

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

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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.