

234. SOME EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PECULIARITIES OF MORBIDITY DUE TO SEPTIC-PURULENT NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS IN CARDIOSURGERY

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Introduction: Nosocomial infection has become one of the major problems of contemporary health care. Increased morbidity and its consequences, including lethality and economic losses resulting from additional care costs, require studying the real incidence and risk factors for the adoption of surveillance and control strategies. (V.Prisacari)

Materials and Methods: The study is based on retrospective analysis of 396 observation forms of patients treated in the Department of Acquired Heart Defects(AHD) during 2010, active detection of cases with septic-purulent nosocomial infection (ISPN), further processed using computerized program MS Excel.

Results: It was found that in 352 patients treated surgically, 126 developed ISPN, the incidence being 35,79% or 357,95 cases per 1,000 patients operated. Therewith, patients treated conservatively the incidence of ISPN is 6.8%.

It has been shown that one of the risk factors is age patients, so the quota aged between 55-59 years the incidence is 31,7% and the quota aged between 60-64 years – 23,6%.

Distribution of morbidity with cardiosurgical ISPN depending on length of stay in hospital demonstrates that patients develop complications more frequently who have been stationary a longer duration: 21-25 days - 19%, 26-30 days – 18,2% and 31-35 days - 17%.

Intensive index of septic-purulent complications per 1000 surgery was 315,54 ‰ in patients undergoing surgery for 0-4 hours, 343,7 ‰ lasting 4-6 hours of surgery and up to 466,7 ‰ among the duration of surgery more than 6-8 hours.

Conclusions: Epidemiological peculiarities detected can be taken into account when implementing the program of surveillance and control of nosocomial infections of cardiosurgical profile.

Keywords: Cardiosurgery, Acquired Heart Defects, nosocomial infection, septic-purulent infection

235. PARENT'S OPINIONS TOWARDS VACCINATION

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Introduction. Vaccination is the process by which into the body is inserted a biological product containing inactive viruses or bacteria, viruses or bacteria with attenuated virulence and anatoxin in