

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.

Valentin Bernic, Ion Prisacaru

Scientific adviser: Garbuz Alexandru, MD, University Assistant, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

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 m³ 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 (m²) multiplying to the room volume (m³). 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.

Discussion results. We compared the results were assessed with the European legislative framework in the field of public health and determined that in some cases is not satisfy the special requirements of power source, but if we look at this moment through the old regulations, calculate the average power at room volume, such a situation emerges in the regulations.

Conclusion. This speaks about possible insufficient action sources of ultraviolet irradiation for aseptic spaces. It is proposed to deepen the study by having wider assessment of ultraviolet irradiation facilities, and a next step to determine the wavelength of the radiation spectrum bactericide, it is also an attribute of quality efficiency of these sources of ultraviolet light.

Key word: hygiene, ultraviolet radiation sources, public health, aseptic regime, nosocomial infections.

221. THE MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT MICROCLIMATE IN CHISINAU DURING THE WARM SEASON

Valentin Calugareanu

Scientific adviser: Garbuz Alexandru, University Assistant, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Basic. Municipal public transport has been and is very current. Daily, in Chisinau, the transportation of 800 thousand passengers is made with the help of 280 electric cars and 200 cars with internal combustion engine. In Republic of Moldova the conditions of work and the health of workers in the field of public transport are insufficiently studied. The importance of the topic increases given that many women are working in the field, therefore emphasizing the need for the study.

Materials and methods. We evaluated the microclimate parameters in the saloons of public transport from Chisinau using the apparatus Meteoscop M. Basic indicators such as air temperature, relative humidity and velocity of currents which was considered constant (0.1 m/s) were examined in accordance with the rules. Three sets of measurements were performed in order to record the transition from the cold season to the warm season which included 50 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, Thermal load and the Wind Chill. Then these results were compared with the regulatory framework in the given domain.

Discussion of the 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 temperature exceeded the maximum required in 2 cases. In April the index of actual temperature falls within the normal range, and in May and June it exceeded the normal temperature of 29.1 ° C with 1.5 ° C, and respectively, 7.2 ° C.

The conclusion. This fact speaks about very hot working conditions during the warm season of the year, and as a result diseases of the cardiovascular system may occur.

Key word: microclimate, public transportation, actual temperature, employees, public health.