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Introduction. Gastro-esophageal reflux disease (GERD) is a common health problem nowadays. GERD strongly affects the quality of patients' life and increases the risk for esophageal adenocarcinoma, affects the public health and leads to a permanent increase of economic burden. At the same time, all over the world, a huge number of people are infected with viral hepatitis B, and nearly 400 million are chronic carriers of this virus. Thus, viral hepatitis B is still a serious danger regarding public health.

Aim of the study. To discover the relationship and possible interactions between this two entities.

Materials and methods. Our study has evaluated a group of 321 outpatients, 93 (28,9%) were diagnosed with GERD. From 197 with viral hepatitis 56 (28,4%) have associated GERD.

Results. Out of 131 patients with viral hepatitis B, 53 (40,46%) had GERD. This last group (patients with GERD and chronic viral hepatitis) were analyzed more detailed, in order to look for the possible risk factors (such as increased body mass index, infection with *Helicobacter pylori*, sex, and age), concomitant diseases or other factors which could elucidate how viral hepatitis B can lead to appearance or aggravation of GERD. Additional, we have studied a group of patients just with GERD, without any hepatic pathology, in order to see the difference between these two groups.

Conclusions. Our data suggest a significant association between chronic viral hepatitis and GERD.

Key words: hepatitis B, GERD, co-morbidity

108. LIVER PATHOLOGY IN THIRD TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY

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Introduction. Liver disease can cause significant morbidity in both pregnant women and their infants. We discuss clinical conditions that are seen only in pregnant women and affect the liver: from Intrahepatic Cholestasis of Pregnancy (0.5% - 1.5% prevalence), to the more frequent condition of preeclampsia (10% prevalence) and its severe form; haemolysis, elevated liver enzymes, and a low platelet count syndrome (12% of pregnancies with preeclampsia) - HELLP syndrome. The pathogenesis is not completely known, there are theories. Anyway all of them suggest the changes in the maternal body due to the change of pregnancy hormones. These conditions affect not only the mother but also the baby. It is important to make an early diagnosis and prevent the outcomes with simple medication.

Aim of study. The study of clinical and paraclinical features in women with different types of hepatic pathology in the third trimester of pregnancy.

Material and methods. The study is retrospective, based on the results of the medical records; year 2016-2017; Therapy Department, Obstetrical Emergency Department, Intensive Care Department; Public Health Institution, Mother and Child Institution. The study group consists of 43 pregnant patients: 12 patients with preeclampsia, 12 patients with HELLP syndrome, 19 patients with intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy. The control group consist of 10 patients with gestational hypertension.

Results. Basic clinical symptoms were found: headache, edema, visual disorders, epigastric pain, HTA characteristic for preeclampsia and HELLP syndrome; pruritus characteristic for intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy. A significant statistical difference was observed between urinary protein and lactate dehydrogenase ($r=0.64$; $p<0.05$) in HELLP syndrome. Pruritus

disappeared in 50% cases and diminished substantially in 50% cases of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy postpartum.

Conclusions. The clinical picture of females in their third trimester of pregnancy, with different types of hepatic lesions denotes a notorious polymorphism.

Key words: HELLP, pregnancy, third trimester, arterial hypertension

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, INTERNAL MEDICINE AND SEMEIOTICS

109. PEPTIC ULCER AND *HELICOBACTER PYLORI* INFECTION

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Introduction. *Helicobacter pylori* is one of the most widespread bacterial infection worldwide. It is a ubiquitous organism that is present in more than 50% of the global population and involves a high-cost treatment for being eradicated. With the discovery of *Helicobacter pylori* infection, the causes, pathogenesis, and treatment of peptic ulcer disease have been rewritten. We focus on this revolution of understanding and management of peptic ulcer disease over the past 25 years. In spite of consistent advances, peptic ulcer remains a major clinical problem, largely because of the tremendous increase in use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Aim of the study. To assess the relationship between peptic ulcer and *Helicobacter pylori* infection.

Materials and methods. A retrospective study was carried out at Central Railway Hospital of the the Republic of Moldova, based on medical records of 130 patients who were diagnosed with peptic ulcer and who underwent treatment during the period of 2012-2017.

Results. From 130 patients, 38 (29%) were females and 92 (71%) were males. Active *Helicobacter pylori* infection was documented in 83% of gastric ulcer patients and in 69% patients with duodenal ulcer. According to the duration of the disease 14 patients were primarily diagnosed. In 34 cases the duration was < 5 years, 16 patients with peptic ulcer were at 5-10 years duration, 58 were classified in the group over 10 years and 8 patients were diagnosed for over 20 years.

Conclusions. Several socioeconomic factors have been associated with *Helicobacter pylori* infection. Subjects with a low socioeconomic status, also regular smokers and drinkers were at higher risk.

Key words: *Helicobacter pylori* infection, peptic ulcer

110. PARTICULARITIES OF DIAGNOSIS IN TRICUSPID INSUFFICIENCY

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Introduction. According to several authors, tricuspid valve pathologies is diagnosed in 19-40% of cases. As rule, primary tricuspid insufficiency is accompanied by congenital anomalies of heart or other valvular anatomical defects. Most often these diseases manifests, as a consequence of pulmonary hypertension, congestive and right ventricular dilation, rheumatic or infectious