

dermatitis, hospitalized in IMSP Hospital Dermatology and Communicable Diseases during January 2013 – December 2013.

Results: In the study was revealed the predominance of contact dermatitis in women – 208 patients (63%) as in men - 166 patients (37%), ratio M:F=1:1,65. The maximum number of cases refers to the age group 13-21 years (23,65%) and 51-65 years (20,36%), this is probably linked to the association of contact dermatitis with concomitant skin diseases characteristic for these groups (acne vulgaris, rozacea). Was observed the predominance in all age groups the drug reactions – 200 cases (59,88%). Cosmetic use (decorative cosmetics, creams, masks etc.) – 59 cases (17,66%) results in the appearance contact dermatitis in women after 13 years and is rare in children. Various chemicals – 11 cases (3,29%), disinfectants – 4 cases (1,20%), detergents – 6 cases (1,8%), contact with plants – 18 cases (5,39%) have a smaller share in the etiology of contact dermatitis. The majority of patients had localized skin process (72%) with skin rash in the form of papules and macules. The main subjective symptom is the itching – 311 cases (93%). Therapeutic success of contact dermatitis is the identification and discontinuation of contact with substance, desensitization therapy, antihistamines preparations and appropriate topical applications.

Conclusion: The contact dermatitis is a pathology with an increased incidence and prevalence. Is necessary as early as possible to recognize the disease and to identify the etiological agent. Timely and adequate treatment will improve the quality of life of patients and reduce the number of relapses of the contact dermatitis.

Keywords: allergic, contact, dermatitis, etiology, treatment.

141. ANTIBIOTIC SUSCEPTIBILITY OF BACTERIAL STRAINS ISOLATED FROM URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS

Tamazlicaru Iulia

Academic adviser: Balan Greta, M.D., Associate Professor, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Republic of Moldova

Introduction: Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are one of the most common bacterial infections in humans both in the community and hospital setting. In almost all cases there is a need to start treatment before the final microbiological results are available. Area-specific monitoring studies aimed to gain knowledge about the type of pathogens responsible for UTIs and their resistance patterns may help the clinician to choose the right empirical treatment. Many different antimicrobial agents are available in Republic of Moldova, always on physician prescription, for the treatment of UTI. Furadonin, ciprofloxacin, norfloxacin, nitrofurantoin, first and second-generation cephalosporins and semi-synthetic penicillins with or without inhibitors and fosfomycin trometamol are the most commonly used antibacterial drugs in the treatment of UTI outside of the hospital.

Aim: The aim of this study was to obtain data on susceptibility patterns of major pathogens from both community and hospital UTIs in Republic of Moldova to antimicrobial agents currently used in the treatment of UTI.

Materials and methods:

The bacterial strains (n=1329) were isolated from urine specimens from 1101 patients who were hospitalized in Republican Clinical Hospital. Only patients who had pyuria and significant bacteriuria obtained from a clean-catch midstream urine sample were included in the microbiological analysis. Local laboratories performed identification to species level and antibiotic susceptibility testing by disc diffusion.

The antibiotics tested were ampicillin, amoxiclav, ceftazidime, ceftriaxone, meropenem, cefepime, doxycycline, netilmicin, norfloxacin, ciprofloxacin, nitrofurantoin, fosfomycin and others.

Results:

Results of antibiotic susceptibility testing of the isolated bacterial strains

1) *Escherichia coli*.

The antibiotic susceptibility rates for *Escherichia coli* were: ampicillin (47,3%), amoxiclav (54,7%), cefixime (71,5%), cefazolin (12,5%), ceftazidime (38,3%), ceftriaxon (73,6%), nalidixic acid (63,7%), norfloxacin (82,9%), ciprofloxacin (74,8%), fosfomycin (99,2%), gentamicin (56,1%) and others.

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