

## PUBLIC HEALTH

### ORAL PRESENTATIONS

#### 219. THE MOST PREFERRED REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH TOPICS AMONG YOUTH IN LITHUANIA

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**Aim.** To determine the most preferred reproductive health topics among youth in Lithuania and to identify the most attractive sources of information.

**Methods.** The original questionnaire was distributed by e-mail and Facebook social network to the students councils of 20 Lithuanian universities and 23 colleges. 762 responses were reviewed, the data of 742 (97,4%) questionnaires were analyzed. 20 questionnaires were excluded, as they did not match the inclusion criteria – the responders had to be 15 – 29 years old. The questionnaire had 5 questions, setting the age, gender, social status, the most preferred reproductive health topic and the most attractive source of information.

The data of n=107 (14,42 %) males and n=635 (85,58 %) females were analyzed. n=131 (17,65 %) of the respondents were after the graduation, the others were still studying (n=611; 82,35 %). All the respondents were divided into three groups: 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 years old, n=81 (10,91 %), n=538 (72,50 %) and n=123 (16,59 %), respectively.

The data were analysed using “SPSS 23.0” and Microsoft Excel programs. The statistical significance between sub-groups was determined using Chi-square test and Z test.  $P < 0.05$  was considered to be statistically significant.

**Results.** The males were significantly more often interested in the „visit to the urologist“, while the females in the topics „visit to the gynaecologist“, „pregnancy“, „childbirth“, „breastfeeding“, „menstruations“, „contraceptives“, „human papilloma virus infection“, „sexually transmitted diseases“ ( $p < 0,05$ ). Where was no statistically significant difference between the gender and the following subjects: human anatomy and physiology, abortion, infertility and sexual harassment.

The most interesting topic to the youngest age groups was “contraceptives”, while the age group of 25-29 years was more interested in “pregnancy” ( $p > 0,05$ ).

The most convenient and attractive way to get the information for females was “short lectures”, for males – “educational films” ( $p < 0,001$ ).

The most convenient way to get the information for highschool or university students, males and the age group of 20-24 years was “educational films”, while for females, the age group of 15-19 years and students of highschool or university – short lectures ( $p < 0,05$ ).

For respondents who had finished their education and the age group of 25-29 years the most acceptable way to get the information was a discussion in special website ( $p < 0,05$ ).

**Conclusions.** The only topic the males were interested about was „the visit to the urologist“. The age group of 25-29 years was more interested in pregnancy, while the other ones in contraception. Males wanted to get the information by educational films, while females by short lectures. Post graduated and the oldest respondents wanted to get the information by discussion in special internet website.

**Key words:** Reproductive health, Sex education.

## **220. METHODS FOR ASSESSING THE ACTIVITY OF BACTERICIDAL LAMPS (BUV) IN PRACTICE.**

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**Basic.** In order to air disinfection of medical objectives in areas with special hygienic sanitary and aseptic type is using BUV lamps. The cleaning of the rooms atmospheric air is usually performed in lack of staff and patients by direct irradiation, except in special cases.

When calculating the required amount of UV radiation for the reclamation of atmospheric air in the room using a formula which shows the relationship where every m<sup>3</sup> of room volume it was for no less than 0.75 - 1,0W lamp type BUV capacity.

Irradiation spaces with UV lamps should be carried out 3-4 times per day. The total time of irradiation of the rooms must not exceed 8 hours per day with duration of action of 30 min.

Bactericidal lamps can be placed on the ceiling or walls so that the flow of ultraviolet radiation should be directly sent down, capturing maximum and uniform amount of air space, preferably distributed evenly throughout the room or directly on workspaces.

**Materials and methods.** To assess the quality of air disinfection by ultraviolet irradiation method in rooms with specialized sanitary-hygienic regime type will use multiple methods:

Chronological method, or decreasing time evaluation of UV irradiation source activity. For each source of ultraviolet radiation there are periods with maximal efficiency. When installing the UV lamps, every working hour is written in a registry so it monitors sanitation regime and the working term of ultraviolet irradiation source.

The second method is widely used, named arbitrary bacteriological control, that evaluate the quality of air disinfection method of sowing air samples collected or control biological samples after destruction. Unfortunately these methods can not be used with absolute application, experts in the field consider that direct evaluation by instrumental method sources would be a good solution. It will assess the effective power of radiation in (Watts) per (m<sup>2</sup>) multiplying to the room volume (m<sup>3</sup>). This assessment can be done using the TKA-PKM-12 device.

**Results.** We evaluated the activity of bactericidal lamps and got a gap of ultraviolet irradiation potential. Evaluation allows us to say that the efficiency of some lamps is not so good.