

Worldwide, it is estimated, in 2005 a prevalence of 411 million men with erectile dysfunction, aged between 40 and 69 years. Being a sensitive issue, and often neglected, we are facing with late addressing and, consequently, modest therapeutic options. In the case of young people with early signs of ED, you need to seek for associated pathologies, which can be very different with a more severe impact in patient's life.

The purpose of the work: Study of the incidence of erectile dysfunction among young subjects that are considered healthy.

Methods: 36 subjects, considered healthy, aged between 20 and 30 years were questioned, confidentially, using questionnaire IIEF. The questionnaire consisting of 15 standardized questions, with maximum 5 points for each question. The questions 1,2,3,4,5,15 – evaluate the Erectile function / 6,7 - Sexual satisfaction / 9, 10 - evaluate the orgasmic function/ The questions: 11, 12; evaluate The sexual desire./ The questions 13, 14; evaluate The general satisfaction

Results: Following the analysis of the questionnaires, we obtained the following data; Erectile function disorders - 13%/ Disturbed sexual satisfaction - 33%/ Orgasmic function disorders - 16%/ Disturbance of libido - 11% / Disturbance of the general satisfaction - 5%.

The obtained data can not be generalized because of the small number of surveyed subjects.

Conclusion: According to IIEF test, I highlighted the changes in sexual function in young subjects who consider themselves healthy, and do not give importance to early warning signals. This requires concern from the medical sphere and society. The issue of sexual function is a taboo, less discussed and investigated late, which is why a new medical approach and the awareness of our society on the issue is required.

Keywords: Erectile dysfunction, IIEF

31. ASPECTS OF VERTEBROGENIC PAIN SYNDROME

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Introduction: Back pain is a widespread problem, affecting a large part of the population. About 70% of the population suffers from recurrent back pain and about 15% of population of permanent form. The risk of recurrent back pain is very high (70-80%). 5 % of patients develop chronic back pain which lasts more then three months.

Purpose and Objectives: Management evaluation of drug treatment in severe vertebrogenic pain syndrome through argumentation of administration of drugs with analgesic properties in medical practice in the country.

Results: I conducted a retrospective study analyzing indication sheets of 58 patients diagnosed with vertebrogenic pain syndrome hospitalized in the Medical Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, during the period 2013-2014. Of the 58 patients aged 17-66 years, diagnosed with vertebral pathology with persistent, violent and chronic algyc syndrome, 32 were men (55,17 %) and 26 (44,83 %) women. In most patients, examined according to indication sheets, the most frequently localization of pathologies with algyc syndrome was in the lumbar region constituting 41 patients (70.68%), the neck -11 patients (18.96%) and rarely found in the chest- six patients (10%). According to the obtained results was determined that, in rural areas, vertebrogene pathologies predominated in men (41,37%) and in woman (18,9%); while in urban area results are reversed: women -25% and men -13.7%.

Of the 58 patients analyzed, 20 were treated conservatively and 38 underwent surgery. I concluded that patients receiving conservative treatment most frequently were treated with the following drugs: tolperisone (midocalm) 16 patients, diazepam 13, clodifen 11 patients, 7 gabapentin, diclofenac 6 patients. The mentioned drugs have been prescribed for more then 7-10 days.

Conclusion: - vertebrogenic pain syndrome incidence in urban area increases essentially among women and in rural areas vertebrogenic pathologies are more common among men.

- Basic treatment of pain syndrome represent not only drugs with analgesic effect, also are used central muscle relaxants, tranquilizers and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

The treatment corresponds to national clinical protocol.

Keywords: Back pain, herniated disc, analgesics

32. BIOMARKERS FOR DIAGNOSIS OF MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION

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Introduction: It is well known that myocardial infarction is a significant cause of death. Annually, several million patients seek care in the emergency department because of chest pain or other symptoms suggesting an acute coronary syndrome (ACS), but only about 10% are subsequently confirmed to have acute myocardial infarction (AMI). Current cardiac marker technologies can detect extremely small amounts of myocardial necrosis (<1.0 g). Blood testing for biomarkers of myocardial injury plays an increasingly important role for the evaluation, diagnosis, and triage of patients with chest pain.

Materials and methods: This study was aimed for comparative analysis of cardiac biomarkers and argumentation of their use for early diagnosis of myocardial infarction. The study included 120 patients, hospitalized in the Intensive Care Unit of Cardiology Clinic, from who's were taken three blood samples for biochemical analysis (within 24 hours after admission, over 10 days (the discharge) and over 2 months).

Results: The research showed that cardiac biomarkers should be measured in all patients who present with chest discomfort consistent with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Elevations of cardiac enzyme levels should be interpreted in the context of clinical and ECG findings.

Conclusions: Cardiac troponins T and I are the preferred markers for myocardial injury as they have the highest sensitivity and specificity for the diagnosis of acute myocardial infarction. Presence of any cardiac troponin indicates a worse prognosis in patients with coronary artery disease. At the present time it appears undesirable to attempt to use hs-CRP and B-type natriuretic peptide in individual risk stratification.

Keywords: myocardial infarction, cardiac marker, cardiac troponins, prognosis

33. HEART RATE DEPENDENCE AGAINST THE TRAINING LEVEL IN RATS AT THE BACKGROUND OF INSTRUMENTAL FOOD-PROCURING MOVEMENTS

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Introduction: Certain changes evolve as a result of long-term adaptation to physical stress, especially in the cardiovascular system. Short term decrease in heart rate (HR) below its initial level with subsequent recovery was noticed and studied against the training the background of instrumental food-procuring movements in rats. The subsequent study of revealed dependence pattern may suggest opportunities for objective assessment of the training level and/or diagnostics of cardiovascular system state, thus the study of this is topical and promising. The study objective was to investigate the pattern of HR changes in rats over the background of instrumental food-procuring movements in the process of skill formation.

Materials and Methods: A group (n = 6) of Wistar male rats weighing 250-300 g was used in experiments. HR changes were being registered daily using laboratory made phonocardiographic transducer in the process of 30 minutes long training sessions of instrumental food-procuring movements during 12 days.