

teacher with higher education exceed stress easier at early age. The most used strategies to confront stress is- planful problem solving (75%). The most common of them are: self-controlling (45%), seeking social support (53%), accepting responsibility (45%). The teachers with aged between 50 and more also apply positive reappraisal. According to work experience in feature of strategies we notice that teachers with the didactic experience less 1 year – apply first of all seeking social support, between 2-5 years often use accepting responsibility and planful problem solving, 6-10 and 11-20 years- planful problem solving, self-controlling, those with 20 years and more work experience use planful problem solving, seeking social support.

Conclusions. A large number of teachers (88.7%) manifest a tensional coping. That is way, it is necessary to research this problem on a large lot of teachers.

Key words: stress, teachers, coping

217. HEALTHCARE PERSONNEL COMPLIANCE IN THE PREVENTION OF HEALTHCARE-ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS

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Introduction. The rate of healthcare-associated infections is an indicator of the quality and safety of the patient, and their prevention and reduction is one of the main objectives at a global level.

Aim of the study. To assess the level of information and application of information on healthcare associated infections among healthcare professionals.

Materials and methods. Knowledge testing was made by filling an anonymous form mainly by nurses from different hospitals in Romania. The 32 form questions included the following topics: the importance of healthcare-associated infections, prevention and protection measures among medical staff, hand hygiene and transmission of pathogens inside hospitals

Results. From a total of 152 respondents, 133 of them were nurses (87.5%), 132 were female (86.8%), 20 male (13.2%), aged between 22 and 57 years, an average of 36 years and an average work experience of 12.8 years. 62 participants (40.8%) considered that they had a good level of knowledge on healthcare-associated infections, but only 57 (37.5%) correctly marked the times when handwashing was needed and 40 (26.3%) of the respondents considered that lack of hygiene and non-compliance with disinfection rules are two of the main causes of healthcare-associated infections emergence.

Conclusions. The level of knowledge about healthcare associated infections is quite low. Repeated training, periodic assessments of the level of knowledge, increased accountability and the implementation of cleaning, disinfection and sterilization protocols are required.

Key words: nosocomial, prevention, form, hygiene

218. MUSCULOSKELETAL DISORDERS AMONG DENTAL PROFESSIONALS

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Introduction. Dental professionals often develop musculoskeletal disorders, which are related to sub-optimal work-environment ergonomics that might be responsible for improper sitting

postures and movements causing unnecessary musculoskeletal loading, discomfort, and fatigue. Occupational diseases have not only physical, psychological, and social consequences, but also economic and security impacts when they reach a level of severity that directly affects work capacity, causing absences and premature retirement.

Aim of study. The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence and risk factors of musculoskeletal disorders among dental professionals.

Materials and methods. A self-developed questionnaire was distributed to 82 dental workers to collect information about musculoskeletal disorders symptoms and relevant factors. Their working posture was studied through the ergonomic method REBA.

Results. The research sample was formed by 66.7% general dentistry and 33.3% dental surgery. From the questioned workers, 95.12% complained about at least one specific MSDs symptom and 4.87% of them complained about all the symptoms listed in the questionnaire (upper limb, throat, back and legs, general fatigue). Muscle and joint pain manifestations in hands present 70.70% of the dental workers, 68.30% - in the neck, 58.50% - in the shoulders. Four out of ten dentists suffered pain in the neck and shoulder region for more than a year, and every second of them suffers from hand pain for several years. Fortunately, most dental professionals characterize their pain as an intermittent one and only two out of ten as a permanent but bearable one. According to the ergonomic REBA method, 7.30% of staff and are at medium risk of MSDs and their workplace requires changes, 41.50% - a high level of MSDs risk and the workplace design needs to be adapted to the worker as soon as possible, and 51.2% of those observed are at a very high risk, in these cases the improvement of the design of the workplace and the furniture/equipment must be carried out urgently.

Conclusions. The physical load, including vicious posture, among dentists puts them at risk for the occurrence of musculoskeletal disorders. An ergonomic intervention is needed to decrease the prevalence of work-related musculoskeletal disorders among dental professionals.

Key-words: dental professionals, musculoskeletal disorders, ergonomics, REBA.

219. THE MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT MICROCLIMATE IN CHIȘINĂU

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Introduction. At the moment, public transport in Chișinău has a very important role, especially trolleybuses. Every day around 300 units are circulating in Chisinau carrying about 50 thousand passengers.

Aim of the study. The problem of the working conditions of drivers and passengers in transport is insufficiently studied.

Materials and methods. We measured the microclimate parameters in the trolleybuses from Chișinău with the device Meteoscope M, basic indicators such as air temperature and relative humidity, the current velocity being considered constant 0.1 m / s, according to the norms. Three sets of measurements were performed in order to record the transition from autumn to winter which included 40 electric cars per day, and then the Sigma method was used in order to analyze the statistical average of the measurements. The quality index of the microclimate was evaluated, namely the Actual Temperature. Then these results were compared with the regulatory framework in the given domain.

Results. We compared the results of the Actual Temperature with European regulatory framework nomograms in the field of occupational health and environmental health (89/654/EEC and FRR 2.2.2006-05; RNI 2.2.4.548 -96) and we determined that the actual