaterial "Alloplant" has demonstrated good efficacy. For penetrating corneal defects, temporary patches made of cornea, sclera, or silicone can be applied to protect the eye until definitive keratoplasty is performed.

In patients with vascularized corneal opacities, suturing an amniotic membrane graft to the limbus around the corneal transplant has been shown to improve stability and surgical success.

Therefore, the diversity of surgical solutions and the correct selection of graft type determine the success of keratoplasty, ensuring favorable outcomes not only in optical and tectonic terms but also in therapeutic and cosmetic aspects.

OBSCURATION MYOPIA IN PARTIAL CONGENITAL CATARACT

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In zonular (lamellar) congenital cataracts, lens opacities occupy specific zones of the lens. These cataracts are the most common type of congenital cataracts in children. They are typically bilateral, symmetrical, and stationary, presenting as ring-shaped opacities between the nucleus and cortical layers of the lens (Bobrova N.F., Vit V.V., 2006). Due to this structural pattern, children usually retain relatively high residual visual acuity, and early surgical intervention is often unnecessary unless visual acuity decreases to 0.25–0.3 or lower (Bobrova N., 2012).

The optical outcome of congenital cataract surgery depends on the type of cataract (Bobrova N., 1988), the quality and extent of surgical intervention (e.g., primary IOL implantation after the age of 3 years) (Bobrova N., 2003; Trivedi & Wilson, 2005; Vasavada et al., 2003; Zetterstrom et al., 2005), pleoptic therapy, and the timing of the surgery, which is critical for preventing amblyopia. However, some studies have indicated a potential risk for the development of

deprivation myopia as a result of congenital cataracts (Rasooly & BenEzra, 1988).

The paper studied the probability of deprivation myopia development on eyes with congenital cataracts in children in cases of untimely surgery. 30 children aged 9 mo-16 years (average 7.09 ± 3.3 years) (51 eyes) with congenital cataracts were examined and operated on. Our study showed that in all age groups of children with congenital zonular non-operated cataracts with low (0.1-0.17) residual visual acuity, even in the youngest (younger than 3 years) group, the axial length increase compared to age norms was noted, which, in turn, determined the myopic refraction formation of the cataract eye. The obtained data may indicate the involvement of different adaptation mechanisms, which leads to the axial length increase. So, it is necessary to perform earlier cataract removal surgery to prevent the deprivation myopia development on the eyes with congenital zonular cataracts.

PREVALENȚA ȘI FACTORII ASOCIAȚI AI SINDROMULUI DE OCHI USCAT ÎN RÂNDUL STUDENȚILOR USMF "NICOLAE TESTEMIȚANU"

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Introducere: Sindromul de ochi uscat (SOS) reprezintă o afecțiune multifactorială a suprafeței oculare, determinată de producția insuficientă și/sau evaporarea excesivă a filmului lacrimal (xeroză). SOS este însoțit de un spectru larg de simptome oftalmologice: senzație de uscăciune, corp străin, arsură, lăcrimare excesivă și disconfort vizual. În ultimii ani, se observă o creștere a prevalenței SOS în rândul tinerilor, corelată cu timpul îndelungat petrecut în fața ecranelor dispozitivelor digitale. Studenții instituțiilor medicale reprezintă un grup deosebit, din cauza utilizării prelungite a gadgeturilor în scopuri academice, suprasolicitării vizuale, ignorării simptomelor și tulburărilor de somn. SOS poate duce la cronicizarea afecțiunii și la scăderea performanței vizuale.

Scopul lucrării: Evaluarea prevalenței simptomelor sindromului de ochi uscat în rândul studenților USMF „Nicolae Testemițanu" și identificarea potențialilor factori de risc.