

condition (33,6%) and self-confidence regarding own medical competences (32,8%). Headache (81,9%), menstrual symptoms (73,5%) and fever (64,57%) were the most frequently described symptoms. The most commonly used drugs were anti-inflammatory drugs (85,3%), analgetics and antipiretics (83,46%), vitamins and supplements (68,77%) and laxatives/antidiarrheal medicines (46,72%). Most of the students (83,4%) claim that they are against self-medication, but it can still be used in certain situations, while only 2,2% were completely against self-medication.

Conclusions. Self-medication is a common practice and its occurrence is tremendously high among students. However, the attitude of the students towards self-treatment was mainly negative, according to them, this could only be used in specific situations.

Key words: self-medication, students, survey

332. ROAD TRAFFIC INJURIES SURVEILLANCE - A PILOT STUDY IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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Introduction. Road injury is a worldwide public health problem. More than 1.3 million people die and 20-50 million are injured annually, at the global level, as a result of the injuries caused by road crashes. It is the basic cause of the mortality of young people aged 15-29 years. Road injury is ranked ninth after the main causes of death and is forecast to rank fifth by 2030. The Government of the Republic of Moldova elaborates the National Strategy for Road Safety 2011 – 2020, which is a document of coherent and unitary policies in the field of road safety in the Republic of Moldova, in the long term, which appeared as a result of the unsatisfactory results of the existing policies in the field along with an imposed number of road injuries registered.

Aim of the study. The aim of the study was to evaluate the morbidity indicators through injuries caused by road crashes among the population of the Republic of Moldova.

Materials and methods. A prospective study was performed during 2018 within Emergency Departments of 2 medical institutions from Chisinau municipality: Emergency Medicine Institute and Children's hospital "Valentin Ignatenco". A pilot iCREATE Injury Registry was tested. A total number of 7301 patients with different types of injuries reported. The Redcap electronic tool was used to upload the data and SPSS for data analyzes. The ethics committee's approval has been obtained.

Results. There have been 324 (4,4%) cases of injury which reported traffic-related mechanism; aged between 0-91 years old, of which 63% were male and 37 female. In 75,3% of cases occurred in the urban area and in 93,8% of cases injuries were within the transport area. As a result of road injury, 71% of patients had by one distinct injury and 29% - with 2 one. From the total number, 5,3% cases were with Traumatic Brain Injury diagnoses, from those: 64,7% concussion, 29,4% cerebral laceration, contusion and other intracranial injuries to the head and 5,9% fracture of the skull. Most injuries were unintentional statements. In half of the injuries the type of transport involved in was light motor-vehicle and in 13,4% with two-wheeled motor vehicle. The majority of injured persons were drivers (36,1%), pedestrian (29,8%) and passengers (29,1%). For half of the patients, it was unknown if the seatbelt was used, 14% did not, while only 36% - use the seatbelt. Child safety restraints were used in only 17%, in 76%-

not known and in 7% -not used. Most cases were registered in June (13,3% cases), March and October (by 11,6% each).

Conclusions. The results of the study revealed the main indicators needed to be evaluated, which are necessary to argue for the need for a national trauma registry. Meanwhile, the obtained data will be useful resources for conducting information campaigns among the high-risk groups.

Key words: road traffic injury, pilot injury Registry, head injury, prevention

333. PARENT'S KNOWLEDGE ABOUT CHILDHOOD OBESITY

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Introduction. Childhood overweight or obesity has become a worldwide health problem due to its continuous increase of prevalence and its serious impact on health. In obesity, like in any other chronic pathology that appears in childhood, parents have an important role in monitoring the body weight and preventing future complications.

Aim of the study. The aim of this study was to identify parent's knowledge about childhood obesity and their vision about the nutrition status of their children.

Materials and methods. Our cross-sectional study was conducted over a period of six months (July-November 2019). In this study participated parents with children aged 0-18 years, from Brasov and Mures counties, the sample size being 529 persons. The informations were acquired with the help of a self-administered questionnaire and the statistical analysis was performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences software.

Results. After interpreting the data, it can be said that out of the 258 girls included in the study, 34 are obese and 30 are overweight. Regarding the male, out of the total of 271 persons, 49 are obese and 54 are overweight. The correlation between the parent's vision of the nutrition status of their children and the body mass index interpreted with the help of percentiles was statistically significant ($p=0.0001$). Parents who don't consider their children being obese, have, in fact, 19 obese children and 33 who are overweight. A number of 47 parents consider that they have obese children, but among them 85.1% are really obese and 14.9% are overweight.

Conclusions. Firstly, it has been reported more cases of obesity and overweight among boys. Secondly, parents who have obese or overweight children, have a more objective appreciation of their nutritional status and are aware of the health problem their children are facing.

Key words: childhood obesity, nutritional status, parent's knowledge, body mass index

334. THE DEGREE OF AWARENESS OF THE NATIVE MEDICAL STUDENTS REGARDING THE FOOD LABELING THROUGH THE PRISM OF THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS AIMED TO PROTECT THE CONSUMER'S HEALTH

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Introduction. The measures to inform the consumers about the food products are made by various official documents aimed to protect the consumer's health. For these reasons, is of