

**Materials and methods:** In the present work there were analyzed the major aspects of this issue that have been published the last 10 yers. The study is based on 53 sources of literature of foreign authors (Romania, Russia, USA, Germany, Italy, etc.).

**Discussion results:** Social changes didn't make teachers immune towards stress. Meanwhile society sees teaching as a job without difficulties but with more advantages: an organized program of activity, holidays, free time. These words refer to the narrow vision people have about the work and the activities performed by a teacher.

The main sources of stress among teachers (according to the research lately made in Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Portugal, Danemark, Australia) are: the speed of producing information, the compulsoriness of reading, preparing and bringing up to day the information, the big volume of administrative tasks, the lack of teachers' autonomy, the lack of support and cooperation, problems that appear from class management (weak planning and programming, the reduced skillfulness of teachers in the domain of human relationship, of communication, of conflict management) the growth of didactic norms and of working form, the lack of space, the difficulty of career growth, the low wages of teachers (a factor that determines them have two jobs in order to survive).

Work in stress conditions can bring a series of consequences such as tiredness, pressure, sleep or voice disorder etc..According to the worldwide statistics the phenomenon of job abandones about 20-50% in the first years of activity.

**Conclusion:** Preventing a pathologic state is simpler cheaper and more efficient than treating itself. The same happens about stress. There are multiple ways and methods to reduce stress: full filling a task or a job on time, relaxing, preserving feelings, and the most important is to be able to tell, to admit the presence of stress –doing that we can diminish its action.

**Key words:** stress, teachers, factors, consequences, means.

## 237. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF INFECTION WITH EBOLA VIRUS – SUMMING-UP STUDY

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**Introduction:** When it comes to serious diseases that torture Africa, there is no other name that to sound as fearsome as Ebola. Ebola has murdered so far too many people, the number of whom will remain unknown for the medical science. It is not known exactly how many epidemics have been in the past, which cut down hundreds of victims in a few days. In order to highlight some epidemiological peculiarities specific to Ebola, it was initiated this summing-up study.

**Materials and methods:** The study is based on the analysis of data from the specialty literature. Over 300 sources have been analyzed in this respect. By meta-analysis, it was appreciated the timeline of occurrence of pandemics and it was evaluated the efficiency of different prevention measures. The integral study is presented in the graduation thesis of the author.

**Discussion, results:** For the first time Ebola was described in Sudan, in 1976, when 284 people infected with Ebola were recorded, out of which 151 (53%) died. A few months later, a new epidemic broke out in the neighboring state Zaire, where 318 infected people were recorded, and 280 of them died (88%). The disease got its name after the river which flows near the settlement where the first cases of Ebola were noticed, nameyin Zaire. In 1979, the disease broke out again, but this time in Sudan, where 34 people were infected, out of whom 65% died. Only 15 years later (1994), Ebola was diagnosed in the third African state– Gabon in 52 patients and had a death rate of 60%, in Ivory Coast–one single victim, then again in Congo in 1995, in 315 patients, out of whom 254 (81%) died.

The epidemiological peculiarities have not been sufficiently cleared out in all cases. In general, it is recognized that sources of infection and its transmission slightly differ in animals compared to what is known about disease in humans. The evolution and anatomic and clinical features are rather well-known aspects presently and which continue to be studied, but aspects of infection in animals are known too little.

**Conclusion:**

1. Ebola is an infectious disease extremely dangerous with pandemic potential;
2. Ebola is an exotic infectious disease with natural focus;
3. High risk to contact Ebola infectious is more appropriate for natives of areas with epidemic potential and for immigrants.

**Key words:** Ebola, epidemic, pandemic.

## **238. THE MUNICIPAL PUBLIC TRANSPORT MICROCLIMATE IN CHISINAU DURING THE COLD 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 about 500 community cars. 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 hot season to the cold season which included 50 electric cars per day, and then the Sigma