

## 2) *Enterococcus faecalis*.

The antibiotic susceptibility rates for *Enterococcus faecalis* were: ampicillin (92%), amoxiclav (94%), cefixime (3,7%), cefazolin (13,4%), ceftazidime (0%), ceftriaxon (30,9%), nalidixic acid (2%), norfloxacin (41,9%), ciprofloxacin (20%), fosfomicin (93%), gentamicin (3,2%) and others.

3) *Klebsiella pneumonia*. The antibiotic susceptibility rates for *Klebsiella pneumonia* were: ampicillin (5,1%), amoxiclav (23,6%), cefixime (35,6%), cefazolin (13,9%), ceftazidime (13,5%), ampicin (86,8%), imipenem (97,2%), ceftriaxon (45,9%), nalidixic acid (43,6%), norfloxacin (51,3%), ciprofloxacin (56,7%), fosfomicin (68,1%), gentamicin (42,9%) and others.

## 4) *Streptococcus β haemolyticus*

The antibiotic susceptibility rates for *Streptococcus β haemolyticus* were: ampicillin (88,7%), amoxiclav (100%), cefixime (66,7%), ceftriaxon (96%), nalidixic acid (1,6%), norfloxacin (50%), ciprofloxacin (54,8%), fosfomicin (88,6%) and others.

### Conclusions:

This study conducted to determine the prevalence of UTI, the effect of gender and age on its prevalence, and their susceptibility profile in the community. This study provides valuable laboratory data to monitor the status of antimicrobial resistance among uropathogens and to improve treatment recommendations in a specific geographical region. The study also allows comparison of the situation in Republic of Moldova and outside the state.

**Keywords:** The antibiotic susceptibility, urinary tract infections, the bacterial strains

## 142. TESTICULAR TUMORS IN A PATIENT WITH UNTREATED CONGENITAL ADRENAL HYPERPLASIA

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**Introduction:** Testicular adrenal rest tumors (TART) are frequently present in male patients with congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH), which is an inherited disorder affecting the steroid synthesis of the adrenal gland. TART are benign tumors and in most patients are present bilaterally. Having no malignant features, there seems to be no need to remove them at an early stage. However, because of the central localization of the tumors near the mediastinum testis, the compression of seminiferous tubules may lead to infertility by obstructive azoospermia and irreversible damage of the surrounding testicular tissue.

**Case report:** We present the case of a 15 years old boy, diagnosed with CAH due to 21-hydroxylase deficiency at the age of 2 months. The patient was treated with glucocorticoids (Prednisone 10 mg per day) and salt supplementation during the next 6 years. Then he interrupted treatment without consulting a specialist. After six months the patients observed an enlargement of the scrotal bursae and was hospitalized in the endocrinology clinic. Laboratory investigations revealed high levels of ACTH and 17-hydroxi-progesteron, and low gonadotropins. The ultrasound detected increased testicles with multiple hypoechoic images and bilateral adrenal adenomas. The investigations pleaded for CAH complicated with TART. The glucocorticoid therapy was again initiated. The follow-up at one month revealed an improvement of hormonal parameters: a lower testosterone level with slightly increased gonadotropins, but still a high 17-hidroxi-progesterone. Ultrasonography showed decreased dimensions of testicles and of the adrenal glands.

**Discussions and Conclusions:** TART is the most important cause of infertility in adult male patients with CAH and intensifying glucocorticoid therapy is the first step in their management. The differential diagnosis is made with Leydig tumors which are usually unilateral, unifocal, have small dimensions, and are symptomatic by gynecomastia and diminished libido. Leydig tumors do not associate with any specific clinical background. In our patient, taking into account the decrease with

25% of the testicular dimensions and the improvement of biological balance under the glucocorticoids treatment, the diagnosis was in favor of TART.

#### 143. QUALITY OF LIFE IN 1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS

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**Introduction.** Quality of life refers to psychological, social and physical state of individuals and their ability to function in everyday life. Professional training affects students quality of life. Simultaneously, health and welfare of students are prerequisite for good medical education outcomes.

**Purpose.** Evaluation of subjective perception of health related to the quality of life in the 1<sup>st</sup> year medical students.

**Materials and methods.** The study sample was comprised is 727 students enrolled in 2011 to the State University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Nicolae Testemitanu". Subjective health estimates were obtained using SF-36v2 (36-Item Short-Form Health Survey) questionnaire.

**Results.** The participants were between 18 and 26 (mean age 19,63±1,75). The sample consisted of 523 females (71,9%) and 204 males (28,1%).

The highest means' scores were obtained in *Physical Functioning* (PF) M-91,91 vs. F-87,74; *Bodily pain* (BP) - M-84,24 vs. F-73,79 scales. The lowest means' scores were in *General Health* (GH) - M-62,59 vs. F-55,23; *Vitality* (VT) - M-64,46 vs. F-57,04; and *Mental Health* (MH) -M-66,66 vs. F-60,06 scales. Mean PF scores, being the highest, varied from 83,53 in Dentistry students to 91,8 in Public Health students. The biggest difference was on BP scale (from 65,8 in Public Health to 82,88 in Pharmacy students). The GH scale got the lowest scores in entire sample (52,5 in Public Health, 56,41 in Dentistry, 57,19 in General Medicine, and 61,23 in Pharmacy).

Based on the scores obtained using 8 scales, mean scores for *Physical component summary* (PCS) and *Mental component summary* (MCS) were calculated. The mean values of the PCS were lower both in males 46,90 and females 43,04, than those of the MCS (48,13 and 44.15 in males and females respectively).

PCS mean values in our sample were the highest in Dentistry students 41,29 and the lowest in Pharmacy students 44,70. MCS mean values were the lowest in Public Health students 42,05, and the highest in Dentistry students 47,99.

**Conclusions.** Our results support the need for both subjective and objective health state screening immediately after the enrollment. The results of such screening will serve for planning timely prevention and treatment, and for health promotion activities as well.

**Key-words:** quality of life, health, medical students.

#### 144. EVOLUTIVE PARTICULARITIES OF GASTROINTESTINAL STROMAL TUMORS (GISTs)

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**INTRODUCTION:** GISTs are the most common mesenchymal tumors specific to the GI tract, generally defined as KIT CD117 and CD34 positive tumors with specific histological features. They derive from Cajal cells or their precursors, most commonly occur at the age >50 years in the stomach, small intestine, rectum and colon <10%, and less than 5% in esophagus, and can be malignant or benign. The symptomatology is non-specific, being diagnosed by the complications: hemorrhage, intestinal obstruction or perforation.