Discussion results. Diabetes mellitus ia a relative contraindication for beta blocker therapy, because it may block the glycogenolysis and tisular glucose mobilization, thus impairing the recovery from hypoglycemic crisis or hiding its symptoms, may reduce the insulin secretion and raise TAG, HDL, fasting glycemia levels, as well as glycozilated Hb and insulin resistence. Inhibiting $\beta 3$ receptors they may cause a weight gain of 1-2 kgs. On the other hand, diabetes has multiple complications like arterial hypertension, ischemic heart diseases and cardiac insufficiency- those that are proved to be treated well by $\beta 1$ receptors blocking. Thereby we may reconsider the use of beta blockers that can treat those complications without harmful side effects. Some clinical research prove that $\beta 1$ blockers are way more efficient in cardiovascular problems than converting enzyme inhibitors in diabetic patients. Comparing $\beta 1$ blockers, converting enzyme inhibitors, calcium channel blockers and thiazide diuretics in such cases shows almost the same efficiency rate.

Conclusion. Beta blockers, if chosen accurately may serve as an efficient way of treatment the diabates complications without jeopardizing patient's health. The key moment is a selective $\beta 1$-blocking, thus evading those side effects caused by $\beta 2$ blocking.

Key Words: beta-blocker, diabetes, cardiovascular diseases.

260. RESISTANCE AND SUSCEPTIBILITY AMONG URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS ISOLATES OF ESCHERICHIA COLI FROM FEMALE OUTPATIENTS

Ana Maria Romina Jugariu, Razvan-Gabriel Budeanu, Alexandru-Emil Baetu

Introduction: Urinary tract infections are the most common bacterial infections in women and account for significant morbidity and health care costs. A limited and predictable spectrum of organisms cause urinary tract infections in young, otherwise healthy females. Among both outpatients and inpatients, Escherichia coli is the primary urinary tract pathogen, accounting for 75 to 90% of uncomplicated urinary tract infection isolates. Staphylococcus saprophyticus, Klebsiella spp., Proteus spp., Enterococcus spp., and Enterobacter spp. are pathogens less commonly isolated from outpatients.

Aim: The present study was conducted to determine regional, and institutional in vitro susceptibilities for ampicillin, ciprofloxacin, nitrofurantoin, and SXT among urine isolates of E. coli from female outpatients from Urology Department of Emergency Hospital,Targu Mures from Romania. In addition, the rate of change in susceptibilities to these four commonly tested antimicrobial agents over 3 years, from 2012 to 2014, was also determined.

Materials and Methods: We retrospectively reviewed 272 patients with a urinary tract infection with Escherichia Coli starting in 01.01.2012 to 31.12.2014 from Urology Departament by Emergency County Hospital Targu Mures. The susceptibility testing results(by Kirby-Bauer technique) included in the analysis were restricted to urine isolate of E. coli submitted per calendar year by female outpatients of all ages. We will provide data about the evolution under this treatment. All statistical analisys were performed using GraphPad Prism 6.0.

Results: Ampicillin, ciprofloxacin, nitrofurantoin, and SXT susceptibilities for urine isolates of E. coli from female outpatients during the years 2012 through 2014*: for the Ampicillin (susceptibility

32%, resistance 66,2%, p<0.0001), for the Ciprofloxacin (susceptibility 60,8%, resistance 38,4%, p<0.0001), for the Nitrofurantoin (susceptibility 92,8% resistance 5,8%, p<0.0001) and SXT (susceptibility 56,2,%resistance 43,1, p<0.0001).

Conclusion: Given that E. coli is the principal pathogen in urinary tract infections, particularly among outpatients, resistance to nitrofurantoin in E. coli infections is an important indicator of whether nitrofurantoin should continue to be used empirically while we wait the antibiogram.

261. THE RATE OF PERSONALITY DISORDERS AT HEALTHY YOUNG PEOPLE

Ana Jugurt, Lozovanu Svetlana

Scientific adviser: Victor Vovc, MD, PhD, Professor, Department of Human Physiology and Biophisics, *Nicolae Testemitanu* State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: DSM-V provides an evaluation system of: "Patient-Reported Outcome Measurement Information System" (PROMIS) which consists in a small questionnaire, that evaluates patient status in relation with national rules, providing a score on two levels of evaluation: clinician's evaluation and patient's evaluation. The Personality Inventory questionnaire for DSM-5 (PID-5) allows detection features and personality disorders which represents some racial and ethnic factors in determining a mental disorder.

Objects of study: The evaluation of personality disorders with the help of the instrument from international scientific circuit (PID-5) in order to implement in clinical practice the diagnostic mode of personality disorder according to the included criteria in DSM-V.

Materials and methods: The study was realised on a sample of 61 students of USMF, 83,6% women and 16,4% men and 22 students of ASEM–88,9% women and 11,1% men, with a age between 18-24 years, during the 2015-2016 years. All the persons have completed the questionnaire PID-5, translated, adapted and validated with the Republic of Moldova population. This questionnaire evaluates disadaptive features in the third Section from DSM-V and includes 220 of elements of personality report, touching the 25 features of personality. Each feature includes 4-14 elements. The elements PID-5 are evaluated on a scale of 4 points, from 0 to 3, acording to this points it's established a score, which is more than 2 and is indicative index of one of those 6 types of personality disorders: Antisocial, Bordeline, Schizotypal, Avoidant, Obsessive-compulsive, and Narcissist.

Results and discutions: The optained results denote that between the ASEM students were not detected the personality disorder through the men, but through the women were detected a person with the personality disorder of bordeline type, schizotypal, avoidant and obsessive-compulsive, that is 4,54%. Between the USMF students, the prevalence rate of personality disorder through the women, as follows: the bordeline types–1,96%, schizotypal-2%, avoidant-9,8%, obsessive-compulsive-11,8% si narcissist-3,9%; through the men were not detected the personality disorder. Between the USMF students prevails the obsessive-compulsive and avoidant type, the rate of personality disorders is more higher through the students of USMF than through the students of ASEM.