

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

order to obtain a state of temporary protection. Through the diffuseness of the information coming by all means, it noticed that parent's attitude changed regarding vaccination. The aim of this study is to express the opinion of parents towards vaccination.

Materials and methods. This is a prospective study using a questionnaire with 17 questions. Data were collected between 15.10.2015-15.12.2015 from parents (n=272) whose children are pupils under 14 years old. Data were statistically processed using Graphpad.

Discussion results. It not found a statistical significant difference between sample of parents with higher education (197, 72,42%) and the sample of parents without higher education (75, 27,57%), both samples not choose the optional vaccination.

As well, number of parents living in urban areas (160, 76,19%) who received information from medical stuff regarding vaccination's benefits is higher than the number of parents living in rural areas (34, 54,83%), emphasize a statistical significant difference between those two samples.

It can be noticed that the majority of parents questioned living in urban area (69.04%) and the ones livind in rural areas (50%) agree with new very strict law regarding vaccination.

Out of survey questioned, 17 parents (8%) didn't vaccinate their children for various reasons. Out of those 17, 13 declared that they will maintain the decision not to vaccinate their children.

Conclusions. Parents consider that sanitary system has a big responsibility to inform parents on vaccination. This responsibility is shared between Ministry of Health and healthcare providers as family doctor, pediatrician.

Keywords: vaccination, parent's opinion, children.

236. STRESS-A REAL PROBLEM OF TEACHERS

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Introduction: Hans Selye, the parent of stress has tried more variants to define stress, after more research he concluded that stress is a body reaction which appears under the influence of different stressing factors of the external environment. Along time there have been made more challenges to define stress, one completing the other. Stress is an integrative part of daily life which cannot be avoided (Elizabeth Kendall,2000). Stress is a complex psycho-social phenomenon which appears from the struggle of a person who has more demands, tasks, situations that are understood as being difficult, painful or of a great importance for a certain person (Baban,1998). Stress can interfere in any domain becoming a normal experience for everyone but it may have two sides: once it can appear as a stimulus due to which you can achieve a goal, the other side may be as a decisive factor in changing the existing life style into a negative one.