

organisms of the genus *Klebsiella* spp.– 68.84%, *Proteus* spp.–56.30%, *Enterobacter* spp. –43.45%, *E. coli* - 33.85%.

Conclusion: Studied microorganisms show high resistance to antibiotics, especially to third generation cephalosporins. Dynamic monitoring is necessary in order to preserve one of the latest treatment options of septic-purulent infections.

Keywords: microorganisms, septic-purulent infections, resistance, carbapenems, cephalosporins

3. MANAGEMENT OF CHANGE IN THE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

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Introduction: Occupational Health Service (OHS) is one of the prior charges of EU politics on employment and social affairs. The basic aim of OHS is to protect the health of workers, to promote the establishment of a healthy and safe work environment and a well-functioning work community. To achieve this goal, occupational health services carry out promotion, preventive and curative activities. Management of change are comprehensive objectives for planning, coordination, monitoring and multidisciplinary control.

Purpose: Literature review and comparative analysis of EU countries in the field concerned.

Materials and methods: Survey anonim developed by the authors. Research of sample was work laboratory for Specialist Day in OHS 2014 year, were processed 2 groups: group I – 35 hygienist physicians and group II - 30 hygienist resident physicians, students in 6-th course.

Results: There is a significant difference between these 2 groups: group I consider that OHS in Republic of Moldova is satisfactory, but group II - unsatisfactory. Hygienist physicians esteem insufficient material and technical base of the OHS, while greenness hygienist resident physicians satisfactory. Hygienist physicians with 25-35 years' work experience mentioned weak and unsatisfactory cooperation with occupational physicians. Note, that only 8.5 units of occupational physicians working in the RM. Also, more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of doctors-hygienists from rural districts as well $\frac{3}{4}$ of the students had the opinion, that cooperation with primary care physicians is good and high. 60% cases showed weak collaboration with committee medical expertise of vitality of positions deficiency in medical, professional and social rehabilitation. Changes in society, globalization and scientific and technical progress have occurred to the requirements hygienic for workplace and occupational process.

Conclusions: Management of change in OHS is an innovative, with hierarchic strategy and consensual approach. By that explain the durability and expected outcomes from management of change in OHS.

Key words: Occupational Health Service (OHS), management of change

4. ERGONOMIC - OCRA CHECKLIST RISK ASSESSMENT IN THE INDUSTRY CONFECTION

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Introduction: The OCRA method is the reference method chosen in ISO (ISO 11228-3) and CEN (EN 1005-5) standards regarding risk assessment and management of upper limbs repetitive movements and exertions. The method consists of two specific tools (OCRA index and OCRA checklist). In this paper special attention will be devoted to the procedures for the analysis of multiple repetitive tasks. The Occupational Repetitive Actions (OCRA) - is a synthetic index describing risk factors of repetitive actions at work with one figure. The OCRA index quantifies the relationship between the daily numbers of actually performed by the upper limbs in repetitive tasks, and corresponding number of recommend