

of effort pain was accused by 12 patients. Risk factors were studied: 42 (70 %) of patients were overweight or were obese (BMI > 25 kg/m<sup>2</sup>), dyslipidemia was determined in 48 patients (80 %) of cases. Of type 2 diabetes suffered 26 (43 %) patients, 57 % the other non-diabetic, smokers were 33(55 %) patients. Different types of essential hypertension being the most common risk factor and found in 60 (100 %) patients, of which 90 % had blood pressure greater the 160/95 mmHg, and tachycardia predominating in 60 % of patients.

**Conclusions.** Patients with ischemia and metabolic disorders assessed in the survey were of working age (53.4 ± 0.3 years). Diabetes mellitus and hypertension was common pathologies associated with ischemia. Most patients have more than three cardiovascular risk factors, and influencing the modifiable risk factors by promoting a healthy lifestyle may reduce mortality from this disease.

**Key words:** myocardial ischemia, risk factors

## 112. THE RATE OF OBESITY AND DYSLIPIDAEMIA AMONG YOUNG MOLDOVAN WOMEN

Author: **Svetlana Gavriiuc**, MD, University Assistant, Department of Internal Medicine and Semeiotics

*Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** Dyslipidemia and obesity are recognized modifiable cardiovascular risk factors, major health problems with increasing prevalence. Youth obesity and lipid abnormalities are not enough documented. Asymptomatic young people tend not to appeal to health services, but they may be at cardiovascular risk.

**Aim of the study.** To estimate the rate of obesity and dyslipidemia in the cohort of female population in the Republic of Moldova.

**Materials and methods.** The cross-sectional study was performed, including 302 women (17 - 29 years old), apparently healthy, enrolled at *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy in 2011. Venous blood samples were drawn after an overnight fasting and were subjected to following biochemical lipid parameters determination: *HDL cholesterol*, *total cholesterol (TC)*, *triglycerides*. *non-HDL cholesterol* and *LDL cholesterol* were calculated. *The following anthropometric parameters have been measured: body mass index (BMI), waist circumference (WC).*

**Results.** Our data showed that over 53% (160 subjects) from the studied young population had at least one lipid abnormality. The rate of hypertriglyceridemia, hypercholesterolemia, high non-HDL cholesterol and low HDL cholesterol was 13.6%, 14.2%, 7% and 34.1%, respectively. 131 female patients (43.4%) were centrally obese and 14.2% were overweight/obese (WHO criteria).

**Conclusions.** Young females in Moldova have alarming rate of the asymptomatic dyslipidemia and obesity. Our findings support the need of early preventive measures in this age group.

**Key-words:** obesity, dyslipidemia, risk factor, young.

## 113. CLINICAL AND IMMUNOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SYSTEMIC LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS PATIENTS FROM THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Author: **Maria Garabajiu**

Scientific adviser: Minodora Mazur, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Internal Medicine and Semeiotics

*Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy of the Republic of Moldova

**Introduction.** Epidemiological studies of systemic lupus erythematosus have been reported in the literature in many countries and ethnic groups.