148. THE INFLUENCE OF PEYCHOGENIC PAIN DISORDER

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Introduction. Psychogenic pain is a therm used to describe pain attributed to psychological elements. These elements may include certain feelings, anxieties or affections that lead to the worsening of pain. Patients with psychogenic pain usually have a history of unresolved problems that throws in an unconscious way in symptoms of pain. Usually pain is recognized to be physical, but the psychological aspect of this condition should be in the center of the overall management plan. It is proved that stressful factors may be associated with the changes that appear in the nervous system. Though, there is a combination of elements and facts that contribute together to the pathology of psychogenic pain. This type of pain can have many different psychological aspects that can exacerbate or trigger the pain: anxieties, emotions, beliefs or depression.

Aim of the study. This study focuses on the psychological difficulties causing psychogenic pain. The objective is to analyse the level of comorbidity between psychological difficulties and the psychogenic pain.

Materials and methods. Place of study: Moldova's Institute of Neurology and Neurosurgery Period of study: September 2019 - february 2020 (6months). Inclusion Category: Patients who reffered by doctors for pains and behaviour problems. Exclusion Category: Patients who complain pains for more than two months. Sample Size: Patients who complains pain for more than 6 months. Study Design: Cross sectional study.

Results. The study showed statistically that there are significant differences in all areas of psychological difficulties, statistically not significant in somatization of all the patients.

Conclusions. The study showed that the pshychological difficulties are the most important stressors elements in triggering psychogenic pain among the patients.

Key words: Psychogenic pain, psychological difficulties, nervous system.

149. THE PARTICULARITIES OF EVOLUTION OF ISCHEMIC STROKE IN PATIENTS WITH CAROTID ARTERY OCCLUSION (REVIEW)

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Introduction. Worldwide, stroke is the third leading cause of death and the most common cause of disability. According to WHO, 20 million people are affected annually and mortality rate is 5.5 million people. Ischemic stroke accounts for 87% of all strokes. Ischemic stroke in 15-20% is caused by atherosclerosis of large extracranial arteries and in 75% is caused by the occlusion of the cervical internal carotid artery and has an incidence rate of approximately 6 per 100000 people.