

We think that the collective effort from the medical authorities regarding family planning, sexual education and contraception can lead to lower rates of abortions and abandonment of newborns.

232. THE VACCINATION ISSUE – WHO IS RESPONSIBLE? RETROSPECTIVE STUDY ON 278 INFANTS HOSPITALIZED IN A PEDIATRIC CLINICAL HOSPITAL IN BUCHAREST

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Introduction. Vaccines represent one of the most effective and cost-saving public health interventions. Still, this measure continues to be under-used all over the world. Immunization averts an estimated 2 to 3 million deaths every year from diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), and measles. Although globally the proportion of children who receive recommended vaccines has remained steady for the past few years, we observed during our clinical practice that the vaccination rate in Romania might be lower than the needed vaccination rate. The objective of this study is to test this hypothesis and to highlight the causes of low vaccination rates in Romania.

Materials and methods. We collected data regarding different variables such as vaccination status, living area, mothers' age from the patient charts of all the infants (278) hospitalized in the Clidren's Clinical Hospital "Dr Victor Gomoiu" during a three-month period (1st of august – 31st of October 2015). We determined the frequencies and analyzed the differences between vaccinated and unvaccinated children regarding the above mentioned variables using EpiInfo 7.1.4.0.

Results and discussion. Of a total of 278 hospitalized infants, 15 (5.9%) were excluded because of missing data, 194 (69.79%) were completely vaccinated and 69 (24.8%) were unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated.

According to WHO, the global vaccination coverage of the vaccines included in Romania's immunization schedule ranges between 82% (vaccine against hepatitis B) and 86% (DTPa vaccine) which makes the immunization coverage we found alarmingly low. Our data shows that one explanation for this situation could be child neglect. We found that unvaccinated or incompletely vaccinated infants are more likely to have adolescent mothers than vaccinated children (24.64 % compared to 10.82%).

Children who live in rural areas have lower immunization rates. In our study, we observed that vaccination rate is higher among children living in urban areas (78.8%) than among children living in rural areas.

Conclusions. The immunization rate in Romania is lower than the recommended immunization rate. Child neglect, difficulty to reach health providers, lack of information could be some of the causes. Whether the true responsible for this issue is the children's caregiver, the Health Ministry, or both, immunization coverage represents an important public health issue and it should be further and thoroughly investigated.

Keywords: vaccines, coverage, Romania

233. NUTRITION OF THE STUDENTS FROM UNIVERSITY OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY TIRGU MURES

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Background: Appropriate nutrition in humans is one of the most important factors affecting normal development, nutritional status and being in good health. University students can be overburdened with responsibilities arising from their studies which may result in abnormal diet/nutrition and decrease their levels of physical activity.

Objective: To determine and assess nutrition and eating habits of students from the general medicine who are in the first year compared with students from same academic centres also studying generale medicine who are in the last year.

Material and method: This study is an cross-sectional study which includes a total number of 246 students, in which 152 from the first year and 94 from the last year. We use an anonymously questionnaire. We used Graph Pad for statistical processing. Data was obtained by questionnaires including the importantion of nutrion and sport in their lives.

Results: From the total of 246 participants, 152 (75% women and 25 % men)where from the first year and 94 (72% women and 28 % men) from the last year. For these students we evaluated the physical activity, eating habits, meals schedule and liquids ingestion. The physical activity was not a predictor factor in our study ($p = 0.02$); 25% from first year students practice sports less than 6th year students- 42,6%. 81,9% from 6th year students prefer to eat home cooked meals opposite to the 1st year student- 83,9% who eat more likely at the restaurants or canteens ($p=0,001$). 63,2% of students from the 1st year eat more white bread despite the 45,7% from the 6th years ($p=0,028$). Regarding the consumption of liquids we didn't discovered any significant difference between the 2 lots ($p=0,008$). The majority from the both lots prefer consuming water (85,5% from the first year and 75,5% from the last year are consuming water). As for eating fats, we noticed a significant statistics difference ($p=0,001$). 51,3% students from the first year prefer eating more butter compared to 46,8 % students from the 6th year.

Conclusion: There are results in our questionnaire that have statistical significance but the majority doesn't. Despite the fact that the 6th year students have developed more knowledges about healthy alimentation, they have a nutritional status hasn't improved so much. It is important that the learning program should allow breaks for meals at fixed hours. Students should have acces to a canteen with healthy meals, meals adapted to the physical and mental activity. Getting used to some healthy eating habits must be done from early ages, because those will be preserved all live long.

Key words: eating habits, students, nutrition, sport.