

342. DEMOGRAPHIC AGING IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA: CAUSES, LEVEL AND CONSEQUENCES

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Introduction. The demographic aging of the population is a shift in the distribution of a country's population towards older ages due to the demographic changes such as fertility, mortality and migration. According to data, in 2018, in the Republic of Moldova the number of people aged 60 years and over was 17.7%, and according to UN by 2050 it will rise up to 32.5%.

Aim of the study. To analyze the causes, trends and consequences of the demographic aging process in the Republic of Moldova based on the official statistical data referring to the usual resident population disseminated by the National Bureau of Statistics.

Materials and methods. We analyzed such indicators as the proportion of the population aged 60 years and older, life expectancy at birth, natural population growth rate, standardized birth and death rates, net migration and demographic dependency ratio.

Results. The aging process affects mostly female population from rural area. The average life expectancy at birth based on the estimates of the usual resident population, for both sexes, is 70.6 years in 2018, while the sex gap is 8.8 years. The recent trends in mortality indicate a moderate increase in life expectancy, especially in women. The reduction in mortality from cardiovascular diseases in the elderly population is the main contributor to this improvement. The natural population growth (-1,218 persons in 2018) is negative since 1999 and will only intensify in the future due to the entry into the childbearing age of less numerous generations born in the 1990s. Very high net migration (-49,408 persons in 2017) intensifies the population ageing process and is its leading cause. The demographic dependency ratio in the country (ratio of children 0-14 and older population aged 60 and over to the adult population 15-59) is 63%, which indicates a relatively low social burden for the society. Total fertility rate recalculated by the National Bureau of Statistics based on the usual resident population is 1,82 children per one woman, which is among the highest values in Europe.

Conclusions. The Republic of Moldova is considered one of the countries with a moderate level of demographic aging process. The high migration outflow of the population, especially from rural areas, is the leading cause, while a continuous decline in fertility intensifies the process. The problem of aging is now evaluated from a socio-economic standpoint rather than the demographic one, and taking into account trends and consequences is the most important task of the social policy in the republic.

Key words: demographic aging, Republic of Moldova, migration

343. MEDICAL AND SOCIAL ASPECTS OF OSTEOPOROSIS IN THE POPULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction. Osteoporosis is defined as a systemic skeletal disease characterised by low bone density and microarchitectural deterioration of bony tissue. The osteoporosis is considered a medico-social disorder because the resulting osteoporotic fractures pose a major health problem and the mortality rate in an elderly person with hip fracture approaches 20 %. It is estimated that the financial and health related cost of osteoporosis will rise in future generations.

Aim of the study. To study the medico-social impact of osteoporosis to the population from the Republic of Moldova.

Materials and methods. This is a descriptive science paper. Data from the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic Moldova, the national and international scientific articles were used as a study material.

Results. The result of the study indicate an increase in the number of osteoporotic fractures. The estimated number of fragility fractures for 2015 was 11271 and is predicted to increase to 15863 in 2050. The incidence of hip fracture in population above 50 years in Republic of Moldova is 292/100000 in women and 239/100000 in men. The study also indentifies the risk factors, the social and economic burden of osteoporosis.

Conclusions. Osteoporosis is considered a medical and social problem of the Republic of Moldova, which affects the elderly person especially women in the postmenopausal period. The risk factors for osteoporosis are low body mass index, age ≥ 65 years, vitamin D deficiency, smoking, low calcium intake, etc. The most serious complications are osteoporotic fractures.

Key words: osteoporosis, osteoporotic fracture, economic burden, menopause

344. CAUSES OF NON-DOCUMENTED REQUESTS IN PRE-HOSPITAL EMERGENCY MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

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Introduction. The emergency line can be used at any time to intervene in a critical situation of a patient, when only one second can make the difference between life and death. In the Republic of Moldova, since the launch of project 112, it has been called more than 4 million times, but, according to statistics, the number of calls from the daily average of 12.000 calls to 112, does not have an emergency character and constitutes over 68% of the total calls. . The average processing time of an emergency call is up to 40 seconds. The unjustified call to the emergency number means maintaining both the emergency lines and the operators 112. Therefore, the quality of the pre-hospital services in the Republic of Moldova is directly influenced by the ungoverned calls. The national and international studies in this area reveal many aspects regarding the causes of the non-documented calls. The vast majority of studies offer technical and management solutions regarding the limitation of these types of calls, by including a diversified management of sorting the ungoverned calls by the urgent calls. However, the theme requires complex studies, which offer solutions to the emergency care service. Quality control of the taking of population calls and the provision of emergency medical care is essential in ensuring a favourable climate for solving urgent cases and for ensuring the efficiency of the emergency treatment of the population.