

disappeared in 50% cases and diminished substantially in 50% cases of intrahepatic cholestasis of pregnancy postpartum.

Conclusions. The clinical picture of females in their third trimester of pregnancy, with different types of hepatic lesions denotes a notorious polymorphism.

Key words: HELLP, pregnancy, third trimester, arterial hypertension

DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL MEDICINE, INTERNAL MEDICINE AND SEMEIOTICS

109. PEPTIC ULCER AND *HELICOBACTER PYLORI* INFECTION

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Introduction. *Helicobacter pylori* is one of the most widespread bacterial infection worldwide. It is a ubiquitous organism that is present in more than 50% of the global population and involves a high-cost treatment for being eradicated. With the discovery of *Helicobacter pylori* infection, the causes, pathogenesis, and treatment of peptic ulcer disease have been rewritten. We focus on this revolution of understanding and management of peptic ulcer disease over the past 25 years. In spite of consistent advances, peptic ulcer remains a major clinical problem, largely because of the tremendous increase in use of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

Aim of the study. To assess the relationship between peptic ulcer and *Helicobacter pylori* infection.

Materials and methods. A retrospective study was carried out at Central Railway Hospital of the the Republic of Moldova, based on medical records of 130 patients who were diagnosed with peptic ulcer and who underwent treatment during the period of 2012-2017.

Results. From 130 patients, 38 (29%) were females and 92 (71%) were males. Active *Helicobacter pylori* infection was documented in 83% of gastric ulcer patients and in 69% patients with duodenal ulcer. According to the duration of the disease 14 patients were primarily diagnosed. In 34 cases the duration was < 5 years, 16 patients with peptic ulcer were at 5-10 years duration, 58 were classified in the group over 10 years and 8 patients were diagnosed for over 20 years.

Conclusions. Several socioeconomic factors have been associated with *Helicobacter pylori* infection. Subjects with a low socioeconomic status, also regular smokers and drinkers were at higher risk.

Key words: *Helicobacter pylori* infection, peptic ulcer

110. PARTICULARITIES OF DIAGNOSIS IN TRICUSPID INSUFFICIENCY

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Introduction. According to several authors, tricuspid valve pathologies is diagnosed in 19-40% of cases. As rule, primary tricuspid insufficiency is accompanied by congenital anomalies of heart or other valvular anatomical defects. Most often these diseases manifests, as a consequence of pulmonary hypertension, congestive and right ventricular dilation, rheumatic or infectious

diseases, heart trauma or involvement in the tumoral process. In the Republic of Moldova, rheumatic origin of valvulopathy, remain with a significant share and are the leading cause of surgical intervention in patients with valvulopathy. Tricuspid insufficiency appeared as a result of rheumatic damage in 15-30% of cases. Prevail tricuspid damage associated with mitral or aortic diseases.

Aim of the study. Study of morbidity, evolution of the disease, methods of diagnosis of tricuspid insufficiency in adults. Evaluation of clinical manifestations of tricuspid insufficiency;

Materials and methods. The study included a sample of 123 patients 57 men and 66 women, aged from 24 to 95 years, during the 2014-2017 period, with tricuspid insufficiency with diverse degrees, pure and associated with other valvulopathy. Patients were presented with clinical signs of Heart Failure, hypertension. All patients were investigated by Doppler echocardiography and were discovered organic as well as functional valvular disorders with unique tricuspid insufficiency, and with tricuspid insufficiency associated with other valvulopathy.

Results. The morbidity analysis by in relation to the affected patients gender, we found that women make the disease 53.65%, compared with men, accounting for only 46.34%. According to etiology, with rheumatic valvular lesions etiology were 30.08%, bacterial endocarditis 8.13%, pulmonary valvular heart disease 9.75%, ischemic cause 22.76%, hypertension cause 10.56%, hypertrophic cause 1.62%, heart dilation cause 3.25%, and 13.82% of multiple associated causes. Patients with clinical signs of Heart Failure: functional class II NYHA-20.32%, III-76.42%, IV-2.43%. Tricuspid insufficiency associated by rhythm and conduction disturbances are: chronic atrial fibrillation - 66.66%, atrial flutter - 6.5% and LBBB- 6.5%, RBBB- 4.06%. Echocardiographic Doppler investigation, show 9.75% with single tricuspid insufficiency and 90.24% with multiple valvular diseases.

Conclusions. Tricuspid valve insufficiency is caused direct by alterations of valves, and indirectly secondary to left heart failure or both of them associated with diverse degrees.

Key words: valve, insufficiency, heart failure, fibrillation

111. RISK FACTORS IN PATIENTS WITH ISCHEMIC HEART DISEASES

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Introduction. Myocardial ischemia is a leader in the structure of cardiovascular morbidity and mortality. The results of the study of the prevalence of cardiovascular risk factors and the influence of modifiable risk factors could decrease the mortality caused by this disease. Metabolic disorders such as hyperglycemia, dyslipidemia and insulin resistance affect arterial function and increase their susceptibility to atherosclerosis, manifesting including increased frequency of cardiovascular complications, both acute and chronic.

Aim of the study. To explore the risk factors in patients with ischemic heart diseases.

Materials and methods. Biochemical blood analysis was performed, i.e. blood glucose determination, total cholesterol level, HDL-cholesterol, LDL-cholesterol, triglycerides, arterial pressure was monitored, patients' body mass index was calculated, the lifestyle of patients was studied, including smoking/tobacco habits.

Results. The study included 60 patients with ischemic heart disease, 30 (50 %) men and 30 (50 %) women with a mean age of approximately (53.4 ± 0.3 years), mean age of occurrence of the disease being – 47.5 years. All patients, when checking in, accused anginal pain – retrosternal, constrictive type, manifesting irradiation in arms when little and medium effort was involved, and decreasing when no effort was present or nitroglycerin was administered. 48 patients (80 %) accused exercitional dyspnea when medium effort was induced (36 patients), while at a lest level