

Results: Over the study period, 1337 patients (whose the main accuse was pruritus), were drafted into the study of a total of 2441 (who were hospitalized in 2013). This concerned 634 women (47%) and 704 men (53%), which was a gender ratio M:F=1,12:1. The age of patients varied from 18 to 87 years, the majority of patients with itching refers to the age group 46-62 years (39,41%), residing in a urban environment 58,1% (777 cases). Was observed the predominance of pruritus in summer 29,84% of cases, this is probably linked to the summer temperature, UV-rases and transpiration. In this study was revealed the prevalence of moderate pruritus in 77% of patients, which in dependence of period of appearance was temporary 38%, with the most severe cases in summer 33,49%. The majority of patients had generalized skin process 60,73%, the most affected region was the scalp-32,38%, this was probably linked to the high-frequency of Acnes Vulgaris, Psoriasis, Rosacea, Allergic contact dermatitis. Pruritus is related in 43,83% cases of Skin diseases of unknown etiology, allergic disorders (Dermatitis, Urticaria, Prurigo, Eczema) represented 33,96%. The most severe cases with pruritus were reported at the patients with allergic disorders.

Conclusion: Pruritus is the most common symptom reported in dermatological consultations, approximately every second patient accuses itching. It reveals a pathological condition, and may affect unfavorably the quality of life. It is very important to identify its etiology, and to begin an adequate treatment that will improve the quality of patient's life.

Keywords: Pruritus, itching, skin, prevalence, scratch

132. CLINICAL AND EVOLUTION PARTICULARITIES OF PANDEMIC INFLUENZA A(H1N1) IN PREGNANT WOMEN

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Introduction: Influenza A (H1N1) it is acute infectious disease caused by a new type of virus emerged after the combination of three viruses: human, swine and avian global pandemic. Changes in the immune, cardiac and respiratory systems are likely reasons that pregnant women are at increased risk for severe illness with influenza. During previous pandemics, mortality rates among pregnant women appeared elevated, and data from seasonal influenza demonstrate that pregnant women are at higher risk for the life of the pregnant woman and fetus. H1N1 infection in pregnancy with increase in mortality rate (25% versus 8% in nonpregnant women).

Purpose and objectives: Evaluation of the clinical, epidemiological and evolutionary particularities of influenza A (H1N1) in pregnant women in different trimesters of pregnancy.

Materials and methods: I realized a retrospective study on the 42 pregnant women hospitalized in the IMSP Municipal Maternity Nr.2, Chişinău, during 2009-2011. The average age of pregnant women with influenza A (H1N1) included in the study was about 23±4,1 year, the average of gestation period 20,7±6,2 weeks. Pregnant women were investigated clinically and laboratory (PCR).

Results: Influenza A (H1N1) has similar clinical symptoms to seasonal flu with the symptoms: asthenia (95,2%), fever (90,4%), headache (83,3%), myalgia (21,4%), arthralgia (11,9%), dry cough (78,5%), moist cough (21,4%), retrosternal pain (7,1%), rinorea (76,2%). Dyspnea symptom- in 3 cases 7,1%. Complications in pandemic influenza in pregnancy: early miscarriage 5 (11,9%), late miscarriage 2 (4,7%), imminence of premature labor 8 (19,1%). Pulmonary complications: laryngotracheitis 4 (9,5%), bronchitis, 13 (30,9%), bronchopneumonia - 5 (11,9%), pneumonia, two (4,8%) pregnant women and others complications: exacerbation of chronic pyelonephritis - 7 pregnant women (16,7%).

Conclusions: Respiratory pathology involves a two fold risk for mother and child lives. Results of studies demonstrated the impact of the virus A (H1N1) on pregnancy outcome having miscarriage effect in early/ late terms of pregnancy and imminence of premature labor in the 2 and 3 trimester.

Keywords: Influenza A (H1N1), complications PCR