n=38) were current/previous smokers. A FEV1 more than 80% was registered in 27% (n=18) cases. A mild obstruction, with FEV1 between 50% and 80% was established in 19% (n=13) of patients, a moderate one with FEV1 ranging from 30% to 50% - in 36% of patients, and a severe obstruction with FEV1 less than 30% was characteristic for 18% of cases (n=12). Mean FEV1 was $55.42 \pm 28.86\%$. The majority of the patients (61%, n=41) had a mReiff score with less than 6 points. A worse mReiff score with more than 12 points was determined in 15% (n=10) of cases. When FEV1 was predicted, it was found that mReiff score (Beta = -0.721, p<0.001), smoking status (Beta = -0.499, p<0.001), subjects age (Beta = -0.404, p<0.001) and bronchiectasis etiology (Beta = -0.362, p=0.001) were significant predictors, globally explaining 55% of FEV1 variability (p<0,001). No significant correlation was recorded between FEV1 and presence of bacterial growth in sputum culture and daily use of respiratory treatment.

Conclusions. The mReiff score, smoking status, subjects age and bronchiectasis etiology are significant determinants of FEV1 in patients with non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis.

Key words: non-cystic fibrosis bronchiectasis, lung function

100. THE IMPACT OF THE TABAGISM ON THE ATTITUDE OF MEDICAL STUDENTS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction. Smoking is the most common exogenous cause of human's cancer. It is responsible for 90% of cases of lung cancer. About 1.1 billion people use tobacco worldwide. Smoking causes more than 6 million deaths annually, mainly due to cardiovascular disease, various cancers and chronic respiratory diseases. It is expected that by 2030, there will be 10 million deaths a year related to tobacco use.

Aim of the study. The aim of this survey was to assess whether smoking habits influenced students' attitudes towards tobacco control.

Materials and methods. The population of the cross section consisted of 342 respondents. All participants were 3rd year students, Faculty of Medicine no.1. A self-administered and anonymous questionnaire was distributed. The questionnaire and data analysis period was conducted during May 2017. After verifying of the questionnaires, 280 of these were validated (81.87%). Of the total population, 73.6% were women and 26.4% were men. The majority of respondents (97.8%) were aged between 20 and 26 years.

Results. Smoking students consider that the doctor is a model for his patient only in 64.6%, while non-smokers had said the same thing in 80.1% (OR 2.3, CI 95%, p≤0.05). Smoking respondents are likely to accept smoking in public places (OR 4.3, CI 95%, p ≤0.001%), bars, pubs (OR 3.9, CI 95%, p ≤0.001%) or even restaurants (OR 8.3; CI 95%; p <0.001%).

Conclusions. Following the analysis of the processed data, it was concluded that smoking students tend to neglect the physician's role in abandoning smoking by the patient.

Key words: smoking, lung cancer, students, attitudes.

101. ISONIAZID MONORESISTANTANCE - IMPACT ON TREATMENT OUTCOMES IN PATIENTS WITH PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

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