supports its application in selected patients and highlights its potential to improve surgical outcomes while preserving immune function. However, future research should focus on larger cohorts to validate these findings and explore long term outcomes, particularly comparing laparotomy vs laparoscopic surgical approaches. Subsequently, enhanced imaging and advancement in surgical techniques may future expand the feasibility of spleen preservation in pancreatic surgery, ensuring optimal care for patient with benign and borderline distal pancreatic lesions.

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ORMOND DISEASE: AN INCIDENTAL DISCOVERY DURING HYDRONEPHROSIS TREATMENT IN A PEDIATRIC PATIENT

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Introduction. Ormond disease, a fibro-inflammatory disorder marked by fibrous tissue proliferation in the retroperitoneal space, leading to complications like ureteral obstruction, hydronephrosis, and renal impairment. It may also compress the abdominal aorta, causing vascular issues. Its rarity and non-specific symptoms make early diagnosis challenging.

Aim of the study. This report underscores the critical importance of early detection of nonspecific clinics and the utility of imaging techniques in identifying the disease monitoring its progression. It investigates the relationship between elevated levels of ESR and CRP in RPF

Materials and methods. A review of the patient's medical history, imaging studies, and surgical procedures was conducted. The patient presented with grade 4 left-sided hydronephrosis, discovered during an ultrasound. Imaging indicated significant ureteral obstruction. Surgery revealed a mass suspected to be nephroblastoma and a congenital ureter anomaly. Imaging showed abnormal tissue along the abdominal aorta, confirmed by histopathology.

Results and discussion. An 11-year-old male was diagnosed with Ormond disease incidentally, presenting with left-sided hydronephrosis. Imaging showed ureteral obstruction due to kinking. A laparoscopic intervention found a mass in the retroperitoneal space. Histology indicated inflammation and fibrosis, but malignancy was ruled out. Imaging revealed extensive tissue growth around the abdominal aorta with elevated ESR and CRP levels suggesting a correlation with the incidence of RPF. Surgical excision of the tissue led to a definitive diagnosis. MRI and CT scans were effective for detection and monitoring. The predominance of left-sided involvement aligns with literature, attributing it to anatomical factors that make the left kidney more susceptible to compression by fibrous tissue. This case highlights the diagnostic challenges of Ormond disease, as its presentation can mimic other conditions.

Conclusion. This report emphasis diagnostic and management complexities of Ormond disease in paediatric patients. Timely recognition and a collaborative approach are crucial for effective management and preventing complications like renal impairment. Ongoing follow-up with advanced imaging techniques, such as MRI and CT, is vital; Ormond's disease might have gone undetected without the patient's congenital ureter anomaly. Early monitoring of CRP and ESR levels has proven beneficial for early diagnosis, aiding long-term outcomes.

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THE USAGE OF FENOFIBRATES IN COMPLEX TREATMENT OF PROLIFERATIVE DIABETIC RETINOPATHY

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Introduction. The use of retinal laser coagulation is the main treatment method for diabetic retinopathy (DR). Despite this, the preservation of visual function at a high level remains unguaranteed. The best choice is a treatment aimed at preventing the