

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

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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, according 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 discussions: The obtained 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.

Conclusion: The results of the current study are supported by the results of other previous research and confirm that the PID-5 represents a dimensional model for evaluation and understanding of personality disorders in the clinical and scientific purposes.

Key words: DSM-V, PID-5, personality disorders.

262. THE MAIN PATHS OF REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES PRODUCTION IN DISORDERS CAUSED BY ISCHEMIA/REPERFUSION

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Introduction: There are a significant number of diseases in which injuries occur as a consequence of tissue ischemia (myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, ovarian torsion, etc.). The initial therapeutic intervention is to remove as soon as possible the cause of the ischemia. However, it has been found that reperfusion can induce changes that worsen the initial injury and, finally, organ damage in such diseases is given by the sum of the changes that occur during ischemia and reperfusion period. Thus, it is important to understand what happens during reperfusion to act in a manner to minimize negative effects on the affected tissue.

Materials and Methods: We studied 120 articles in MEDLINE and PubMed database over the last five years describing mechanisms injuries in ischemia/reperfusion in different organs.

Discussion results: There are a lot of mechanisms involved in reperfusion injury: generation of reactive oxygen species (ROS), mitochondrial pore opening, inflammatory response, increase the intracellular calcium concentration, endothelial dysfunction, protrombogenic phenotype development, etc. One of the most important is the production of reactive oxygen species. There are several sources for the production of reactive oxygen species in a process of reperfusion, but the main are: complexes I and III of the electron transporting chain, the enzyme xanthine oxidase and NADPH oxidase. In addition, it was found that the generation of ROS is related to the deregulation of calcium homeostasis, for instance, in ischemia the increase in intracellular calcium concentration induces dephosphorylation of complexes of respiratory chain, and in the case of reperfusion, when an increased amount of oxygen penetrates the tissue, increases the production of ROS. ROS lead to cell and tissue damage, membrane lipid peroxidation, alteration of cellular proteins and DNA damage.

Conclusion: The production of reactive oxygen species in the process of reperfusion plays an important role in the exacerbation of the initial lesions caused by ischemia. ROS produced alters cellular macromolecules. The main elements involved in the production of ROS are mitochondria, xanthine oxidase and NADPH oxidase, and modifications of intracellular calcium concentration support pathological changes.

Key words: free radicals, oxidative stress, ischemia/reperfusion.