

274. AUTONOMOUS CHANGES IN PATIENTS WITH BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER DURING THE HYPERVENTILATION TEST

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Introduction. Borderline personality disorder (BPD) affect about 1-2% of the general population and is the most common personality disorder in clinical practice. Key features of this personality disorder are emotional lability and impulsivity that represent the impairment of inhibitory control, ability to inhibit and regulate emotional responses. Heart rate variability (HRV) - the variation in duration between consecutive heartbeats - is widely accepted as a psychophysiological marker of emotional regulatory capacity and inhibitory control. Parasympathetic modulation of heart rate is faster while sympathetic effects are much slower. **Aim of the study.** The purpose of the study is to determine the autonomous modifications in people with BPD by studying the variability of the heart rhythm both at rest and in hyperventilation.

Materials and methods. The study involved 95 people between the ages among 19 and 60 years old, using the PID-5 personality disorder questionnaire. All subjects were divided into 2 groups: control group (n = 64), group of people with borderline BPD personality disorder (n = 32). The experimental protocol included the recording using the Biopac MP-36 computer system, the electrocardiogram in the second standard lead in 3 functional samples: resting (R) - 5 minutes, hyperventilation (HV) - 3 minutes and post-hyperventilation (post-HV) 5 minutes. The primary data processing was performed with the program Kubios HRV Standard (version 3.2.0, 2019).

Results. As a result of studying HRV parameters in R probe, there were no significant statistic differences detected between the control group and BPD group. Similarly, in the studying of HV, except for the decrease of LF/HF ratio, as a sign of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system activation in the BPD group. The comparison of obtained data within the groups, denotes that the LF values in the BPD group are not higher than 20,6% ($p < 0,01$), and HF values lower than 19,5%, compared to post HV probe in relation to R. It means that the BPD stimulates more sympathetic activity and reduces the parasympathetic one.

Conclusions. Vagus mediated heart rate variability is strongly associated with emotional regulation and is at the basis of individual differences in the perception of emotional stimuli. It predicts emotional instability in daily life and is inversely proportional to the difficulties in emotional regulation in people with BPD.

Key words: Heart rate variability, personality disorder, PID-5

275. THE RATE OF PERSONALITY DISORDES 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, which 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-V (PID-5) allows detection features and personality disorders, which represents some racial and ethnic factors in determining a mental disorder.

Aim of the 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 conducted 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 non-adaptive 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, Borderline, Schizotypal, Avoidant, Obsessive-compulsive and Narcissist.

Results. The obtained results denote that between the ASEM students were not detected the personality disorder through the men, but trough the women were detected persons with the personality disorder (4,54%) of borderline type, schizotypal, avoidant and obsessive-compulsive. Between the USMF students, the prevalence rate of personality disorder through the women, were as follows: the borderline types - 1, 96%, schizotypal - 2%, avoidant - 9,8%, obsessive-compulsive - 11,8% and 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 higher through the students of USMF than through the students of ASEM.

Conclusions. 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 for the clinical and scientific purposes.

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

276. PROTEIN AND IONIC CHANNEL TRANSCRIPTS OF THE MENINGES- EXPERIMENTAL STUDY AT UNIVERSITY OF SONORA, MÉXICO

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Introduction. The meninges are three protective layers of tissue, which have a crucial importance in central nervous system. The meningeal tissue functions primarily to support the central nervous system (CNS) while maintaining homeostasis of the neuraxis, but recently discovered information suggests a role far beyond mechanical protection. Neural communication in the brain is based on homeostasis and the dynamics of intracellular Ca²⁺. In neurons, the release of neurotransmitters is controlled by presynaptic Ca²⁺ entry, while the